L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

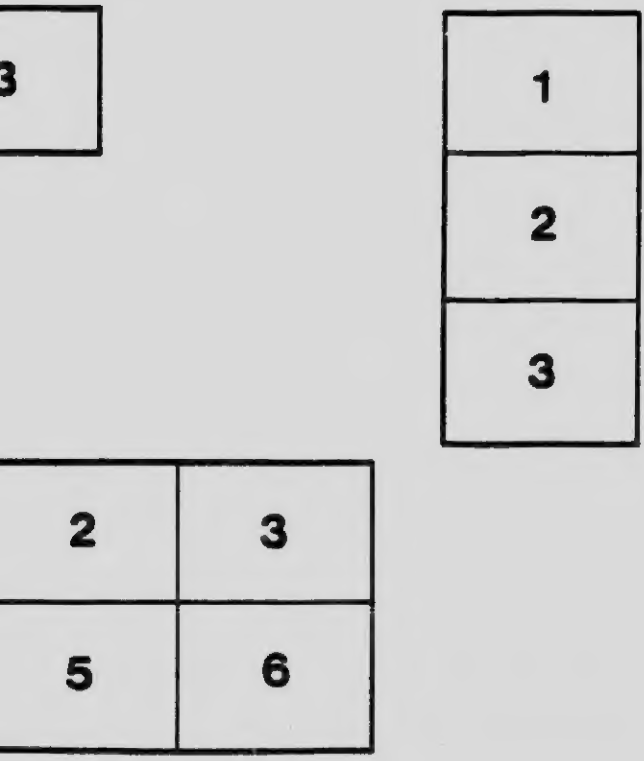
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole ⟶ signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▽ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



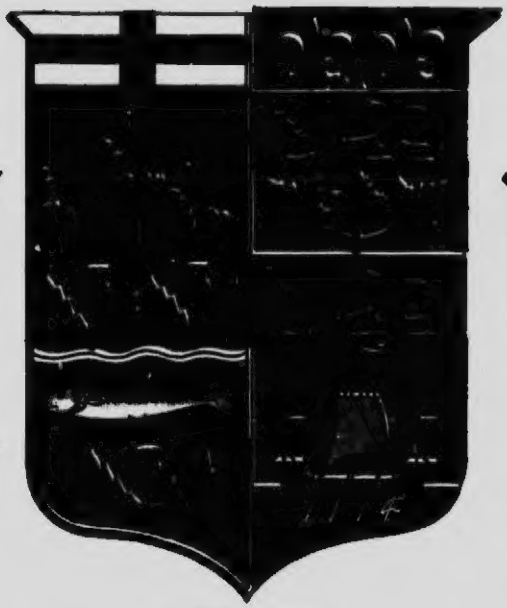
ONTARIO

QUEBEC

NOVA SCOTIA

NEW BRUNSWICK

BRITISH COLUMBIA



DOMINION OF CANADA

PRINCE EDWARD IS.

MANITOBA

ALBERTA

SASKATCHEWAN

ARMS OF DOMINION & PROVINCES.

THE CANADIAN RED BOOK

A HANDBOOK OF THE DOMINION
OF CANADA

THE MONTREAL STAR PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

THE Canadian Red Book has been published in response to repeated demands for information concerning the Dominion, available in a concise, properly classified form. The official blue books and reports are frequently unwieldy and voluminous and by no means suitable for the busy man. Apart from these there are but few works of reference about Canada and it is for this reason that the Canadian Red Book has been issued. It deals with Canada and things Canadian alone, and covers a wide field of information. This being the first edition it is but natural that certain facts and figures that should have been included have been overlooked and the editor would be pleased to receive any suggestions regarding these for future issues. Address all communications Editor Canadian Red Book, care of Montreal Star Publishing Co., Ltd., Montreal.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada embraces within its wide-spreading bounds an area of 3,745,574 square miles, of which 125,755 square miles are water, and the remaining 3,619,819 square miles land. From east to west the country stretches 3,000 miles, while from north to south it extends a distance of [illegible],500 miles.

The area of Canada is but little less than that of the whole continent of Europe. It is almost twice the size of India. It is as large as the United States with its dependencies of Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. It forms one-third of the whole British Empire. Its capacity for supporting population is so great that it can only be surmised at present. The land is one of great plains, of splendid forest stretches, of lofty mountains, of wonderful rivers, of wide-spreading lakes and vast mineral deposits.

RIVERS.

Eastern Canada is drained by the St. Lawrence system. The St. Lawrence River proper is 755 miles long, and issuing from Lake Ontario, flows in a north-easterly direction towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and so to the sea. As a rule, however, the name is not confined to such narrow limits, but applies to the whole mighty system of rivers and lakes which make a continuous navigable passage from the mouth of the river to the western end of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,384 miles, thus giving Canada the most magnificent system of waterways in the world.

The St. Lawrence has the following tributaries: the Saguenay, flowing out of Lake St. John, and entering the main river at Tadousac; the St. Maurice, rising in the northern part of Quebec, and flowing into the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers after a course of 400 miles; the Ottawa, 750 miles long, rising among the lakes to the north of the Dominion capital, flowing first westward to Lake Temiscaming, thence south and east through Ottawa City, until it debouches into the St. Lawrence by means of a delta at Montreal; the Richelieu, 75 miles long, flowing with a remarkably straight course from Lake Champlain to Sorel. There are also a number of smaller tributaries of some importance.

In the Maritime Provinces the most important river is the St. John, which rises in the State of Maine, and flowing through the Canadian Province of New Brunswick, empties into the Bay of Fundy. Another large river of the Maritime Provinces is the Restigouche, which rises in Eastern Quebec, and flows south-east into New Brunswick, and thence east and north-east into the Bay of Chaleurs, forming part of the boundary between the two provinces. Its length is about 200 miles. The Miramichi takes a north-easterly course for 220 miles through the central part of New Brunswick and flows into the Gulf by Miramichi Bay.

RIVERS IN THE WEST.

There are many large rivers in the Western Provinces. Mackenzie River rises in the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia, flows 600 miles through Alberta as the Athabasca, thence 240 miles to the Great Slave Lake as the Slave

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

River, and finally 1045 miles north-westwards to Mackenzie Bay as the Mackenzie River. The total length of river and lake from the source to the Arctic Ocean is about 2,200 miles, and the area drained is over 600,000 square miles. The Liard and the Peace Rivers, which flow into the Mackenzie, drain an enormous tract of the finest land in Canada. Two great rivers, the Coppermine, 250 miles long, and the Great Fish, or Backs River, flow from the lake and muskeg region of the North-West Territories to the Arctic Ocean. The Saskatchewan rises in Alberta, flows 1,500 miles through Saskatchewan and Keewatin to Lake Winnipeg. The Red River rises in Elbow Lake, Minn., and after a course of 525 miles in the United States flows for 140 miles through Canada into Lake Winnipeg. At Winnipeg City it is joined by the Assiniboine which drains part of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. From Lake Winnipeg the Nelson River follows a north-easterly course of some 400 miles to Hudson Bay. The Churchill rises in Alberta, and flows north-east through a series of lakes, first as the Beaver, then as the Missinnippi, and finally as the Nelson or English River into Hudson Bay at Churchill.

On the western side, the Yukon, 2,000 miles long, and the Columbia, 1,400 miles, are the two largest rivers, but though they rise in British territory, they soon leave it, the former flowing into Alaska, and the latter into the United States. The chief branch of the Fraser rises in the Rockies and flows north to meet the other branch coming south from Lakes Stuart and Fraser. From the junction at Fort George the stream flows southwards into the Georgian Gulf a little north of the international boundary. The total length is 800 miles, and the chief tributary is the Thompson River.

LAKES.

Connected with the Canadian rivers there are many large lakes. The St. Lawrence is the outlet of the greatest lake-chain on the globe. The links in this chain are as follows: Lake Superior, 354 miles long; Lake Michigan, 316 miles; Lake Huron, 207 miles; Lake St Clair, 26 miles; Lake Erie, 219 miles; and Lake Ontario, 193 miles. These lakes have an area of 95,000 square miles. In Manitoba there are three important lakes: Manitoba, 1,900 square miles; Winnipeg, 9,400, and Winnepegosis 2,030. In Western Ontario there is one large body of water, Lake of the Woods, with an area of 1,500 square miles. In the basin of the Mackenzie River there are three large lakes: Lake Athabasca, 4,400 square miles; Great Slave Lake, 10,000; and Great Bear Lake, 11,200.

MOUNTAINS.

The principal mountains of Canada are in the West, running parallel with the Pacific coast. This "Canadian Cordillera" covers the greater part of British Columbia, and the whole of the Yukon Territory. The parallel ranges are above 400 miles in width. The coast range lies along the Pacific, the Rockies proper farther to the east. Between them are the Selkirks, the Gold, the Cariboo, the Cassiar and other ranges. The principal peak in Canada is Mount Logan, 19,539 feet high. On the eastern side of Canada are the northern mountains of the Appalachian range. These are of considerable height in the United States, but in Canada they are low and inconsiderable. They stretch north from the United States to the Gaspé Peninsula. Around Hudson Bay there is an elevation in the land which is the oldest part of the North American Continent.

Between the Rockies and the Appalachian elevations lie the prairies and woodland belts. The latter is in the east, and has a width of 2,300 miles, including the whole of Ontario and Quebec, and stretching westward into Manitoba. The prairie belt has a width of 1,000 miles, extending from the eastern side of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISION.

For political purposes Canada is divided into nine provinces and five territorial districts. These divisions may be statistically stated thus:

PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS	DATE OF ORGANIZATION OR ADMISSION	AREA, SQUARE MILES		
		WATER	LAND	TOTAL
ORIGINAL CONFEDERATION				
Ontario	July 1st, 1867	40,354	220,508	260,862
Quebec	" 1st, 1867	10,117	341,756	351,873
Nova Scotia	" 1st, 1867	360	21,068	21,428
New Brunswick	" 1st, 1867	74	27,911	27,985
PROVINCES ADMITTED SUBSEQUENTLY				
Manitoba	" 15th, 1870	9,405	64,327	73,732
British Columbia	" 20th, 1871	2,439	370,191	372,630
Prince Edward I'd	" 1st, 1873	.....	2,184	2,184
Alberta	" 1st, 1905	3,412	250,653	253,965
Saskatchewan	" 1st, 1905	6,927	243,192	250,119
DISTRICTS CREATED				
Keewatin	April 12th, 1876	13,419	456,997	470,416
Yukon	June 13th, 1898	649	196,327	196,976
Mackenzie	Oct. 2nd, 1895	29,548	532,634	562,182
Ungava	" 2nd, 1895	5,852	349,109	354,961
Franklin	" 2nd, 1895	.....	500,000	500,000
TOTALS		125,755	3,619,819	3,745,574

HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

There is much dispute as to who was the first European to set foot in Canada. According to those who believe in the legends of the Norse Sagas, the honour rests with Lief Erikson, a Norseman, who sailed from Iceland about the year 1000, and landed at points in what are now known as Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. As a matter of fact the first really authentic account of a European landing on the Northern shores of the New World is when two Portuguese adventurers, John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, sailing under a commission from Henry VII of England, landed on the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador in 1497, taking possession of the land in the name of the sovereign who sent them. In the following year Sebastian returned and explored the coast from Hudson Strait to Chesapeake Bay, and it was largely on the strength of these explorations that Great Britain afterwards rested her claim to the possession of North America. Shortly afterwards, explorations were made by the Portuguese sailor, Jaspard Cortereal (1499), and the French explorers Denys and Aubert, but little record is left of their efforts.

By this time the fisheries of Newfoundland had begun to attract the attention of European fishermen, but as yet no definite and organized attempts had been made to settle the new territories. In 1518 a Frenchman, Baron de Léry, fitted out an expedition for this purpose, but the only result of the enterprise was the landing of some horses on Sable Island, where they have increased enormously in numbers, and now range over the island in droves.

In 1524 Francis I of France sent out an expedition under an Italian named Verrazano, who explored the whole coast from Florida to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and claimed the entire region for his patron.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Jacques Cartier's Voyages.

Ten years after Verrazano's expedition, France again directed her attention towards the western world. In 1534 Jacques Cartier set sail from the harbour of St. Malo in France, with two small vessels, and landing on what is now known as the Gaspé Coast, took possession in the name of his lord Francis I. In 1535 he made another voyage, sailing up the St. Lawrence and reaching the Indian town of Stadacona, situated on, or near the site of the present city of Quebec. Thence he passed farther upstream until he came to another Indian town of larger proportions, Hochelaga. This he named Mont Royal (since corrupted into Montreal), and then having wintered at Stadacona, returned to France in the following spring.

In 1540 an attempt was made, under Cartier and Roberval, Lieutenant-Governor and Viceroy, to establish a colony in the new region, but, owing partly to the hostility of the Indians, who were incensed because Cartier had carried off some of their chief men to France and had failed to bring them back, the colony was not a success. After a gloomy winter the colonists returned home disappointed.

As the newly found regions had exhibited little trace of gold, they were not considered valuable according to the European standards of the time, and for over half a century after Roberval's attempt no more efforts were made toward colonization, with the exception of the ill-advised and ill-fated scheme of the Marquis de la Roche, who tried to settle Sable Island with convicts.

First Permanent Settlement.

But at the beginning of the seventeenth century a new face appeared on the scene, and in 1603 Samuel de Champlain, a French gentleman who had won renown both as a soldier and a sailor, took command of the efforts that were being made to develop the country. After comparative failure in his first expedition he returned in 1605 with the Sieur de Monts, and established the first permanent settlement in Canada at Port Royal in Acadia, as Nova Scotia was then called. Port Royal is now the town of Annapolis. Three years later Champlain sailed up the St. Lawrence, and founded Quebec on the third of July, 1608. From this date until 1673, France claimed control of the whole region stretching from Acadia to Lake Superior, and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. Under French rule the priests and missionaries of the Jesuit and Recollet orders penetrated into the deepest recesses of the land, undergoing, in their efforts to bring the light to the savages, the greatest privations and dangers, and it is to these little fathers of the wilderness that most of the praise is due in connection with the exploration and pioneering of North America.

From the time of the founding of Quebec until his death in 1635, Champlain was the foremost and most influential man in Canada. Although there were several viceroys in that period who were superior in rank, they all reposed the utmost confidence in the grizzled warrior, and with the exception of a few short periods when jealousy at home caused him to lose favour, he was feared and respected throughout the land.

In 1672 Frontenac became governor, and his governorship was second only to that of Champlain in its brilliancy. He completed a great number of explorations in the west, and organized the territory under his control in a most thorough manner. At that time the Indians were particularly turbulent, and he had to be constantly on his guard to prevent them from driving the white men into the sea. Then in 1688 war broke out between France and England, and that meant continual strife with the New England colonies. In 1697 by the Treaty of Ryswick the two nations closed the struggle for the time being, and one year later Frontenac died.

A Period of Warfare.

After an interval of four years of peace, war once more broke out, lasting this time until 1713, when, by the Treaty of Utrecht, England received the whole of Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson Bay. In 1741 the War of the Austrian Succession brought about renewed hostilities between France and England. The chief event of this war was the capture by the English in 1745 of the fort of Louisburg, which had hitherto been considered impregnable. In 1748 the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle again restored peace to the two countries. This, however, was looked upon more as a breathing-spell than as anything else by the combatants, and in 1751 began that memorable struggle known to history as the Seven Years' War, the battle-ground for which was the world. It is impossible here to trace the vicissitudes of even that part of the war which was fought on American soil, beginning, as it did with a skirmish between Washington and Jumonville at Fort Duquesne, culminating in the famous combat on the Plains of Abraham where Wolfe and Montcalm lost their lives, and closing with the surrender of de Vaudreuil at Montreal. The Treaty of Paris, which followed, gave to Britain entire possession of North America, with the exception of the little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the coast of Newfoundland, which were not to be fortified, but merely used as commercial stations.

Considerable difficulty was at first experienced in trying to adapt British institutions to the new colonies. In 1774 the Quebec Act was passed to try to obviate the friction between French and English settlers. This gave to the French Canadians freedom to enjoy their own religion, and confirmed them in their laws, customs, and civil rights. It also annexed to Quebec large territories, embracing what are now the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. All this southern territory passed from Great Britain in 1783, when the independence of the United States became an accomplished fact. In 1791 Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, but this did not prove a satisfactory arrangement in either of the new divisions, and only led to those conflicts between the elected and nominated bodies which culminated in the rebellion of 1837-38.

The Two Provinces Re-United.

In 1840 the two provinces were re-united. Upper Canada had now a population of 450,000, mainly made up of United Empire Loyalists, who had left the United States at the close of the War of Independence, and sought a home under the British flag. Lower Canada had at the time a population of 650,000, mostly French-Canadians. The two provinces had each the same number of representatives in the joint parliament, a state of affairs which was hardly fair to the Lower province. But by 1851 the Upper province had made such strides that the proportion was changed, and the western province had a population of 952 000 as compared with 890,000 in the eastern part. This led the Loyalists of the western portion to agitate for an increased representation, and sundry other concessions, which were naturally opposed by the French Canadians, and in the year 1864 political affairs were at a deadlock.

In the meantime the other colonies on the coasts of the Atlantic and the Pacific had been rapidly growing into importance. In 1771 St. John Island was detached from Nova Scotia and made a separate colony, assuming in 1780 the name of Prince Edward Island. In 1784 New Brunswick was also detached from Nova Scotia, and raised to the dignity of a self-contained colony. In 1858, owing to the rapid increase of population following on the discovery of gold, British Columbia was made a Crown colony, and in 1866 Vancouver Island was put under its control.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Confederation Accomplished.

In 1864 then we find in British North America a number of separate colonies, each going its own way without any consideration of or help from its neighbours. The Maritime Provinces wished to have some co-operation among themselves, and negotiations were on foot to effect some sort of union, when Canada saw and seized the opportunity to promulgate a scheme for the confederation of all the British possessions on the North American continent. After a number of conferences the representatives of the various colonies concerned were able to arrive at a satisfactory basis of union, and accordingly, in 1867 the British North America Act was passed by the Imperial Legislature, effecting the union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec. In the following year the North West Territories were added to the new Dominion. In 1870 the province of Manitoba joined the Confederation; one year later British Columbia followed suit; and finally, with the addition of Prince Edward Island in 1873, the Dominion of Canada was a solid mass of territory from coast to coast.

Since Confederation the progress of Canada has been phenomenal. During the forty years that have intervened since then, the construction of great road, railway, and canal systems, and the continual efforts of the successive governments, have led to the rapid opening up and settling of the country. The population has been doubled, the value of trade has increased four-fold, and the revenue has now reached to a total of six times what it was in the early days of confederated Canada. The history since that period has been a history of commercial and social development, and the coming years will undoubtedly demonstrate to the world the truth of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's famous utterance "The Twentieth Century belongs to Canada."

THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA.

The Constitution of Canada is essentially a Constitution of compromise. The circumstances of the time at which it passed into British control necessitated this. Its history for a century afterwards served to develop still further a condition of diverse interests and isolated settlements. Consequently, when the union of the various provinces took place in 1867, the Constitution then adopted bore the impress of mutual concession and mutual agreement.

The first step in the constitutional history was the Quebec Act of 1774. In order to attach the new French-speaking subjects of the Crown to British rule, the Act confirmed them in the enjoyment of their religious privileges and of the French civil law, and it did not interfere with the use of the French language. The English criminal law, which had been in operation for about nine years, was continued. The Governor, Sir Guy Carleton, appointed eight Roman Catholics to the Council, and when the American revolution broke out, the French Canadians remained loyal and declined all overtures to join in the movement. The Quebec Act remained in force until 1791. In this interval, the Western part of Canada had been settled by an English-speaking population, known as United Empire Loyalists. Being as they said in the first Act of their legislature "born and educated in countries where the English laws were established", they were anxious that their territory should be separated from Quebec and erected into a Province. It was therefore thought well to divide the country into Upper and Lower Canada. This was effected by the Constitutional Act which was proclaimed in force December 26th, 1791. By this Act, each province was given a separate legislative assembly, elected by the people, and a legislative council nominated by the Crown. The assembly of Lower Canada contained 50 members, its council 15. The assembly of Upper Canada consisted of 16 members, and its

council of 7. The Act provided for a Governor General in Lower Canada and a Lieutenant-Governor in Upper Canada, both appointed by the Crown. The governor in each province was assisted by an executive council nominated also by the Crown Under this constitution the administration of affairs was not controlled in either province by the elected branch of the legislature, and in 1837 the agitations for this change culminated in armed rebellion, led in in the Lower Province by Louis Joseph Papineau, and in the Upper, by William Lyon Mackenzie. The Earl of Durham was sent out from England to report on these difficulties, and as a result, the Union Act of 1840, joining the two Canadas under the title of the Province of Canada, and creating a Ministry responsible to a single Parliament, was passed.

Plans for Confederation.

It was soon found that this arrangement of legislative union, which as experience showed, necessitated among other things, that the Ministry of the day must command a majority of the members from each of the old provinces, rather accentuated than removed racial disagreements. An agitation for a wider basis of union grew up. The idea of uniting all the British possessions on the North American Continent under one government had often been discussed. As far back as 1808, Mr. Uniacke, a member of the Nova Scotia legislature, had introduced the question in that body. In 1814, Chief Justice Sewell, of Quebec, had suggested it as a remedy of then existing government defects. In 1822, Attorney-General Robinson, of Upper Canada, drew up a plan for confederating British America. Later on in 1854, when the Earl of Elgin negotiated a reciprocity of trade treaty between Canada and the United States, a treaty which included the Maritime provinces as well, the need and advantage of a united government made themselves felt. Nova Scotia sent delegates to England in 1857 to discuss the question and Canadian delegates, who were there in the same year on other matters, likewise brought confederation before the Imperial authorities. In 1861 the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia unanimously voted in favour of union. Meanwhile, government in Canada was becoming more difficult, the even balance of parties was constantly bringing about deadlocks, and it began to look as if "the Queen's Government could not be carried on." Finally the problem was solved by the patriotic conduct of Hon. George Brown, leader of the Liberals in Upper Canada, who offered to co-operate with his political opponents until union was effected. As Chairman of a select committee of the Canadian Parliament, he reported in favour of federal system either for Canada alone or for all the provinces. In September 1864, delegates from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, held a meeting at Charlottetown to consider a maritime legislative union, and representatives from Canada asked permission to attend and discuss the larger scheme. This was granted, and a general Conference was arranged for, to meet a month later in the city of Quebec. This Conference assembled October 10, 1864, and framed a basis of Confederation in a series of resolutions.

The London Conference.

The outcome of this meeting was the London Conference, which assembled in the Westminster Palace Hotel, Dec. 4, 1866, and consisted of the following delegates :—From Canada, Hon. J. A. MacDonald, G. E. Cartier, A. T. Galt, W. McDougall, W. P. Howland, H. L. Langevin ; from Nova Scotia, Hon. Chas. Tupper, William A. Henry, J. W. Ritchie, Jonathan McCully, A. G. Archibald ; from New Brunswick, Hon. S. I. Tilley, J. M. Johnson, P. Mitchell, Charles Fisher, R. D. Wilmont. Hon. J. A. Macdonald, was appointed chairman. and Colonel Hewitt Bernard, secretary of the conference. On December 24th, a series of resolutions, embodying the results of the daily discussions up to the date passed. They affirmed the desire of the delegates " to follow the model of

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

the British constitution as far as circumstances will permit" and to provide that the government should "be administered according to the well understood principles of the British constitution." After numerous consultations among themselves and interviews with the Queen's legal officers, the delegates agreed upon a draft bill. This was enacted by the Imperial Parliament, March 29, 1867, and proclaimed throughout Canada, July 1, 1867. Since that date the following additions have been made to the Dominion: On June 23, 1870, Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories were added by the Imperial order-in-council passed upon an address from the Parliament of Canada, the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company being purchased for £300 000; on July 15, 1870, Manitoba was created a province; on July 20, 1871, British Columbia was admitted; on July 1, 1873, Prince Edward Island was admitted; and on Sept. 1, 1905, the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were established.

There have been passed by the Imperial Parliament since 1867, five amendments to the Confederation Act, namely, that of 1871, containing provisions for the establishment of new provinces; that of 1875, defining certain powers of parliament, especially respecting the administrating of oaths to witnesses; that of 1866, conferring power to make provision for the representation in the Senate and in the House of Commons of territories forming part of the Dominion, but not included in any province; that of 1895 providing for the office of deputy-speaker; and that of 1907, which made new provisions regarding provincial subsidies.

The general principles of the Canadian Constitution, which is in the form of a federal union, are representative government by ministers responsible to the people through elective legislatures returned on a wide suffrage; a federal government and Parliament controlling national affairs; and provincial governments and legislatures attending to local interests. By provincial legislation, complete systems of municipal government have been set up.

The Federal Authority.

The British North America Act vests executive authority in the Crown, represented by the Governor-General, assisted by the Privy Council for Canada, or any members thereof. The Powers of the Governor-General, as laid down in the instructions issuing from the Crown at the appointments of successive Governors-General, have given rise to some discussion. In the instructions to the Earl of Dufferin, on his appointment as Governor-General in 1872, it was asserted that in exercise of the pardoning power he might act on his individual discretion and contrary to the advice of his ministers if he thought fit. This view was strongly controverted by the then Minister of Justice, Hon. E. Blake, in a report dated December 29th, 1875, and adopted by the Government of that day, a position since adhered to by succeeding Governments. The reply of the Imperial authorities in 1879, on the occasion of the Marquis of Lorne's withholding for Imperial consideration an act dismissing from office Mr. Letellier de St. Just, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, also throws light on the powers of the Governor-General in relation to his advisers. The British North America Act, however, expressly confers on the Governor-General the power of either withholding the King's assent from a bill, or reserving it for the signification of the King's pleasure. All acts of Parliament, assented to by the Governor-General, may be disallowed within two years of their being passed. The power of withholding the royal assent is never exercised, and the exercise of that of disallowance is very rare. The subjects on which the federal Parliament may legislate are named in detail, but it is in addition provided that all subjects not exclusively assigned to the provinces fall under the federal authority. There are two Chambers, the Senate consisting of eighty-nine members appointed for life and divided among the different provinces, and the House of Commons, which at present

has two hundred and fourteen members elected on a very wide franchise. As to the number of senators, the Act provides that on the recommendation of the Governor-General, the King may assent to the appointment of three or six senators representing equally Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces). This provision, intended to affect the complexion of the Senate on some occasion of extraordinary conflict between the two branches of Parliament, was sought to be utilized by the Government in 1873, but the Earl of Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, in a despatch dated February 18th 1874, conveyed the refusal of the Imperial authorities to accede to this request. Following British precedent, the control of the purse is vested in the House of Commons.

The Provincial Powers.

The Provincial Legislatures are given power to alter or amend their own constitutions, except the office of Lieutenant-Governor. This officer is appointed and paid by the federal authority. The debts of the provinces at the time of the union were assumed by the federal Government, which grants an annual subsidy to each province. All the provinces, except Alberta and Saskatchewan, retain all lands belonging to them prior to the union. They appoint all the officers required for the administration of justice, except the judges who are nominated for life by the federal power. The subjects on which the provinces may exclusively legislate are named in the Act. Measures passed by the provincial legislatures may be disallowed by the federal Government within one year of their passing. This power of veto, which has given rise to some friction, may now be exercised after the federal Government has obtained the opinion of the highest tribunals of justice on the constitutional questions involved in certain legislation, as by Act passed in the Canadian Parliament in 1891, at the suggestion of Hon. E. Blake, the power was conferred on the Governor in Council to submit to the Supreme Court, and, on appeal, to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, any knotty constitutional issues. The decisions on these questions are advisory only.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

His Most Excellent Majesty Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, is the eldest son of the late Queen Victoria and of Albert, Prince Consort, and was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841. He married Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of His late Majesty the King of Denmark on March 10th, 1863, at St. George's, Windsor. Queen Alexandra was born at Copenhagen on December 1, 1844, and was only eighteen at her marriage. King Edward succeeded to the throne on the death of Queen Victoria, January 22, 1901; the Coronation took place on August 9, 1902.

Children of the King.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have one son and three daughters living.

(1). H R. H. George, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and York, Earl of Chester, Duke of Rothesay in Scotland, b. June 3, 1865; on the death of his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence, he became heir apparent to the throne; on July 6, 1893, married Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck (b. May 26, 1867), daughter of the late Duke of Teck. They have six children:—Prince Edward, b. June 23, 1894; Prince Albert, b. December 14, 1895, Princess Victoria Alexandra, b. April 25, 1897; Prince Henry William Frederic Albert, b. March 31, 1900; Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund, b. December 20, 1902; and Prince John Charles Francis, b. July 12, 1905.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, McMASTER UNIVERSITY

(2). Princess Louise (Princess Royal), Duchess of Fife, b. February 20, 1867; m. July 29, 1889, to the Duke of Fife. Has two daughters:—Princess Alexandra, b. May 17, 1891; and Princess Maud, b. April 3, 1893.

(3). Princess Victoria, b. July 6, 1868.

(4). Princess Maud, b. November 26, 1869; m. July 22, 1896, to Prince Charles of Denmark, who became King Haakon VII of Norway, November, 1905,. Has one son, Prince Alexander, b. July 2, 1903.

The deceased children of the King and Queen are:

Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, b. January 8, 1864; d. January 14, 1892.

Prince Alexander, b. April 6, d. April 7, 1871.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE KING.

The late Queen Victoria had nine children—four sons, of whom two are dead, and five daughters, of whom two are dead. The surviving children of Her late Majesty, besides King Edward, are:—

(1). Princess Helena, b. May 25, 1846, m. July, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Has one son and two daughters living:—Albert, b. February 26, 1869; Victoria, b. May 3, 1870; Louise, b. August 12, 1872; m. July 6, 1891, to Prince Albert of Anhalt, marriage dissolved December 13, 1900. There are two sons dead:—Christian Victor, b. April 14, 1867, d. October 29, 1900; Harold, b. May 12, d. May 20, 1876.

(2). Princess Louise, b. March 18, 1848, m. March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, who became Duke of Argyll, April 24, 1900.

(3). Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, b. May 1, 1850, m. March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia. Has one son and two daughters:—Margaret, b. January 15, 1882, m. June 16, 1905, to Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; Arthur, b. January 13, 1883; Victoria, b. March 17, 1886.

(4). Princess Beatrice, b. April 14, 1857, m. July 23, 1885 to, Prince Henry of Battenberg, (d. January 20, 1896). Has three sons and one daughter:—(1) Alexander Albert, b. November 23, 1886; (2) Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena, b. October 24, 1887, m. May 31, 1906, to H. M. King Alfonso XIII of Spain; (3) Leopold Arthur Louis b. May 21, 1889; (4) Maurice Victor Donald, b. October 3, 1891.

The deceased children of the late Queen Victoria are:—

(1). Princess Victoria, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, b. November 21, 1840; m. January 25, 1858, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor. Widowed June 15, 1888, d. August 5, 1901. There are two surviving sons and four surviving daughters:—William, reigning Emperor of Germany, b. January 27, 1859, m. February 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, has six sons and one daughter; Charlotte, b. July 24, 1860, m. February 18, 1878, to Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meningen; Henry b. August 14, 1862, m. May 24 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse; Victoria, b. April 12, 1866, m. November 19, 1890, to H. S. H. Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg Lippe; Sophia Dorothea, b. June 14, 1870, m. October 27, 1889, to the Duke of Sparta; Margaret, b. April 22, 1872, m. January 25, 1893, to Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel. Two sons are dead:—Sigismund, b. Sept. 15, 1864, d. June 18, 1866; Waldemar, b. February 10, 1868, d. March 27, 1879.

(2). Princess Alice, b. April 25, 1843, m. July 1, 1862, to H. R. H. Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse, widowed March 13, 1872, d. December 14, 1878. There are surviving one son and four daughters:—Victoria Alberta, b. April 5, 1863, m. April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg; Elizabeth, b. November 1, 1864, m. June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Prussia, Irene, b. July 11, 1865, m. May 24, 1888, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor; Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, b. November 25, 1868, m. April 19, 1894, to H. R. H. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Cobourg, marriage dissolved December 21, 1901; Alix Victoria b. June

6, 1872, m. November 26, 1894 to H. I. M. the Czar of Russia. One son and one daughter are dead :—Frederick, b. October 7, 1870, d. June 28, 1873 ; Mary, b. May 24, 1874, d. November 15, 1878.

(3). Prince Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, b. August 6, 1844, became Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha August 22, 1893, m. January 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, d. July 30, 1900. Four daughters survive :—Marie, b. October 29, 1875, m. January 10, 1893, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania ; Victoria Melita, b. November 25, 1876, m. April 19, 1894, to Ernest, Grand Duke of Hesse, marriage dissolved, December 21, 1901, m. (2) 1905, Grand Duke Cyril of Russia ; Alexandra, b. September 1, 1878, m. April 20, 1906, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg ; Beatrice, born April 20, 1884.

(4). Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, b. April 7, 1853, m. April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen, daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck, d. March 28, 1884. One son and one daughter survive :—Alice Mary, b. February 25, 1883, m. February 10, 1904, to Prince Alexander of Teck ; Leopold, Duke of Albany, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, b. July 19, 1884, m. October 11, 1905, to Princess Victoria, Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Glucksburg.

CANADIANS HOLDING IMPERIAL TITLES.

PEERS.

Brigadier General, Sir Matthew Aylmer, Bart., Baron Aylmer.
Susan Agnes, Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe.
Sir George Stephen, Bart., Baron Mount Stephen.
William, Baron de Blaquière.
Sir Donald Alexander Smith, Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.

CANADIAN PEER.

Reginald d'Iberville Charles Grant, Baron de Longueuil.

Barons Aylmer and de Blaquière are of peerage of the Ireland and not members of the House of Lords. The title of Baron de Longueuil existed prior to the Treaty of Paris (1763), and was duly recognized by Queen Victoria pursuant to that treaty.

IMPERIAL PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong, Kt.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, G.C.M.G.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Elzear Taschereau, Kt.

BARONETS.

Sir William George Johnson (4th Bart.)
Rev. Sir James Stuart (4th Bart.)
Sir John Beverley Robinson (4th Bart.)
Sir Cyril S. Rose.
Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1st Bart.)

G. C. M. G.

Sir Richard John Cartwright.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

K. C. M. G.

Sir Frederick W. Borden.
Sir Mackenzie Bowell.
Sir John Alexander Boyd.
Si John Carling.
Sir J. P. R. Adolphe Caron.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Sir Malachy Bowes Daly.
Sir Louis Henry Davies.
Sir George A. Drummond.
Sir Sandford Fleming.
Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, Lt.-Col., D.S. O.
Sir James R. Gowan.
Sir James Alexander Grant.
Sir Louis A. Jetté.
Sir Henry Gustave Joly de Lotbinière.
Sir Daniel H. McMillan.
Sir William Mulock.
Sir C. A. P. Pelletier.
Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.
Sir William Cornelius Van-Horne (H n'y.)

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Sir Hugh Montagu Allan.
Sir Louis E. N. Casault.
Sir Alexandre Lacoste.
Sir James M. Le Moine.
Sir William C. Macdonald.
Sir William R. Meredith.
Sir Gilbert Parker.
Sir Henry M. Pellatt.
Sir Samuel Henry Strong.
Sir Melbourne M. Tait.
Sir Henry E. Taschereau.
Sir Thos. Wardlaw Taylor.
Sir Thos. Shaughnessy.

COMPANIONAGE.

Buchan, Col. L., C.M.G.
Belcher, Major R., C.M.G.
Cartwright, Lt.-Col. R., C.M.G.
Colmer, J. G., C.M.G.
Courtney. J. M., C.M.G.
Denison, Lt.-Col. S. J. A., C.M.G.
De Boucherville, Hon. C. E. B., C.M.G.
Doughty, Arthur G., C.M.G.
Drury, Col. C. W., C.B.
Evans, Col. T. D. B., C.B.
Fabre Hector, C.M.G.
Frechette, Louis H., C.M.G.
Harris, Robert, C.M.G.
Hebert, Louis P., C.M.G.
Hudon, Lt.-Col. J. A. G., C.M.G.
Irwin, Lt.-Col. De la C. T., C.M.G.
Jarvis, Major A. M., C.M.G.
Jarvis, Major-Gen. S. P. J., C.M.G.
Keefer, T. C., C.M.G.,
King, W. L. M., C.M.G.
Lake, Genl. P. H. N., C.M.G.
Lessard, Col. F. L. C.B.
Macdougall, J. Lorn, C.M.G.
Mathieu. Rev. O., C.M.G.
McEachern, Lt.-Col. A., C.M.G.
Otter, Col. W. D., C.B.
Parkin, Dr. G. R., C.M.G.

Pope, Joseph, C.M.G.
Reade, Surgeon-General J. B. C., C.B. (Mil.)
Robertson, James W., LL.D., C.M.G.
Robinson, Major-General C. W., C.B. (Mil.)
Saunders, William, C.M.G.
Schreiber, Collingwood, C.M.G.
Sherwood, Lt.-Col. Percy, C.M.G.
Steele, Col. S. B., M.V.O., C.B.
Turgeon, Hon. A., C.M. G.
Vansittart, Vice-Admiral E. W., C.B.
White, Lt.-Col. Frederick, C.M.G.
White, Lt.-Col. W., C.M.G.

The Order of Baronets, the lowest hereditary rank, was instituted in 1611; a Baronet is designated "Sir John Smith, Baronet"—usually written Bart. Taking precedence of Baronets are members of The Most Honourable Privy Council, who are addressed "Right Honourable."

The Order of the Bath, instituted in 1399, and revived in 1725, is divided into three classes—Knights Grand Cross, G. C. B.; Knights Commanders, K.C.B.; and Companions, C.B.

The Order of St. Michael and St. George, instituted in 1818, has also three classes—G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., and C.M.G.

In all Orders of Knighthood the Knights Grand Cross and the Knights Commanders have the prefix "Sir" with the initials of their class following the name. Companions and Members bear no title, but have the letters C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., M.V.O., as the case may be, attached to their names.

Knights Bachelors are gentlemen who have received the honour of Knighthood, and are entitled to the prefix "Sir" a d to "Knt." after name.

The Imperial Service Order.

1903.

J. M. Courtney, Esq., C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.
W. G. Parmelee, Esq., Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
C. J. Jones, Esq., Chief Clerk, Office of the Secretary of the Governor-General, Ottawa.
Colonel D. A. Macdonald, Chief Clerk, and Chief Supt. o ores, Dept. of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.
E. E. Taché, Esq., Deputy Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.
M. Murphy, Esq., Prov. Engineer for Nova Scotia.
Lt.-Col. R. Wolfenden, King's Printer, British Columbia.
S. W. McMichael, Esq., Chief Inspector of Customs, Toronto.
Augustus Power, Esq., B.C.L., K.C., Chief Clerk, Dept. of Justice, Ottawa.
Frederick Montizambert, Esq., M.D., Director General of Public Health, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.
Dr. Robert Bell, Acting Director, Geological Survey.
John George Hodgins, Esq., LL.D., Toronto.
D. Ewart, Esq., Chief Architect, Public Works, Ottawa.
Lieut.-Col. Harry Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Comm n s, Ottawa.
Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, Warden Manitoba Penitentiary.
J. U. Gregory, Esq., Agent to the Marine & Fisheries Depa ment, Quebec.

1904.

Antoine Gobeil, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.
David Pottinger, General Manager Canadian Gov't. Railways, Moncton, N.B.
G. Grenier, Clerk Executive Council, Prov. of Quebec.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY McMASTER UNIVERSITY

1905.

Laurence Fortescue, Esq., Chief Clerk, Office of Comptroller, R.N.W. Mounted Police, Ottawa.

Lt.-Col. A. L. Jarvis, Sec'y Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Arthur Newbery, Esq., Clerk of the Executive Council, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

1906.

G. L. B. Fraser, Chief Clerk, Dept. Justice, Ottawa.

L. K. Jones, Sec'y Dept. Railways & Canals, Ottawa.

J. de St. D. Le Moine, Sergeant-at-Arms, Senate, Ottawa.

Joseph Pope, C.M.G., under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

K. D. Sutherland, Asst. Auditor General, Ottawa.

CANADIANS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Two Canadians are peers of Great Britain and hold seats in the House of Lords. They are Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (Donald A. Smith), High Commissioner for Canada in London, 17 Victoria street, S. W., London-England, and Lord Mount-Stephen (George Stephen) 5 Carleton House Terrace, S. W., London, Eng.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Seat of Government, Ottawa.

Governor-General,	The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., etc.
Secretary and Military Secretary,	Col. J. Hanbury Williams, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Comptroller,	C. Leveson-Gower.
Private Secretary,	Arthur F. Sladen.
Chief Clerk, Gov.-Gen'l's Sec'y's Office,	Chas. J. Jones, I.S.O., B.A.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The chief executive government and authority in Canada is vested in the King, who has also the chief command of the militia and of all naval and military forces of or in Canada. His Majesty is represented by a Governor General, appointed by the King in Council, but paid by Canada, whose term of office usually lasts five years. The Governor General's salary is fixed at £10,000 sterling, and forms the third charge upon the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor General is bound by the terms of his commission, which instrument was revised in 1878, and can only exercise such authority as is expressly intrusted to him. He governs under the advice of a Council or Ministry, known as the Privy Council of Canada, which is responsible to Parliament. The Governor General, as the acting head of the Executive, summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament, and assents to or reserves Bills in the name of His Majesty, but, in the discharge of these and other executive duties, acts entirely by and with the advice of his Council and submits their views to the authorities in England.

The royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor General's own judgment and responsibility, is now administered, as in England, pursuant to the advice of the Ministry.

In the case of the absence or indisposition of the Governor General he has the authority to name a deputy governor, the present practice being to name the Chief Justice of the Supreme court. In the event of the death of a Governor General an administrator would be named, pending a new appointment by the King, and the choice would as a matter of course fall on the Chief Justice.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL BEFORE CONFEDERATION.

FRENCH.

1534. Jacques Cartier, Captain General.
1540. Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval.
1598. Marquis de la Roche.
1600. Capitaine de Chauvin (Acting).
1603. Commandeur de Chastes.
1607. Pierre du Guast de Monts, Lt.-General.
1608. Comte de Soissons, 1st Viceroy.
1612. Samuel de Champlain, Lt.-General.
1633. do do 1st Gov.-General.
1635. Marc Antoine de Bras de fer de Chateaufort (Administrator).
1636. Chevalier de Montmagny.
1648. Chevalier d'Ailleboust de Colonge.
1651. Jean de Lauzon.
1656. Charles de Lauzon-Charny (Admr).
1657. D'Ailleboust de Coulonge.
1658. Viscount de Voyer d'Argenson.
1661. Baron Dubois d'Avaugour.
1663. Chevalier de Saffray de Mésy.
1665. Marquis de Tracy,*
1665. Chevalier de Courcelles.
1672. Count de Frontenac.
1682. Sieur de la Barre.
1685. Marquis de Denonville.
1689. Count de Frontenac.
1699. Chevalier de Callières.
1703. Marquis de Vaudreuil.
1714-16. Comte de Ramsay (Acting).
1716. Marquis de Vaudreuil.
1725. Baron (1st) de Longueuil (Acting).
1726. Marquis de Beauharnois.
1747. Count de la Galissonnière.†
1749. Marquis de la Jonquière.
1752. Baron (2nd) de Longueuil.
1752. Marquis Duquesne-de-Menneville.

* Marquis de Tracy was the King's Lieut.-General in America, and during the period he was in Canada, 30th June, 1665, to 28th August, 1667, he was virtually Governor of Canada.

† Acting during captivity of La Jonquière.

ENGLISH.

1760. Gen. Jeffrey Amherst.‡
1764. Gen. James Murray.
1768 Gen. Sir Guy Carleton § (Lord Dorchester).
1778. Gen. Frederick Haldimand.
1786. Lord Dochester.
1797. Major General Prescott.
1807. Sir James Craig.
1811. Sir George Provost.
1815. Sir Gordon Drummond (Acting).
1816. Sir John Coape Sherbrooke.
1818. Duke of Richmond.
1819. Sir Peregrine Maitland (Acting).
1820. Earl of Dalhousie.
1828. Sir James Kempt.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

1830. Lord Aylmer.
1835. Lord Gosford.
1838. Earl of Durham.
1839. Sir John Colbourne (Lord Seaton).
1839. Hon. C. P. Thompson (Lord Sydenham).
1842. Sir Charles Pagot.
1843. Sir Charles Metcalfe.
1845. Earl Cathcart.
1847. Earl of Elgin.
1855. Sir Edmund Walker Head.
1861. Lord Monck.

† Although Amherst's name is usually placed first on the list of English Governors of Canada, it is well known that at the capitulation of Montreal he divided the Provinces into three Governments or Districts, for each of which he appointed a Governor, and that he himself very shortly afterwards left the country and did not return. The Governors of these three Districts, during what is commonly called the period of Military Rule, from 8th September, 1760, to 10th August, 1764, were :

District of Quebec : General James Murray, September 1760, to August, 1764.

District of Three Rivers : Col. Ralph Burton, September, 1760, to May, 1762 ; Col. Fred. Haldimand, May, 1762, to March, 1763 ; Col. Ralph Burton, March, 1763, to October, 1763 ; Col. Fred. Haldimand, October, 1763, to August, 1764.

District of Montreal : Gen. Thos. Gage, September, 1763, to October, 1763, Col. Ralph Burton, October, 1763, to August, 1764.

‡ Sir Guy Carleton was Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor General from 24th September, 1766, to 25th October, 1768.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL SINCE CONFEDERATION.

Name.	Date of Appointment.		Date of Assumption of office.	
The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C M G	June	1, 1867	July	1, 1867
The Right Hon. Lord Lisgar G. C. M. G. (Sir John Young).....	Dec.	29, 1868	Feb.	2, 1869
The Right Hon the Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K.C.B., G.C.M G.....	May	22, 1872	June	25, 1872
The Right Hon. the Marquess of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M G , P.C., &c.....	Oct.	5, 1878	Nov.	25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M G., &c.....	Aug.	18, 1883	Oct.	23, 1883
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, *G.C B.....	May	1, 1888	June	11, 1888
The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.....	May	22, 1893	Sept.	18, 1893
The Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, G.C M.G...	July	30, 1898	Nov.	12, 1898
The Right Hon. the Earl Grey, G.C M.G.....	Sept.	26, 1904	Dec.	10, 1904

* Succeeded to the Earldom of Derby on the death of his brother, April 21, 1893.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF CANADA.

The British North America Act of 1867 provides that the Council, which aids and advises the Governor-General, shall be styled the King's Privy Council for Canada, recalling that ancient council whose history is always associated with that of the king as far back as the earliest days of which we have authentic record. As in England, the terms "cabinet," "ministry," "administration," and "government," are indifferently applied in Canada

to those members of the Privy Council who are for the time being at the head of public affairs. Privy councillors, when not in the government, retain their honorary rank, but it is simply one that entitles them to certain precedence on state occasions and has no official responsibility.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS NOT MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart, C.C.M.G., C.B.
Edward Blake
David Laird
William Ross
Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier, K.C.M.G.
James McDonald
Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.
Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G.
John Costigan
Geo. Eulas Foster
Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G.
John Haggart
Edgar Dewdney
J. Ald. Ouimet
William Miller
Sir Charles Fitzpatrick
James C. Patterson
Sir Alexander Lacoste, K.C.
T. M. Daly
Auguste Real Angers
Walter H. Montague
Donald Ferguson
Edward G. Prior
Alphonse Desjardins
Lord Strathcona
Louis O. Taillon
Hugh John Macdonald
David Tisdale
Sir Louis H. Davies
Joseph I. Tarte
Clifford Sifton
Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere
Michael F. Bernier
L. G. Power
N. A. Belcourt
Sir William Mulock
Charles Smith Hyman
Henry Robert Emmerson

OFFICERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Privy Council,	R. Boudreau.
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council,	F. K. Bennett.
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	H. G. Lamothe.
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	James G. Foley.
Chief Clerk,	E. J. Lemaire.

THE CABINET.

Premier and President of the Privy Council,	The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., D.C.L. (Oxon).
Minister of Trade and Commerce,	The Right Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General to Canada,	The Hon. Allen Bristol Aylesworth, K.C.
Minister of Finance and Receiver-General,	The Hon. William Stevens Fielding.
Minister of Agriculture,	The Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher, B.A.
Secretary of State,	The Hon. Richard William Scott, K.C., LL.D.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,	The Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur, K.C., LL.D.
Minister of Militia and Defence,	The Hon. Sir Frederick William Borden, K.C.M.G., B.A., M.D.
Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,	The Hon. Frank Oliver.
Postmaster-General,	The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.B.
Minister of Public Works,	The Hon. William Pugsley, K.C., D.C.L.
Minister of Railways and Canals,	The Hon. Geo. P. Graham.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Minister of Customs,	The Hon. William Paterson
Minister of Inland Revenue,	The Hon. William Templeman.

(The above form the Cabinet).

Solicitor General,	The Hon. Jacques Bureau.

PREMIERS OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION.

Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., called to office July 1st, 1867; Conservative.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, called to office Nov. 7th, 1873; Liberal.

Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., called to office Oct. 17th, 1878; Conservative.

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G., called to office June 16th, 1891; Conservative.

Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G., called to office Dec. 5th, 1892; Conservative.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., called to office Dec. 21st., 1894; Conservative.

Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., called to office April 27th, 1896; Conservative.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, called to office July 11th, 1896; Liberal.

THE SENATE.

The Senate of Canada consists of 87 members, divided as follows: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Prince Edward Island, 4; Manitoba, 4; Saskatchewan, 4; Alberta, 4; British Columbia, 3. Before the creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the North-West had but four representatives in the Senate but on the admission of these provinces to the confederation each was given four representatives.

The Senators from the Province of Quebec must reside in the electoral divisions for which they are appointed, or have their property qualifications therein; in the case of the other provinces Senators are only required to reside and have their property qualifications within the provincial limits.

Senators are appointed by the Governor-General under the Great Seal upon the recommendation of his Council. They hold office, under certain prescribed conditions, for life. The qualifications for appointment are a minimum age of thirty years and a property qualification of $4,000 over and above all liabilities. Senators must be natural-born subjects of His Majesty or become naturalized.

Senators are paid at the rate of $10 per day, if the session is less than thirty days, and a maximum sum of $2,500 per annum; $8 per day being deducted for each day of absence during the session, unless caused by illness. Senators also receive a mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile to and from Ottawa to place of residence. The Speaker's salary is $4,000 with official residence.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Speaker,	Hon. Raoul Dandurand.
Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Senate,	S. E. St. O. Chapleau.
Clerk of the English Journals,	R. W. Stephen
Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk of the French Journals,	J. de St. D. LeMoine.
Clerk of Private Bills,	A. R. Soutter.
Clerk of Routine and Proceedings,	John C. Young.
Correspondence Clerk,	C. T. Gibbs.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,	E. J. Chambers.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons, which is elected by the people for a term of five years, consists of 214 members. The number is fixed under the terms of the British North America Act, and the representation is arranged after each decennial census, the basis being that the Province of Quebec is always to have sixty-five representatives, and each of the other provinces such a number as will give the same proportion of representatives to its population as the number sixty-five bears to the population of Quebec, as ascertained by the census. British Columbia, by the terms of the agreement made between the Dominion and the Province prior to the union, is always to have at least six members.

The number of members as fixed by the census of 1891 was 213, but the readjustment of 1901 increased this number to 214 owing to the creation of the Yukon Territory. The Redistribution Bill providing for this change was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on March 31st, 1903. After the next general elections the House will consist of 221 members owing to the Alberta and Saskatchewan Redistribution Bill of last session giving seven new members to these provinces, or 17 in all. The number of members for each province, together with the changes in the representation and the population to each member are shown in the following table :

	Number of members	Change in representation	Population to each member
Ontario	86	a loss of 6	25,483
Quebec	65	no change	25,368
Nova Scotia	18	a loss of 2	25,532
New Brunswick	13	a loss of 1	25,471
Prince Edward Id.	4	a loss of 1	25,815
Manitoba	10	a gain of 3	25,521
British Columbia	7	a gain of 1	25,522
N. W. Territories	10	a gain of 7	15,891
Yukon	1		27,219

NOTE.—In the present Parliament the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are included under the Territories, the Act creating them provinces being passed since the last election.

Members of the House of Commons are paid an indemnity at the rate of $10 a day if the session is less than thirty days, and a maximum of $2500 if more than thirty days, $8 a day being deducted for each day of absence while the House is sitting, unless the absence is due to illness. Members also receive a mileage indemnity of ten cents a mile going to and coming from Ottawa.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker,	Hon. R. F. Sutherland.
Clerk of the House,	T. B. Flint, M.A., LL.B., D.C.L.
Serjeant-at-Arms,	Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith, I.S.O., J.P., A.D.C.
Clerk of the English Journals,	A. G. D. Taylor.
Clerk of the French Journals,	J. R. E. Chapleau.
General Librarian,	A. D. DeCelles, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Parliamentary Librarian,	M. J. Griffin, LL.D.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Department of Justice was organized May, 1868 ; previous to that time, it was known as Crown Law Department.

The Minister of Justice is *ex-officio* Attorney General of Canada ; he is the legal adviser of the Governor General and the legal member of the Privy Council. He has the superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities. He advises upon the Legislative Acts and proceedings

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY McMASTER UNIVERSITY

of the various provincial Legislatures, and generally on all matters referred to him by the Crown and the other Departments of Government.

As Attorney General of Canada, in addition to performing the duties belonging to that office in England so far as the same apply to Canada, and those belonging to the Attorney General of the several provinces up to the date of Confederation, in so far as they relate to matters within Dominion jurisdiction, the Minister of Justice advises the heads of the several Departments of Government on all matters of Law connected with such Departments; he is also charged with the settlement and approval of all instruments under the Great Seal of Canada. He is entrusted with the conduct of all litigation for or against Canada. He advises on the exercise of the prerogative of clemency.

The Minister of Justice has also the administration of the Penitentiaries of the Dominion. This branch of the Department is under the Inspector of Penitentiaries.

Minister of Justice,	The Hon. Allen Bristol Aylesworth, K.C.
Solicitor-General,	The Hon. Jacques Bureau, K.C.
Deputy Minister,	Edmund L. Newcombe, M.A., LL.B., K.C.
Commissioner of Dominion Police,	Lt.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G.
Inspector of Penitentiaries,	Douglas Stewart.
" "	Geo. W. Dawson.
Dominion Parole Officer,	Walter P. Archibald.
Chief Clerks of Department of Justice,	Augustus Power, I.S.O., B.C.L., K.C. G. L. B. Fraser, I.S.O., B.A., K.C.
Accountant,	J. E. Narraway, B.A.

SUPREME COURT.

Registrar of Supreme Court, Publisher and Editor Supr. Court Reports,	Edward R. Cameron, K.C.
Chief Clerk and Reporte,	Charles Harding Masters, K.C.
Librarian,	Harris Harding Bligh, K.C.

EXCHEQUER COURT.

Registrar and Editor of Reports.	Louis A. Audette, LL.B.
Deputy Registrar and Reporter,	Charles Morse, LL.B., D.C.L.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

This Department, the full and proper title of which is "The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada," was established in 1867. It has charge of all State correspondence, and keeps all State records and papers not specially transferred to other Departments. The Secretary of State is also the Registrar General of Canada, and as such registers all Proclamations, Commissions, Letters Patent, Writs and other instruments issued under the Great Seal; and all bonds, warrants, leases and other instruments requiring registration, the Registry branch of the Department being thus the Record Office of the Dominion.

The correspondence of the Department is very large. The Secretary of State is the channel of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and to him also are sent in the first instance all Petitions of right, Petitions for executive clemency to convicts, etc., addressed to the Governor General in Council. He is charged with the administration of a number of the principal Acts in the legislation of Canada, while the collection of information for purposes of Returns called for by either the Senate or House of Commons is also under his charge.

The Records branch of the Department contains a vast quantity of valuable and interesting documents, many of which date back to the days of the French Régime.

Secretary of State,	The Hon. Richard Wm. Scott.
Under Sec'y. of State, and Deputy Registrar-General,	Joseph Pope, C.M.G ,I.S.O.

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

Chief Clerk, Barrister at Law,	Philippe Pelletier.
Chief Clerk and Accountant,	Fred. Colson.

REGISTRY BRANCH.

Chief Clerk	Ira William Stott.

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS.

Chairman	John Thorburn, M.A.,LL.D.
C. S. Examiner.	A. D. DeCelles, Lit. D., F.R.S.C.
" "	John C. Glashan, LL.D.
Secretary,	William Foran.

OFFICE OF KING'S PRINTER.

Deputy Head, King's Printer, and Controller of Stationery,	S. E. Dawson, Lit.D.,F.R.S.C.
Superintendent of Printing,	William McMahon.
Superintendent of Stationery,	Frank S. Gouldthrite.
Accountant,	J. A. Frigon.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

The Department of Customs was established as a separate Department on the 1st July, 1867. It had previously been controlled by the Minister of Finance. It is the chief revenue-producing Department of the Government, and administers all matters pertaining to the Tariff. It collects, classifies and compiles statistics showing the trade of Canada with other countries, and issues Monthly Statements of Imports and Exports, and Annual Returns of Trade and Navigation. These publications are compiled by the Customs at Ottawa from copies of entries and returns prepared at the various ports throughout the Dominion. The Customs duties collected during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868, amounted to less than $9,000,000, while the duties collected for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1907, amounted to upwards of $45,000,000.

Minister of Customs,	The Hon. Wm. Paterson.
Commissioner,	John McDougald.
Asst. Commissioner,	R. R. Farrow.
Chief Clerk and Accountant.	S. L. T. Frost.
Chief Preventive Officer,	F. L. Jones.
Chief Analyst,	F. W. Babington.
Chief Appraiser,	John McDougald, *as Chairman of Board of Customs.*
Chief Statistical Officer,	F. G. Bennet.
Clerk of Correspondence.	T. A. D. Bliss.
Chief Clerk of Seizures,	D. L. MacLean.
Chief Inspector,	S. W. McMichael.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

The Department of Inland Revenue was organized in 1867. The work assigned to it was the collection of the revenue on the following articles manufactured within the country:—Spirits, malt, malt liquors, tobacco,

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY McMASTER UNIVERSITY

cigars, snuff, petroleum and manufactures in bond ; and also the collection of stamp duties, the preparation and issue of stamps, except postage stamps.

Later was added to the department the collection of canal tolls, the inspection of weights and measures, the inspection of grain and certain staple articles, the inspection of gas and electricity and the administration of the acts respecting the culling and measuring of timber, the collection of slidage and boomage dues, the collection of bridge and ferry tolls and rents and adulteration of food.

In 1889 the Department of Railways and Canals took over the collection of canal tolls, and in 1901 the inspection of grain and other staples, as well as the culling of timber, was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Minister of Inland Revenue,	The Hon. Wm. Templeman.
Deputy Minister,	William John Gerald.
Secretary,	William Himsworth.
Chief Gas and Electric Light Inspector,	O. Higman.
Chief Inspector of Weight and Measures,	Jas. Fyfe.
Chief Analyst,	A. McGill.
Chief Inspector of Bonded Factories,	W. C. Stratton, Toronto.
Chief Inspector of Distilleries,	J. H. Kenning, Windsor.
Chief Inspector of Tobacco Factories,	H. Lawlor, Montreal.
Chief Inspector of Malt Houses and Breweries,	Dr. J. K. Barrett, Winnipeg, Man.

PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

Montreal,	Dr. J. T. Donald.
Halifax,	M. Bowman,
Victoria, B.C.,	Dr. C. J. Fagan.
Toronto,	W. H. Ellis.
Ottawa,	F. X. Valad.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

On the 15th May, 1879, it was authorized to divide the then existing Department of Public Works into two Departments, to be presided over and managed by two Ministers ; one of the said Ministers to be designated as the " Minister of Railways and Canals " and the other as the " Minister of Public Works."

On the 1st October, 1879, the two departments were divided in virtue of an Order-in-Council, and therefore the present Department of Public Works came into existence at that date.

The works under the control of this Department are the following :— Public Buildings, Harbors, Rivers, Piers, etc., Dredging Slides and Booms, Military and Interprovincial Roads, Telegraph lines.

Minister of Public Works,	The Hon. Wm. Pugsley.
Deputy Minister,	Antoine Gobeil, I.S.O.
Secretary,	F. Gelinas.
Chief Engineer,	Eugene D. Lafleur, C.E.
Chief Architect,	D. Ewart.
Chief Clerk Engineering Branch,	L. J. R. Steckel, C.E.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

As its name implies, this department has control of the financial transactions of the Dominion, the public accounts, the issue and redemption of loans, the currency, the superintendence of Insurance Companies, the Government Savings Banks not under the direction of the Post Office De-

partment, and the relations of the Chartered Banks and Building Societies to the Government and the general public. It is organized under an Act of Canada passed in 1869. The Minister of Finance is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Treasury Board, and his Deputy *ex-officio* Secretary.

Minister of Finance and Receiver-General,	The Hon. William Stevens Fielding.
Deputy Minister and Secretary of Treasury Board,	T. C. Boville, B.A.
Asst. Deputy Minister,	Henry T. Ross, B.A., LL.B.
Supt of Insurance,	William Fitzgerald, M.A.
Comptroller of Dominion Currency,	Frederick Toller.
Actuary Insurance Branch,	A. K. Blackadar.
Asst. Receiver-General, Toronto,	D. Creighton.
Asst. Rec.-Gen'l, Halifax,	J. H. Mathers.
Asst. Rec.-Gen'l, St. John, N. B.,	H. D. McLeod.
Asst. Rec.-Gen'l, Winnipeg,	H. M. Drummond.
Asst. Rec.-Gen'l, Victoria, B. C.,	J. H. MacLaughlin.
Asst. Rec.-Gen'l, Charlottetown, P. E. I.,	Percy Pope.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Previous to 1849 the postal service of Canada was a branch of that of Great Britain. In that year the provinces received concessions which enabled them among other things to operate their own postal systems. Since confederation the Post Office Department has been one of the most important branches of the Government. The Postmaster-General is also Minister of Labour.

Postmaster-General,	The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.B.
Deputy Postmaster-General,	Robt. M. Coulter, M.D.
Asst. Deputy Postmaster-General,	E. H. Laschinger
Chief Post Office Supt.,	George Ross.
Secretary,	William Smith, B.A.
Accountant,	W. J. Johnstone.
Controller of Postal Stores,	Sydney Smith.
Supt. of Post. Stamp Dept.	Edmund P. Stanton.
Supt. of Savings Bank Branch,	William H. Harrington
Supt. of Mail Contract Branch,	Geo. C. Anderson.
Supt. of Money Order Branch,	Walter Rowan.
Supt. Dead Letter Branch,	Geo. J. Binks.
Inspector Nova Scotia Div.,	Wm. E. Maclellan.
" *New Brunswick Div.*	N. E. Colter.
" *Quebec Div.*	Archelas Bolduc.
" *Montreal Div.,*	J. W Bain.
" *Ottawa Div.,*	Frank Hawken.
" *Kingston Div.,*	Henry Merrick.
" *Toronto Div.,*	James Henderson.
" *London Div.,*	Clarence T. Campbell.
" *Manitoba Div.,*	Wm. Wallace McLeod.
" *Calgary Div.,*	A. W. Cairns.
" *Vancouver Div.,*	J. R. M. Greenfield.
" *Victoria Div.,*	E. H. Fletcher.
Asst. Insp. and Postmaster, P. E. I. District,	J. F. Weir.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Railway Mail Service.

Controller,	B. M. Armstrong.
Supt. Nova Scotia District,	Frank P. Bent.
" *N. B.,* "	G. M. Ryan.
" *Quebec,* "	O. Z. Talbot.
" *Montreal,* "	Fred. Briegel.
" *Ottawa,* "	Chas. Plumb.
" *Toronto,* "	J. E. McLeod.
Acting Supt. London District,	R. G. Mercer.
Supt., Manitoba "	Chas. E. Kavanagh.
" *Br. Columbia* "	John D. MacLeod.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture, which was established in 1868, has charge of the following important branches of the public service:

1. Agriculture.
2. Public Health and Quarantine.
3. Arts and Manufactures.
4. The Census, Statistics and the Registration of Statistics.
5. Patents of Invention.
6. Copyright, Industrial Designs, Timber Marks and Trade Marks.
7. Public Archives.
8. Experimental Farm Stations.

Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Patents,	The Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, B.A.
Deputy Minister, and Deputy Commissioner of Patents,	Geo. F. O'Halloran, B.A., B.C.L.
Secretary,	Lt.-Colonel A. L. Jarvis, I.S.C.
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner,	J. A. Ruddick.
Chief of Fruit Division,	A. McNeill.
Chief of Extension of Markets Division,	W. W. Moore.
Chief Inspector, Liverpool, Eng.,	A. W. Grindley.
Seed Commissioner,	Geo. H. Clarke.
Exhibition Commissioner,	Wm. Hutchison.
Director of Experimental Farms,	Wm. Saunders, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C. F.L.S.

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Botanist and Entomologist,	Jas. Fletcher, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.L.S.
Chemist,	Frank T. Shutt, M.A., F.J.C., F.S.C., F.R.S.C.
Agriculturist,	J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr.
Horticulturist,	Wm. T. Macoun.
Cerealist,	Chas. E. Saunders, Ph. D.
Poultry Manager,	A. G. Gilbert.

Supts. of Branch Farms.

Indian Head, Sask.,	Angus Mackay.
Nappan, N.S.,	Robt. Robertson.
Agassiz, B.C.,	Thos. A. Sharpe.
Brandon, Man.,	Newton Wolverton, B.A.
Lethbridge, Alta.,	W. H. Fairfield.

ARCHIVES BRANCH.

Dominion Archivist and Keeper of Records,	Arthur G. Doughty, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.

COPYRIGHTS AND TRADEMARKS BRANCH.

Registrar of Copyrights and Trade-marks.	Philip E. Ritchie, B.A., B.C.L.

PATENTS BRANCH.

Chief Clerk of Patents,	W. J. Lynch.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS BRANCH.

Chief Officer of Census and Statistics,	Archibald Blue.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Director General of Public Health,	Fred. Montizambert, I.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., D.C.L.

QUARANTINE STATIONS AND INSPECTING PHYSICIANS.

Grosse Isle, Que.,	G. E. Martineau, M.D.
Rimouski, Que.,	E. Belisle, M.D.
William Head, B.C.,	A. T. Watt, M.D.
Victoria, B.C.,	R. L. Fraser, M.D.
Vancouver, B.C.,	L. M. McKechnie, M.D.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,	P. Conroy, M.D.
Sydney, N.S.,	H. Rindress, M.D.
St. John, N.B.,	I. H. Scammell, M.D., (actg).
Halifax, N.S.,	Norman E. Mackay, M.D.
Louisburg, N.S.,	Freeman O'Neill, M.D.
Chatham, N.B.,	J. M. Baxter, M. D.
Leper Lazeretto, Tracadie, N.B.,	A. C. Smith, M.D.

INSPECTORS UNDER PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH ACT.

C. A. L. Fisher.
T. F. Chamberlain, M.D.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS AND LIVE STOCK BRANCH.

Veterinary Director-General and Live Stock Commissioner,	John G. Rutherford, V.S., Ottawa.
Pathologist,	C. H. Higgins, D.V.S., B.Sc.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

The Department of Railways and Canals was constituted as a separate Department in 1879 under an Act passed in that year, the old Department of Public Works being divided.

The work is comprised in the maintenance, conduct and operation of the Government railways, namely, the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railway;—the supervision and inspection of railways in course of construction under Government subsidy, and the administration of the several provisions of the Railway Act in regard to railways generally;—the compilation and publication of Railways statistics;—the construction, maintenance and operation of the canals of the Dominion.

Minister of Railways and Canals,	The Hon. Geo. P. Graham.
Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer,	Matthew Joseph Butler, C.E.
General Consulting Engineer of the Dominion Government,	Collingwood Schreiber, C.M.G., C.E.
General Manager of Government Railways,	David Pottinger, Moncton, N.B.
Secretary and Chief Clerk,	L. K. Jones.
Comptroller of Railway Statistics,	John Lambert Payne.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The affairs of this Department are administered by a member of the Government known as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The services under the management of this Department are defined by Act of Parliament as follows :—

1. Pilots and Pilotage, and Decayed Pilots' Fund.
2. The construction and maintenance of lighthouses, light-ships, fog-alarms, buoys and beacons.
3. Ports and harbors, harbor commissioners, harbor masters and port wardens.
4. Piers, wharves and breakwaters, and the collection of tolls in connection therewith, and the minor repairs on such properties.
5. Steamships and vessels belonging to the Government of Canada engaged in connection with services administered by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
6. Sick and distressed seamen, and the establishment, regulation and maintenance of Marine and seamen's hospitals.
7. Signal service, including wireless telegraph and submarine signalling.
8. Humane establishments.
9. Lifeboat service and rewards for saving life.
10. Inquiries into causes of shipwrecks and casualties, and the collection of wreck statistics.
11. Inspection of steamboats and examination of engineers, and inquiry into accidents to steamers and the conduct of engineers.
12. Examination of masters and mates.
13. Registration and measurement of shipping, and preparation of returns of registered shipping of Canada.
14. Meteorological and magnetic services.
15. Tidal observations on the coasts of Canada.
16. Climatology of Canada.
17. Inspection of vessels carrying live stock from Canada to Europe.
18. Shipping of seamen, shipping masters and shipping offices.
19. Winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland by steamers and iceboats.
20. Hydrographic surveys.
21. Administration of deck-load law, and the subject of deck and load lines and coasting trade.
22. Removal of wrecks and other obstructions in navigable waters.
23. Sea, coast and inland fisheries, and the management, regulation and protection thereof, and everything relating thereto, and the payment of fishing bounties.

The Fishery Intelligence Bureau, which was inaugurated on a small scale in 1889, has become a necessity to the fishing community. The reports of the movement of bait are anxiously followed by the masters of fishing vessels, while the reports from Labrador and the North Shore are of great service to the large fishing firms.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries,	The Hon. Louis P. Brodeur, K.C.,LL.D.
Deputy Minister,	Lt.-Col. François F. Gourdeau.
Chief Clerk of Marine,	C. Stanton.
Commander of Marine Service and Wreck Commissioner,	O. G. V. Spain, R.N.
Commissioner and General Inspector of Fisheries,	E. E. Prince, B.A.,F.R.S.C.
Asst. Commissioner,	R. N. Venning.
Chief Engineer,	Lt.-Col. Wm. P. Anderson, C.E.
Asst. Engineer in Charge of Tidal Survey,	Wm. Bell Dawson, D.Sc.,F.R.S.C.

Engineer St. Lawrence Ship Channel,	F. W. Cowie.
Chief Hydrographic Surveyor of Canada.	William J. Stewart.
Commissioner of Lights,	James F. Fraser.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF LIGHTHOUSES.

Halifax,	C. A. Hutchins.
Ottawa,	Patrick Harty.
Quebec,	Geo. D'Arcy O'Farrell.
St. John,	John Kelly.

AGENTS OF DEPARTMENT.

Quebec,	John U. Gregory, I.S.O.
Montreal,	U. P. Boucher.
St. John, N.B.,	Fred. J. Harding.
Halifax, N.S.,	J. F. L. Parsons.
Victoria, B.C.,	James Gaudin.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,	Artemas Lord.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

Supt. and Director of Magnetic Observatory, Toronto,	R. F. Stupart, F.R.S.C.
Director of Observatory, St. John, N.B.,	
Director of Observatory, Quebec,	

BOARD OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

Chairman,	Edward Adams.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, MASTERS AND MATES.

Chairman,	L. A. Demers.

FISH CULTURE.

Supt. of Fish Culture,	F. H. Cunningham.
Dominion Inspector of Hatcheries,	Alex. Finlayson.
Curator, Fisheries Museum (Ottawa),	Andrew Halkett.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Superintendent,	C. F. Doutre.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Department of the Interior was created in 1873. It administers Crown lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and for 20 miles on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, which includes the granting of homestead entries, leasing of ranch lands, timber limits and mining locations, and the sale of school lands; also the management of the Ordinance and Admiralty lands in the several Provinces of the Dominion.

In the spring of 1892 the management of the business of Immigration was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. This Department is also charged with the surveying of Dominion lands and the business connected with the land subsidies granted to the Canadian Pacific and other railway companies; with the business of settling Half-Breed claims and Military Bounty Warrants and the granting of Foreshore lands between high and low water mark in the several Provinces.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Minister of the Interior,	The Hon. Frank Oliver
Deputy Minister,	W. W. Cory.
Commissioner N. W. Territories,	Fred. White, C.M.G.
Law Clerk,	Thos. G. Rothwell.
Secretary,	Perley Geo. Keyes.
Accountant,	Chas. H. Beddoe.
Chief Clerk of Land Patents,	N. O. Coté.
Chief Clerk of Timber, Grazing and Irrigation,	B. L. York.
Chief Clerk, Mines Branch,	H. H. Rowatt.
Chief Clerk School Lands,	F. S. Checkley.

SURVEYS BRANCH.

Surveyor-General,	E. G. D. Deville.
Geographer,	James White.
Chief Clerk,	Peter B. Symes.

ASTRONOMICAL BRANCH.

Chief Astronomer,	Wm. F. King, B.A., LL.D., D.T.S.
Astronomer,	Otto J. Klotz, LL.D.
Astronomer Dom. Observatory, Ottawa,	John S. Plaskett.
Sec'y Dom. Obs.	Willibert Simpson.
Supt. of Time Service,	R. M. Stewart.

LANDS AND TIMBER.

Dominion Land Commissioner,	J. W. Greenway.
Deputy Commissioner,	
Chief Clerk Land Commissioner's Office,	F. F. Dixon.
Supt. Railway and Swamp Lands,	Robt. E. Young.
Supt. of Forestry,	Robt. H. Campbell.
Dom. Lands and Crown Timber Agent for Winnipeg District and Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies,	Edwin J. Stephenson.
Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies,	R. E. A. Leech (Brandon).
Dom. Lands Agent, Brandon,	L. J. Clement.
" " " *Minnedosa,*	John Flesher.
" " " *Dauphin, Man.,*	F. K. Herchmer.
" " " *Red Deer, Alta,*	W.H. Cottingham.
" " " *New Westminster, B.C.,*	John McKenzie.

IMMIGRATION.

Supt. of Immigration,	Wm. D. Scott (Ottawa).
Commissioner of Immigration,	J. Obed Smith (Winnipeg).
Supt. of Immigr. Agencies in United States,	Wm. James White (Ottawa).
Med. Supt. Detention Hospital, Quebec,	Joseph D. Page, M.D.
Chief Medical Inspector,	P. H. Bryce, M.D., (Ottawa).
General Colonization Agent,	C. W. Speers (Winnipeg.)
Inspector British Immigrant, Children and Receiving Homes,	Geo. B. Smart (Ottawa).
Asst. Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg,	Thos. Gelley.

Immigration Agent, Port Arthur, Ont.	R. A. Burriss.
Immigration Agent, Port Arthur, Ont.	J. M. McGovern.
Inspector of Agencies and Foreign Colonies, Regina, Sask.,	Paul M. Bredt.
Immigration Agent, Regina, Sask.,	Howard Zimmer.
Dominion Immigr. Agent, Montreal,	John Hoolahan,
" " " *St. John, N.B.,*	J. V. Lantalum.
" " *Halifax, N.S.,*	F. W. Annand.
" " " *Quebec, Que.,*	P. Doyle.

Immigration Agents in Europe.

England.

J Bruce Walker, Asst. Supt. of Emigration 12 Charing Cross, London S W

A F Jury, Old Castle Bldgs., Preesons's Row, Liverpool, Eng.

W. L Griffith, Secy. to the High Commr. for Canada, 17 Victoria St., London S W.

G H Mitchell, 139 Corporation St., Birmingham, Eng.

H M. Murray, 81 Queen St., Exeter, Eng.

L Burnett, 36 Parliament St., York, Eng.

Scotland.

John McLennan, 26 Guild St., Aberdeen, Scot.

Malcolm McIntyre, 35-37 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

Belgium.

D. Treau de Coeli, Place de la Gare, 23, Antwerp.

France.

Paul Wiallard, 10 rue de Rome, Paris.

A. Foursin, " "

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Department of Indian Affairs, as at present constituted, was created by the Act of Parliament of the year 1880. Prior to Confederation the Crown Lands Department of the Province of Canada was charged with the management of Indian affairs. By the British North America Act, Indian affairs were placed under the control of the Federal Government, and an Indian Bureau was established as a branch of the Department of the Secretary of State. This Bureau was afterwards attached to the Department of the Interior; but by 1880 the work of the Bureau had so increased, as a consequence of the Treaties which where made with the Indians in the North West, that a separate Department was established. The Department administers the Parliamentary appropriation for Indians, trust funds derived from the sale of lands and also looks after the lands surrendered by the Indians for sale. (*see also* "Indians of Canada.")

Supt.-General of Indian Affairs,	The Hon. Frank W. Oliver.
Deptl. Supt.-General,	Frank Pedley.
Secretary,	J. D McLean.
Indian Commissioner, Manitoba, Keewatin, and N.W.T.,	Hon. David Laird (Winnipeg, Man.)
Assistant Commissioner and Chief Inspector Manitoba, Keewatin and N.W.T.,	J. A. J. McKenna.
Indian Supt.	A. J. Boyd (River Bourgeois, N.S.)
Indian Supt. and Reserve Commissioner,	A. W. Nowell (Victoria, B.C.)

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, McMASTER UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce was authorized by Act of Parliament and assented to on the 23rd June, 1887, but the Act was not put in force until 1892, when, by Order in Council, the Honourable Mackenzie Bowell, then Minister of Customs, was appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce. The Portfolios of Customs and Inland Revenue were abolished and these Departments became subsidiary divisions of the Department of Trade and Commerce and were placed under officials known as Comptrollers. This continued for some time until in 1897 the Customs and Inland Revenue branches were again restored to their full independent rank and Ministers appointed to administer them.

The duties and powers assigned to the Minister of Trade an Commerce were the administration of laws relating to matters connected with trade and commerce generally and also matters not at that time by law assigned to any other Department of the Government. There were specially assigned to the Department, however, the Chinese Immigration Act, appropriations for Steamboat Subventions and the direction and control of the Commercial Agencies. Since the present Government came into power other branches of the public service have been assigned to the Department of Trade and Commerce, notably that of the Inspection of Staples, which was taken over from the Department of Inland Revenue. This has especially to do with the Inspection of Grain, the Department having 98 officials throughout Canada in this important branch of the work. At various times also certain bounties have been authorized and the administration assigned to the Department of Trade and Commerce. At present, counting both inside and outside services, there are over 175 officials connected with the Department, whereas ten years ago there were only 22 all told. The Department at present is spending for its various services over four million dollars; ten years ago it was but half a million. The distribution of foreign tariffs of the world, as well as the distribution of commercial information, is of course an important feature in the Department of Trade and Commerce.

In 1904 a Weekly Report was established and a Commercial Agency Branch created. The Weekly Report contains information from the Commercial Agents in various parts of the world, together with trade statistics of a limited nature and bulletins in connection with trade matters which it is important should be made known promptly. This Report is of course in addition to the Monthly Report and Annual Report published by the Department.

Minister of Trade and Commerce,	The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Deputy Minister and Chief Comptroller of Chinese Immigration,	William G. Parmelee, I.S.O.
Supt. of Commercial Agencies,	F. C. T. O'Hara.
Chief Clerk of Statistics,	W. A. Warne.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australasia.

J. S. Larke, The Exchange, Sydney, agent for New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, agent for Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

China.

H. J. Craig, 18 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

France.

A. Poindron, 101 Rue Réaumur, Paris.

Great Britain.

P. B. Ball, Room 39 and 40, Central House, Birmingham.
J. B. Jackson, cor. of E. Parade and Greek Streets, Leeds, agent for Leeds and Hull.
P. B. MacNamara, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester.
W. A. MacKinnon, Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

Japan.

Alex. MacLean, No. 14 Bund, Room B., Yokohama.

Mexico.

A. W. Donly, Apartado, 918, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

Newfoundland.

E. D. Arnaud, Gazette Building, Water Street, St. John's.

Norway.

C. R. Sontum, Grubbegd. No. 4 Christiana, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark also.

South Africa

John A. Chesley, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town, Cape Colony.

West Indies.

G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica.
R. Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.
S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and the Virgin Islands
Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.

China, Japan and Corea.

W. T. R. Preston, Trade Commissioner, Poste Restante, Hong Kong.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Office of the Auditor General, conjointly with the Finance Department, controls the Public Funds of the Dominion, the Auditor General's Office representing Parliament while the Finance Department represents the executive. By that office all credits to the Departments and all cheques on the Receiver General's account are authorized. Books of account are kept containing all the financial transactions of the Government.

The vouchers and cheques in connection with the expenditure are there examined and audited, to see that they comply with the provisions of the Audit Act, the Supply Act and other Acts, and with Orders in Council and Treasury Regulations affecting expenditure, and to see that the charges are in every respect correct. The accounts are analyzed, classified and summarized. Statements are published in the Annual Report showing the amount expended under each vote in full detail.

Attention is given to the method of audit applied by each department to its revenue collections, and to seeing that returns are regularly received and examined by the departmental officers. The returns of all Collectors of Revenue are analyzed, classified and published with the correspondence relating thereto in the Annual Report. These returns are checked with the Bank deposits that come to account.

Auditor-General, John Fraser.
Chief Clerks, E. D. Sutherland.
John Gorman.
Fred. Hayter, B.A.
A. B. Hudson, B.A.
J. W. Reid, B.A.
W. Kearns.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Minister of Militia,	The Hon. Sir Frederick W. Borden, K.C.M.G., B.A., M.D.
Deputy Minister,	Colonel E. Fiset, D.S.O.
Accountant and Paymaster-Genl. of the Militia,	J. W. Borden.
Secretary of the Departmen and Secretary to Militia Council,	Ernest F. Jarvis.
Director of Contracts,	H. W. Brown.
Sup't. of Printing, Stationery, and Contingencies,	E. E. Lemieux.
Chief Clerk Adjutant-Gen'l's Branch,	Frank Beard.
Chief Clerk, Deputy Minister's Branch,	Charles L. Panet.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

The Department of Labour was established under the Conciliation Act of 1900. It deals with questions affecting the well-being of the working classes, and the industrial conditions obtaining in the Dominion, one of its most important functions being the arbitration between employer and employed in the event of aqtual or possible strikes, under the terms of the Lemieux Labour Disputes Act (which see). The Department prepares Fair Wage schedules for insertion in all contracts for government work, to secure the payment of the same rates of wages as are current in the district for similar classes of work, and it adjusts all claims in this connection. Another feature of the work of the Department is the publication of the monthly Official Labour Gazette, with its record of strikes and lock-outs, lists of accidents, and other informa. o. of special importance to those interested in the labour question.

Minister of Labour,	The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.B.
Deputy Minister and Editor of Labour Gazette,	William L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.A., LL.B.
Assistant Editor of Labour Gazette,	R. A. Coats.
Secretary,	F. A. Acland.
Fair Wages Officers,	Victor Dubreuil.
	J. D. McNiven.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

The Department of Mines, formed in 1907, is a combination of the Geological Survey of Canada and the Mines branch of the Department of the Interior.

The Geological Survey of Canada was created in 1841 and formed a branch of the Department of the Interior. In 1842 Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. E. Logan was appointed Director and Mr. Alexander Murray, Chief Assistant. Mr. A. R. C. Selwyn was appointed Director in 1869 and was succeeded twenty-five years afterwads by Dr. G. M. Dawson, who died in 1901. From that date to 1906 Dr. Bell acted as Deputy Director. In March, 1906, Mr. A. P. Low was appointed to the Directorship and in the following year when the department of Mines was created was made Deputy Minister under the Hon. Mr. Templeman.

In June, 1901, Dr. Eugene Haanel was appointed Superintendent of Mines and was attached to the Department of the Interior. On the creation of the Department of Mines he was made Director of the Mines branch.

The functions of the Geological Survey are to make an examination and survey of the geological structure and mineralogy of Canada; and to collect, classify, and arrange for exhibition such specimens as are necessary to afford a complete and exact knowledge of the geology, mineralogy, palæontology, ethnology, and fauna and flora of Canada; to study and report

upon the facts relating to water supply for irrigation and for domestic purposes, and to collect and preserve all available records of artesian or other wells; to map the forest areas of Canada, and to make and report upon investigations useful to the preservation of the forest resources of Canada; to prepare and publish maps, etc., to illustrate reports; to carry on ethnological and palæontological investigations.

The functions of the Mines Branch, are to collect and publish statistics of the mineral production and of the mining and metallurgical industries of Canada, and to collect and preserve all available records of mines and mining works in Canada; to make detailed investigations of mining camps and areas containing economic minerals or deposits of other economic substances; to prepare and publish maps, etc., to elucidate reports; to make such chemical, mechanical and metallurgical investigations as are found expedient to aid the mining and metallurgical industry of Canada; to collect and prepare for exhibition in the Museum specimens of the different ores and minerals of Canada and such other materials as are necessary to afford an accurate exhibit of the mining and metallurgical resources and industries of Canada.

Minister of Mines,	Hon. W. Templeman.
Deputy Minister and Acting Director of Geological Survey,	R. P. Low, B. Ap. Sc.
Director of Mines Branch,	Eugene Haanel, Ph. D., F.R.S.C.
Accountant of Department of Mines,	John Marshall.
Chief Geologist,	Robt. Bell, I.S.O., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Palæontologist and Zoologist,	J. F. Whiteaves, LL.D., F.G.S.
Chemist and Mineralogist,	F. G. Waite.
Botanist and Naturalist,	John Macoun.
Lithologist,	Dr. Young.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Comptroller and Deputy Head,	Fred. White, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk,	Laurence Fortescue, I.S.O.
Commissioner at Regina,	Aylesworth Bowen Perry.
Asst. Comm'r at Dawson,	L. Y. Wood.
Vet. Surgeon (Regina),	J. Burnett.
Surgeon,	L. A. Paré, M.D.
"	G. P. Bell, M.D.

OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT.

Deputy Master,	Dr. James Bonar.
Superintendent,	Mr. A. H. Cleave.
Chief Clerk,	Mr. John Roe.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Commissioner Yukon Territory,	
Legal Adviser, " "	
Gold Commissioner, " "	E. C. Senkler (Dawson City).
Registrar, " "	Jos. E. Girouard " "
Comptroller, " "	J. T. Lithgow " "

OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON, ENG.

High Commissioner for Canada in London,	The Right Honourable Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal.
Secretary,	William L. Griffith, 17 Victoria Street, London, S. W.
Canadian Representative City Trade Branch,	Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E. C.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVINCES.

In all the provinces at the present time there is a very complete system of local self-government administered under the authority of the Confederation Act, and by means of the following machinery :—

(1) A Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, holding office during pleasure, but not removable in any of the provinces within five years of the date of his appointment, except for cause assigned, which, under the constitution, must be communicated to Parliament. He is, therefore, an officer of the Dominion as well as the head of the provincial or local executive. He acts in accordance with the rules governing the relations between the Governor General and his advisers. He appoints his Executive Council, and is guided by their advice, so long as they retain the confidence of the Legislature. The salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors, which are paid from the Dominion Treasury, vary from $7,000 given in the smaller provinces, to $10,000 paid in the great central provinces of Ontario and Quebec. These officers are appointed by Commission under the Great Seal, and on appointment must take the oath of allegiance.

(2) An Executive or Advisory Council, responsible to the Legislature, which Council varies in the number of its members in the several provinces. All the members of the Executive Council holding departmental and salaried offices must vacate their seats if in the Legislative Assembly, and be re-elected on accepting office, as in the case of the Dominion Ministry. The principal of ministerial responsibility to the Lieutenant-Governor and to the Legislature is observed in the fullest sense.

(3) A Legislature consisting of an elective house of all cases, with the addition of an Upper Chamber appointed by the Crown in two provinces—Quebec and Nova Scotia. The Legislatures have a duration of four years (in Quebec five) unless sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor. They are governed by the constitutional principles which obtain in the general Government at Ottawa. The Lieutenant-Governor opens and prorogues the Legislative Council and Assembly in Quebec and Nova Scotia, or the Assembly, in the other provinces, with the usual formality of a "speech". A Speaker is elected by a majority of each Assembly, or is appointed by the Crown in the Upper Chamber. The rules and usages do not differ in any material respect from the procedure in the Dominion Parliament. The rules respecting private Bill legislation are equally restrictive. The same provisions of law apply to the Speakership of the assemblies as obtain respecting the Speakership of the House of Commons. The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, like the Dominion Parliament, must sit once every twelve months, the Act of Confederation containing the proviso for an annual session, apart from the usage of voting supplies for one year only. Members of the Legislative Council, where such exist, have property qualifications, but the members of the Assemblies need only be British subjects of full age and free from all legal disability.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Seat of Government, Toronto.

Lieutenant-Governor,	The Hon. Sir William Mortimer Clark.
Lieutenant-Governor's Secretary,	Lt.-Col. A. F. Macdonald.

Executive Council.

Hon. J. P. Whitney,	*President of Council and Premier.*
Hon. J. J. Foy,	*Attorney-General.*
Hon. A. J. Matheson,	*Treasurer.*

Hon. W. J. Hanna,	*Provincial Secretary and Registrar.*
Hon. R. [illegible],	*Minister of Education.*
Hon. N. [illegible]ch,	*Minister of Agriculture.*
Hon. J. O. Reaume,	*Minister of Public Works.*
Hon. F. C. Cochrane,	*Minister of Lands and Mines*
Hon. W. A. Willoughby,	*Without Portfolio.*
Hon. J. S. Hendrie,	" "
Hon. Adam Beck,	" "
J. Lousdale Capréol, K. C.,	*Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Provincial Treasurer's Office.

Treasurer,	Hon. A. J. Matheson.
Assistant Treasurer,	C. H. Sproule.
Solicitor Succession Duty Office,	J. B. McLeod.
King's Printer,	L. K. Cameron.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General,	Hon. J. J. Foy.
Deputy Attorney-General,	J. R. Cartwright, K. C.
Solicitor,	Edward Bayly.
Inspector of Division Courts,	Joseph Dickey.
Inspector of Registry Offices,	D. Guthrie (Guelph).
Inspector of Insurance,	J. H. Hunter, K. C.

Department of Public Works.

Minister,	Hon. J. O. Reaume.
Deputy Minister,	A. W. Campbell.
Minister's Secretary,	H. C. Maisonville.
Deparmental Secretary,	H. J. McNaughton.
Superintendent Colonization Roads.	Henry Smith.
Secretary Labour Bureau,	John Armstrong.

Provincial Secretary's Department.

Secretary and Registrar,	Hon. W. J. Hanna.
Assistant Secretary,	Thomas Mulvey.

REGISTRAR'S BRANCH.

Deputy Registrar	J. J. C. Usher.
Assistant,	L. H. Irving.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS BRANCH.

Inspector of Asylums,	S. A. Armstrong.
Inspector of Public Charities,	Dr. R. W. B. Smith.
Inspector of Public Institutions,	E. R. Rogers.
Warden, Central Prison for Ontario, Toronto,	Dr. J. T. Gilmour.
Supt. Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females and Industrial Refuge for Girls, Toronto,	Mrs. G. A. O'Sullivan.
Supt. Toronto Asylum,	Dr. C. A. Clarke.
" *London Asylum,*	Dr. G. A. McCollum.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Supt. Kingston Asylum,	Dr. E. Ryan.
" *Hamilton Asylum,*	Dr. W. N. English.
" *Mimico Asylum,*	Dr. N. H. Beemer.
" *Brockville Asylum,*	Dr. T. J. Moher.
" *Asylum for Idiots, Orillia,*	Dr. A. H. Beaton.
" *Coburg Asylum,*	Dr. Chas. E. Hickey.
" *Penetanguishene Asylum,*	Dr. P. H. Spohn.
" *Woodstock Asylum for Epileptics,*	Dr. J. J. Williams.
" *Neglected Children Branch,*	Dr. J. Kelso.

PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH.

Secretary and Dep. Registrar General,	Dr. C. A. Hodgetts.
Inspector	Dr. Hill.
Bacteriologist,	Dr. Amyot.
Chemist,	Dr. Nasmith.

Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,	Hon. F. Cochrane.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests,	A. White.
Deputy Minister of Mines,	T. W. Gibson.
Secretary of the Department,	E. S. Williamson.
Director of Surveys,	Geo. B. Kirkpatrick.
Provincial Geologist,	Professor W. G. Miller.

Education Department.

Minister,	Hon. R. A. Pyne.
Deputy Minister,	A. H. U. Colquhoun, M.A., L.L.D.
Minister's & Departmental Secretary,	C. W. James.
Superintendent of Education,	J. Seath, M.A., L.L.D.
Historiographer,	J. G. Hodgkins.
Superintendent of Medical Institutes and Arts Schools,	T. W. H. Leavitt.
Superintendent of Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville,	Dr. C. B. Coughlin.
Principal of Institution for the Blind at Brantford,	H. G. Gardiner.

Department of Agriculture.

Minister,	Hon. Nelson Monteith.
Deputy Minister and Secretary of Bureau of Industries,	C. C. James.
Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes,	G. A. Putnam.
" *of Agricultural Societies,*	J. L. Wilson.
Secretary of Live Stock Associations,	A. P. Westervelt.
Secretary of Fruit-Growers, Associations,	P. W. Hodgetts.
President of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph,	G. C. Creelman.
Superintendent of Agricultural College Dairy School,	H. H. Dean.
Superintendent Eastern Dairy School (Kingston),	J. W. Mitchell.

Fisheries.

Superintendent of Game & Fisheries, E. Tinsley.

Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Chairman,	James Leitch, K. C.
Vice-Chairman,	A. B. Ingram.
Commissioner,	H. N. Kittson.
Secretary,	H. C. Small.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Chairman,	Hon. Adam Beck.
Commissioners,	Hon. J. S. Hendrie and Cecil B. Smith.
Chief Engineer,	F. W. Sothmann.

Officers of Legislative Assembly

Clerk,	A. H. Sydere.
Sergeant-at-Arms,	F. J. Glackmeyer.
King's Printer and Accountant,	Lud. K. Cameron.
Librarian	Avern Pardoe.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Seat of Government, Quebec.

Lieutenant-Governor,	Sir L. A. Jetté, K. C. M. G.
Aide-de-Camp,	Major H. F. Sheppard.

Executive Council.

Hon Lomer Gouin,	*Premier and Attorney-General.*
" A. Turgeon,	*Minister of Lands and Forests.*
" W. A. Weir,	*Minister of Public Works and Labour, Treasurer.*
" L. R. Roy,	*Secretary and Registrar.*
" J. Allard,	*Minister of Agriculture.*
	Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.
" J. C. Kane,	*Minister without Portfolio.*
G. Grenier,	*Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Department of the Attorney-General.

Attorney-General and Premier,	Hon. Lomer Gouin.
Assistant Attorney-General,	Charles Lanctot.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary,	Hon. L. R. Roy.
Deputy Secretary,	Joseph Boivin.
King's Printer,	Chas. Pageau.

Provincial Registrar's Office.

Provincial Registrar,	Hon. L. R. Roy.
Deputy Registrar,	Joseph Boivin.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Treasury Department.

Provincial Treasurer,	H. T. Machin.
Assistant Treasurer and Secretary of Treasury Board.	A. H. Verret.
Provincial Auditor,	A. Brosnan.
Comptroller of Revenue,	

Department of Lands and Forests.

Minister,	Hon. Adélard Turgeon.
Deputy Minister,	E. E. Taché.
Superintendent of Surveys,	C. E. Gauvin.

Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

Minister,	S. Dufault.
Deputy Minister,	J. E. Savary.
Secretary of Colonization,	E. W. Prévost.
Secretary of Mines,	G. A. Narin.
Secretary of Cadastre, Montreal,	Chas. Chartré.
Secretary of Cadastre, Quebec,	Hector Caron.
Superintendent of Game & Fisheries,	

Department of Agriculture.

Minister,	Hon. Jules Allard.
Deputy Minister,	G. A. Gigault.
Secretary,	S. Sylvestre.
Secretary of the Council of Agriculture,	Octave Ouellette.
Editor of Journal of Agriculture,	A. Girard.
Provincial Superintendent of Roads,	J. A. Camirand.

Department of Public Works and Labour.

Minister,	Hon. W. A. Weir.
Deputy Minister,	S. Lesage.
Secretary,	Ernest Gagnon.
Director and Engineer of Railways,	L. A. Vallée.

Department of Public Instruction.

Superintendent of Public Instruction,	Hon. Boucher de la Bruère.
French Secretary,	Paul de Cazes.
English Secretary,	Geo. W. Parmelee.

Officers of the Legislative Council.

Speaker,	Hon. Horace Archambault.
Clerk,	Louis Fréchette.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,	Arthur St. Jacques.

Officers of the Legislative Assembly.

Speaker,	Hon. P. H. Roy.
Clerk,	L. G. Desjardins.

Parliamentary Library.

Librarian,	N. E. Dionne.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Seat of Government, Halifax.

Lieutenant-Governor,	Hon. D. C. Fraser.
Lieutenant-Governor's Secretary,	Mister Fraser.

Executive Council.

Hon. G. H. Murray,	*Premier and Provincial Secretary.*
Hon. W. T. Pipes,	*Attorney-General.*
Hon. C. P. Chisholm,	*Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.*
Hon. David McPherson,	*Without Portfolio.*
Hon. B. F. Pearson,	
Hon. Jason M. Mack,	
Hon. O. T. Daniels,	
Hon. Jas. Macdonald,	
Hon. H. S. Leblanc,	
F. F. Mathers,	*Clerk of Executive Council.*

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer,	Hon. G. H. Murray.
Deputy Provincial Secretary and Clerk of Executive Council,	Fred F. Mathers.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,	F. W. Dunn.
Provincial Cashier,	John MacMoney.
Keeper of Provincial Archives,	H. Piers.

Department of Agriculture.

Secretary for Agriculture,	M. Cumming.

Department of Public Works and Mines.

Commissioner,	Hon. C. P. Chisholm.
Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines,	(Vacant).
Provincial Engineer,	R. McColl.

Department of Crown Lands.

Commissioner,	Hon. W. T. Pipes.
Deputy Commissioner,	J. H. Austen.

Department of Education.

Superintendent of Education,	Alex. H. Mackay, LL.D.

Officers of Legislative Council.

President,	Hon. M. H. Goudge.
Clerk,	A. S. Barnstead.

Officers of Legislative Assembly.

Speaker,	Hon. E. M. Farrell.
Clerk.	Geo. W. Kyte.
Sergeant-at-Arms,	M. McAskill.

Other Officers.

Librarian Legislative Library,	Miss A. F. Donahoe.
Curator and Librarian of Provincial Museum and Scientific Library,	H. Piers.
King's Printer,	The Commissioner of Public Works and Mines (*ex-officio*).
Deputy King's Printer,	F. W. Smith.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Seat Government, Fredericton.

Lieutenant-Governor,	The Hon. L. J. Tweedie, K.C., L.L.D.
Lieut.-Governor's Private Secretary,	R. S. Parker.

Executive Council.

Hon. Clifford W. Robinson,	*Premier, Provincial Secretary, Registrar-General and Acting Attorney General.*
Hon. Francis J. Sweeney,	*Surveyor-General.*
Hon. Chas. H. Labillois,	*Commissioner of Public Works.*
Hon. Lauchlin P. Farris,	*Commissioner of Agriculture.*
Hon. Wendell P. Jones,	*Solicitor-General.*
Joseph Howe Dickson,	*Clerk of Executive Council.*

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary Registrar-General, and Receiver-General,	Hon. C. W. Robinson.
Deputy Provincial Secretary, Deputy Registrar-General, and King's Printer,	Richard W. L. Tibbits
Deputy Receiver-General,	G. N. Babbitt.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General,	(vacant).

Surveyor-General's Office.

Surveyor-General,	Hon. F. J. Sweeney.
Deputy Surveyor-General,	Wm. P. Flewelling.

Board of Works Department.

Chief Commissioner,	Hon. C. H. LaBillois.
Secretary,	T. B. Winslow.
Engineer,	A. R. Wetmore.

Department of Agriculture.

Commissioner,	Hon. L. P. Farris.
Deputy Commissioner,	Thos. S. Peters.

Auditor-General's Office.

Auditor-General,	Jas. S. Beek.

Department of Education.

Superintendent of Education,	Dr. James R. Inch.

Officers of Legislative Assembly.

Speaker,	Hon. Chas. J. Osman.
Clerk,	H. B. Rainsford.
Sergeant-at-Arms,	H. C. Rutter.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Seat of Government, Charlottetown.

Lieutenant-Governor,	Hon. Donald Alexander Mackinnon.
Lieut.-Governor's Private Secretary,	Robert N. McNeill.

Executive Council.

Hon. Arthur Peters, K.C.,	*Premier and Attorney-General.*
Hon. Samuel E. Reid,	*Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture.*
Hon. James H. Cummiskey,	*Commissioner of Public Works.*
Hon. Peter McNutt,	*Without Portfolio.*
Hon. Geo. E. Hughes,	" "
Hon. Benj. Gallant,	" "
Hon. Francis L. Haszard, K.C.,	" "
Hon. Matthew Smith,	" "
Hon. J. M. Clark,	" "
Arthur Newbery,	*Secretary.*

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General,	Hon. Arthur Peters, K.C.
Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary,	John A. Longworth.
Deputy Prothonotary Prince County,	Richard R. Hunt.
" *King's* "	George A. Aitken.

Secretary-Treasurer's Office.

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer,	Hon. Sam. E. Reid.
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer,	Arthur Newbery.
Provincial Auditor,	Benjamin Balderston.

Department of Agriculture.

Commissioner,	Hon. Samuel E. Reid.
Secretary,	E. Ryerson Reid.
Professor of Agriculture,	Theodore Ross, B.A.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner,	Hon. James H. Cummiskey.
Secretary.	Louis B. McMillan.

Education Department.

Chief Superintendent,	Alexander Anderson, LL.D.

Department of Lands and of Registrar of Deeds.

Commissioner of Public Lands and Registrar of Deeds,	William C. White.
Asst. Registrar of Deeds,	Michael Laverty.
Registrar of Deeds, Prince County,	John E. Campbell.
Asst. " " "	Matthew Gallant.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Seat of Government, Winnipeg.

Lieutenant-Governor,	Sir D. H. McMillan.

Executive Council.

Hon. R. P. Roblin,	*Premier, Land Commissioner, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.*
Hon. Robt. Rogers,	*Minister of Public Works.*
Hon. J. H. Agnew,	*Prov. Treasurer.*
Hon. S. W. McInnis,	*Prov. Secretary and Municipal Commissioner.*
Hon. Colin H. Campbell,	*Attorney-General, Minister of Education.*
Hon. J. F. Howden,	*Commissioner of Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs*
Ch. Graburn,	*Clerk of Executive Council.*

Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Minister,	Hon. R. P. Roblin.
Deputy Minister,	J. J. Golden.

Treasurer's Department.

Treasurer,	Hon. J. H. Agnew.
Deputy Treasurer,	W. J. Ptolemy.

Department of Public Works.

Minister,	Hon. Robt. Rogers.
Deputy-Minister and Chief Engineer,	Chas. Dancer.

Provincial Secretary's Department.

Prov. Secretary, and Municipal Commissioner,	Hon. S. W. McInnis.
Deputy Prov. Secretary, and King's Printer,	Jas. Hooper.
Deputy Municipal Commissioner,	E. M. Wood.

Land Commissioner's Office.

Land Commissioner,	Hon. R. P. Roblin.
Deputy Land Commissioner,	L. J. Howe.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General,	Hon. Colin H. Campbell.
Deputy-Attorney General,	Geo. Patterson.

Department of Education.

Minister,	Hon. Colin H. Campbell.
Deputy Minister,	R. Fletcher.

Other Officers.

Prov. Auditor, Secretary of Treasury Board,	G. Black.
Drainage Commissioner and Departmental Auditor,	A. D. Jolliffe.
Inspector of Public Institutions,	C. G. Caron.
Principal Manitoba Agricultural College,	W. J. Black.
Inspector of Legal Offices,	R. C. Irving.
Insurance Inspector,	A. E. Ham.
Fire Commissioner,	A. Lindback.
Librarian,	J. P. Robertson.
Provincial Architect,	S. Hooper.
Inspector of Public Buildings,	D. H. McFadden.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Seat of Government, Regina.

Lieutenant Governor,	Hon. Amédée Emmanuel Forget.

Executive Council.

Hon. Walter Scott,	*Premier, Commissioner of Public Works, and Railway Commissioner.*
	Attorney-General.
Hon. W. R. Motherwell,	*Commissioner of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary.*
Hon. Jas. A. Calder,	*Commissioner of Education, and Provincial Treasurer.*
John A. Reid,	*Clerk of Council.*

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner,	Hon. Walter Scott.
Deputy-Commissioner,	F. J. Robinson.
Supt. of Highways,	A. J. McPherson.
Director of Surveys,	J. S. Dobie.

Attorney-General's Department.

Attorney-General,	
Deputy Attorney General,	Frank Ford.

Department of Agriculture.

Commissioner,	Hon. Wm. R. Motherwell.
Deputy Commissioner,	A. P. Ketchen.

Provincial Secretary's Department.

Secretary,	Hon. Wm. R. Motherwell.
Deputy Provincial Secretary,	Ed. J. Wright.

Treasury Department.

Treasurer,	Hon. Jas. A. Calder.
Deputy Provincial Treasurer,	John A. Reid.

Department of Education.

Commissioner,	Hon. Jas. A. Calder.
Deputy Commissioner,	D. J. McColl, B.A.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker,	Hon. Thos. McNutt.
Clerk,	S. Spencer Page.
Sergeant-at-Arms,	Daniel Brown.
Government Printer,	J. A. Reid.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Seat of Government, Edmonton.

Lieutenant-Governor,	Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea.

Executive Council.

Hon. A. C. Rutherford,	*Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education.*
Hon. W. H. Cushing,	*Minister of Public Works.*
Hon. C. W. Cross,	*Attorney-General.*
Hon. W. J. Finlay,	*Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary.*
W. J. McLeod,	*Clerk of Council.*

Treasurer's Department.

Treasurer,	Hon. A. C. Rutherford.
Deputy Treasurer,	W. J. McLeod.
Provincial Auditor,	E. W. Burley.

Department of Education.

Minister,	Hon. A. C. Rutherford.
Deputy Minister,	D. S. McKenzie.

Department of Public Works.

Minister,	Hon. W. H. Cushing.
Deputy Minister,	John Stocks.
Director of Surveys,	L. C. Charlesworth.

Attorney-General's Department.

Attorney-General,	Hon. C. W. Cross.
Deputy Attorney-General,	S. B. Woods.

Department of Agriculture.

Minister,	Hon. W. T. Finlay.
Deputy Minister,	Geo. Harcourt.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Secretary,	Hon. W. T. Finlay.
Deputy Provincial Secretary,	Harold W. Riley.

Officers Legislative Assembly.

Speaker,	Hon. C. W. Fisher.
Clerk,	J. R. Cowell.
Government Printer,	James Richard.
Tax Commissioner,	John Perrie.
Manager Provincial Telephone System,	S. Edwards.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Seat of Government, Victoria.

Lieutenant-Governor,	Hon. James Dunsmuir.
Lieut.-Governor's Secretary,	H. J. B. Muskett.

Executive Council.

Hon. Richard McBride, K.C.,	*Premier, Minister of Mines.*
Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton,	*President of the Council*
Hon. R. G. Tatlow,	*Minister of Finance and Agriculture.*
Hon. W. J. Browser, K.C.,	*Attorney-General.*
Hon. F. J. Fulton, K.C.,	*Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.*
Hon. H. E. Young, M.D.,	*Provincial Secretary, Minister of Education.*

Provincial Secretary's Department.

Provincial Secretary,	Hon. H. E. Young, M.D.
Deputy Provincial Secretary,	A. Campbell Reddie.
King's Printer,	R. Wolfenden, I.S.O., V.D.

Department of Finance.

Minister of Finance,	Hon. R. G. Tatlow.
Deputy Minister of Finance,	J. McB. Smith.
Auditor-General,	J. A. Anderson, B.A.
Surveyor of Taxes and Inspector of Revenue,	J. B. McKilligan

Department of Lands and Works.

Chief Commissioner,	Hon. F. J. Fulton.
Deputy Commissioner,	R. A. Renwick.
Public Works Engineer,	F. C. Gamble, C.E.

Attorney-General's Department.

Attorney-General,	Hon. W. J. Browser, K.C.
Deputy Attorney-General,	H. A. McLean.
Registrar General of Titles and of Joint Stock Cos.,	S. Y. Wotton.

Fisheries Branch.

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries,	John P. Babcock.

Department of Mines.

Minister of Mines,	Hon. Richard McBride, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Mines,	R. F. Tolmie.
Provincial Mineralogist,	W. F. Robertson.
Provincial Assayer,	H. Carmichael.

Department of Education.

Minister of Education,	Hon. H. Young.
Supt. of Education,	Alex. Robinson, B.A.

Department of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture,	Hon. R. G. Tatlow.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,	J. R. Anderson.

Officers of Legislative Assembly.

Speaker,	Hon. David McEwen Eberts, K.C.
Clerk,	Thornton Fell.
Legislative Librarian,	E. O. S. Schofield.

Agent General in London,	John Herbert Turner.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

LEGISLATION.

THE LEMIEUX INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT.

As a result of the frequency with which in recent years the tug-of-war between capital and labour has culminated in strikes and lockouts, and the depression of industry which usually follows such action, several attempts have been made by the Dominion Government to establish legislation which should remove or minimize the worst features of the struggle. One of the first steps was the Conciliation Act of 1900. This was followed in 1903 by the Railway Labour Disputes Act, and in 1906 the two were incorporated in the Conciliation and Labour Act. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 which was introduced by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Minister of Labour, and is in consequence popularly known as the Lemieux Labour Act, is the Natural sequence of the previous legislation, and embodies the best of what has gone before.

The object of the new Act is shown in the complete title, "An Act to Aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in the Coal Mines and Industries connected with the Public Utilities." The reason for giving the Act particular reference to the public utilities (including mining, transportation, street railways, telegraphy, and telephony) is that in cases of strike or lockout in such industries, the public interest suffers to a much greater extent than when only some private business is concerned.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

The Act requires that any dispute arising in connection with any of these industries shall be submitted to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation with a view to arriving at a settlement, before either strike or lockout is declared. Thus the conference and discussio[illegible] took place only after the mischief had been done, are n[illegible] before any drastic measures are taken. Another provisio[illegible] or employees must give thirty days' notice of an intend[illegible] conditions of employment with respect to wages and hours and p[illegible] the proceedings before a Board, the relations between the parties concerned shall remain unchanged. Another important section of the Act provides for the application of the statute in industries other than those stipulated as being connected with the public utilities, if either of the parties so desire.

In the case of Railway disputes an option is offered which permits the parties to use the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which some claim to be more expeditious and less expensive than the new measure. In either case investigation must precede drastic action.

The Act provides for the appointment of a Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, who looks after applications for the enforcement of the law, informs the Minister of Labour in every case, and handles the working of the Act in general. This officer is at present Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Deputy Minister of Labour.

CONSTITUTION OF BOARD.

When an application is received a Board is appointed by the Minister within fifteen days. This Board consists of three members, one appointed on the nomination of the employers, one on the nomination of the employees, and the third on the nomination of both parties. Neither party may apply for the constitution of a Board without sending a copy of the application to

the other party interested, so that both sides may know what steps are being taken. The Board hears evidence, reaches a decision on the merits of the case, and when possible effects a settlement between the disputants. If both sides so desire, this settlement may be made binding. If a settlement is not reached, the Board makes a full report to the Minister, along with a recommendation as to what steps ought to be taken to bring the difficulty to an end.

Employers infringing the provisions of the act are liable to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1000 a day while the lockout lasts, and employees are subject to a fine of from $10 to $50 a day during an illegal strike.

THE ALIEN LABOUR LAW.

The Alien Labour Law is one of the most important pieces of labour legislation in the statutes of Canada. It was passed first in 1897, and underwent amendment in 1903 and 1906. As it now stands, the main provision of the law forbids any person, company, partnership or corporation assisting or encouraging in any way the importation or immigration of an alien into Canada under contract of any kind to perform labour. Any such contract, whether express or implied, written or verbal, is in the eye of the law void and of no effect, and is punishable by a fine of not less than $50 and not more than $1,000. The master of a vessel who knowingly lands such an immigrant in Canada may be punished by a fine of not more than $500 for each alien so brought in, and may also be imprisoned for a term not to exceed six months. An alien landed in Canada in contravention of the Act may be seized and deported at the expense of the person bringing him here. The Act also considers a promise of employment through advertisements printed or published in a foreign country as illegal.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE LAW.

Exceptions to the law are made in the case of servants, private secretaries, etc., of foreigners temporarily resident in Canada, and skilled workmen in foreign countries may be engaged under contract to perform labour in or upon any new industry not at present established in Canada, provided, however, that such labour cannot be otherwise obtained. Professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers or personal or domestic servants, are also exempted. The Act, further, does not prohibit any person from assisting a member of his own family or a relative to migrate from a foreign country to Canada for the purpose of settlement, and the promotion of immigration by duly authorized persons is expressly permitted.

A very important reservation is made in the provision of the Act which restricts its application to residents or citizens only of such foreign countries as have enacted and retained in force a law of similar character.

ENFORCING THE ACT.

The initiative in the enforcement of the Act may be taken by private individuals as a civil action in any court in which debts of a similar amount to the penalty imposed are now recovered, or the penalty may be recovered upon summary conviction before a superior court or county court judge, or other official invested with the powers of a justice of the peace, the consent of the Attorney-General of the Province in which the prosecution is had, having to be first obtained. An informer furnishing original information that the law has been violated is entitled, in the event of a conviction, to such a share up to 50 per cent. of the penalties recovered as may seem just to the Receiver-General.

The full text of the Alien Labour Act may be found in Chap. 97 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT.

Since January 1st, 1904, Chinese immigration into Canada has been placed under the most severe restrictions. Roughly speaking, every person of Chinese origin, irrespective of allegiance, who enters the country, is made to pay into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada a tax of $500. Exception is made in favour of the following persons; (a) Government representatives and their suites; (b) Children born in Canada of Chinese parents, who have been abroad for educational or other purposes; (c) Merchants, their wives and children, the wives and children of clergymen, tourists, men of science, and students, who can prove their status, or who bear certificates from their own Government, specifying their occupation, and their object in coming to Canada; (d) In the case of a Chinese person who is a servant or attendant attending upon a British subject, the payment shall be refunded if it is shown that the said attendant or servant is leaving Canada again with his master within twelve months of his arrival, and the certificate granted him on his arrival is returned.

Certificates proving exemption must be in either the French or the English language, and must be endorsed by an accredited representative of His Majesty at the place where such certificate is granted, or at the port of departure. Persons of Chinese origin who claim to be students, but who cannot produce the necessary certificates to secure exemption, may obtain a refund of the payment if within eighteen months after their arrival, they can produce certificates from the teachers of any school or college in Canada, showing that they have been bona fide students for at least a year at the institution in question.

Chinese Women.

Any woman of Chinese origin who is the wife of a person not of Chinese origin, shall be deemed to be of the same nationality as her husband, and the children of such a marriage shall be deemed to be of the same nationality as the father. Vessels are not allowed to bring to Canada more than one Chinese immigrant for every fifty tons of their tonnage, and precautions are taken to ensure that no Chinese shall be brought in excess of that number and disembarked at United States or other American ports outside Canada, to be brought thence overland to the Dominion.

Persons of Chinese origin, who wish to leave Canada and return within twelve months, may secure exemption from paying the tax a second time by sending a written declaration to the controller at the port whence they intend to depart. If they return within twelve months and satisfactorily prove their identity, exemption is granted them. After twelve months they are subject to the tax just the same as a new immigrant.

Special regulations are made for the passage through Canada of persons of Chinese origin, whereby they may use the Dominion as a route between China and other countries.

On no condition are any Chinese allowed to enter Canada who are, or are likely to become paupers, who are suffering from any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease, or who are insane.

Certificates showing that all these conditions have been complied with must be received by each immigrant before he is allowed to land, and a careful record is kept of all arrivals, so that the rate of Chinese immigration can always be easily ascertained or verified. Very severe penalties attach to all infringements of the law, and this, coupled with the vigilance of the officers who are in control, makes the Act fairly free from successful evasion.

THE SCOTT ACT.

The Scott Act is the name by which the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, is commonly known, and so called after the Secretary of State, R. W. Scott, who introduced it. The act provides that any county or city may petition

the Governor-General-in-Council praying that the act shall be put in force in such county or city. Such petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors in the district applying. A proclamation is then to be issued, naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the adoption of the petition, at which election only persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons are entitled to vote. If the adoption of the petition is carried, an Order-in-Council may be issued bringing into force that part of the act which provides "that no person shall, within county or city, by himself, his clerks, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pretence or upon any device, sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, give to any other person any intoxicating liquor." Certain provisions are made for the sale of wine and intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and for the disposal of the manufactures of brewers and distillers. Such Order-in-Council cannot be revoked until after the expiration of three years, and then only on a similar petition and election, and if the result of the first election is against the adoption of the petition, no similar petition shall be put to the vote for a like period of three years. It is also provided that every person who, by himself or another, violates the above provision against the sale of intoxicating liquor, shall, on conviction, be liable for the first offence to a fine of $50; for the second offence, $100; and for the third and every subsequent offence, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

FOOD INSPECTION LAW.

(THE MEAT AND CANNED FOODS ACT).

In September, 1907, the packing establishments of Canada came under the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, the object of which is to ensure that the products of such establishments shall be prepared under conditions calculated to guarantee purity and cleanliness.

The Act provides that all establishments carrying on packing or canning industries shall be suitably lighted and ventilated, and that all appliances of every kind shall be kept clean and sanitary. The rooms in which the work is done must be frequently whitewashed or painted, and the equipment must be of a kind readily cleaned. Employes must all be subjected to a medical examination and declared free from tuberculosis and other communicable diseases. They must observe such rules as seem necessary to guarantee the purity and cleanliness of the articles they handle, and their clothing or the coverings used to protect it must be of material that will wash easily. Dressing rooms and lavatories must be kept apart from the rooms where the food is produced or stored.

Not only must the plant, machinery process and employes conform to a high sanitary standard, but the raw material must pass a careful inspection. Yards and pens must be kept clean, and it is also an offence to use any offal or refuse from the establishment as feed for animals to be later turned into food. Every animal killed must be examined, and shall be accepted only when it is declared free from disease. Other animals must be destroyed, and the carcases cooked by steam for four hours and then injected with dye to prevent use. After slaughtering, the healthy animal must be once more examined. The packer is not permitted to stuff sausages with worthless portions of the carcase, nor can he treat any of his product with drugs, preservatives or coloring matter.

CARCASES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

The package or container must be plainly labeled with the name and address of the manufacturer, and must contain a truthful description of its contents. Carcases from the United States marked "U.S., inspected and passed," carcases from other countries certified to have passed Government

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

inspection there, and other carcases of animals killed in Canada, with the vital organs attached, may be packed in Canada after passing another inspection. No clearance from a Canadian port will be granted to a vessel carrying carcases, unless the carcases and parts are marked, and companies are forbidden to accept shipments designed for export unless accompanied by a certificate that the meats or foods have been officially inspected.

All meat, fish, vegetable and fruit canneries doing an export or interprovincial business come under the provisions of the Act, and as there are few, if any, canneries that do not sell stuff outside one province, practically the whole trade is included. In the large packing houses one or more inspectors are on duty every working hour; and the smaller establishments are visited at unexpected times by officials clothed with authority to practically close down the business if the laws are not obeyed. If everything about the premises—including plant and machinery, men and methods, raw material and product—is in a perfectly clean and wholesome condition, the manufacturer has the right to use a stamp consisting of a crown and the words "Canada approved," which serves as a guarantee to the world. A fine of five hundred dollars may be imposed for breaches of the law, while the sum of $75,000 has been set aside to ensure enforcement of the Act.

SECURING A COPYRIGHT.

Copyright may be obtained by any person domiciled in Canada, or in any part of the British possessions, or any citizen of any country which has an International Copyright Treaty with the United Kingdom, who is the author of any book, musical composition, original painting, drawing, etc. The term of copyright is twenty-eight years, with a right to a further term of fourteen years. The fees are $1 for registry and 50 cents for certificate. The condition for obtaining copyright is that the work shall be printed and published, or reprinted and republished, in Canada whether for the first time or contemporaneously with, or subsequently to, publication elsewhere. In no case can the right exist after it has ceased elsewhere. Foreign reprints of English copyright works may be disposed of if imported into Canada before the obtaining of Canadian copyright. The proof of establishing the regularity of the proceeding is upon the person selling. The above are the provisions of Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Copyright of literary and musical productions secured in England is extended to Canada by virtue of the Imperial Statute, but recent decisions by the Canadian courts support the contention that registration at Ottawa is necessary to the possession of copyright in Canada of artistic productions. The Registrar of Copyrights for the Dominion is Philip E. Ritchie, B.A., B.C.L., Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SECURING A PATENT.

Applications for patents in Canada should be addessed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Ont. The term for the duration of a patent is limited to eighteen years. The fee for a patent for the full term of eighteen years is $60, but may be paid by three instalments of $20, each payment protecting for six years. Any intending applicant for a patent who has not yet perfected his invention, and is in fear of being despoiled of his idea, may fyle in the Patent Office a description of his invention so far, with or without plans, when the commissioner, on payment of a fee of $5, causes the document, which is called a caveat, to be preserved in secrecy; but the secrecy of the document ceases when the applicant obtains a patent for his invention.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

THE CANADIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

Taking into consideration the vast extent of territory the Canadian postal service has to look after, it is in a surprisingly high state of efficiency. Despite the comparative sparseness of the population, there are few places in the country where a frequent and reliable delivery of mail is not in operation. On March 31st, 1907, there were 11,377 post offices in the Dominion, and when we realize that over two thousand of these have been established within the last ten years, we can see not only the size of the system as it stands at present, but also the great speed with which it is being developed. Most of the new offices thus being opened are in new districts, and are for the accommodation of the settlers. These offices are increased in number by about 300 every year.

The department uses every possible means for the transportation of the mails, including such means as railways, steamboats, and stages, while in some of the more remote and thinly-peopled tracts, even dog-sleds are used. The actual track mileage used by the railway mail service is over 20,275. By means of this enterprising policy a satisfactory distribution is secured from end to end of the land.

The rates of postage, as can be seen from the Postal Guide in another part of this volume, are very low, and the Canadian people are quick to take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded them for correspondence. The number of letters sent through the mails in Canada in a year is enormous. In 1906 the number was about 323,644,000. The rapid growth that is made annually in this respect may be gathered from the fact that in 1876 the total was not much more than one eighth of that of 1906. A more detailed comparison may be arrived at by studying the statistical tables appended to this article.

But the activities of the Post Office are not confined to the field of letter-carrying alone. There are branches which look after the issuing and handling of Postal Notes and Money Orders, and also one that manages the Post Office Savings Banks. The amount of money on deposit in the banks conducted by the department was over $45,000,000 in 1906, while the amount remitted by postal notes and money orders was $42,000,000.

The net revenue of the Postal service exceeded the expenditure at the end of the first year of the union by the margin of nearly $14,000. In the following year, however, there was a deficit of about $107,000, and up till 1901 there was a continuous loss. Since then there has been an annual surplus, which has increased enormously each year.

The following table shows the net revenue, expenditure and deficit or surplus, for every fifth year from 1870 to 1900, and for every year since that date until the present.

Year ended June 30.	Net revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
1870	$ 788,904 78	$ 933,398 67	$144,493 89	$
1875	1,172,381 38	1,509,113 29	336,731 91	
1880	1,179,677 89	1,818,271 05	638,593 16	
1885	1,790,494 99	2,488,315 36	697,820 46	
1890	2,357,388 95	3,074,469 91	717,080 96	
1895	2,792,789 64	3,593,647 47	800,857 83	
1900	3,183,984 17	3,645,646 04	461,661 87	
1901	3,421,192 19	3,837,376 18	416,183 99	
1902	3,888,126 10	3,883,016 96		5,109 14
1903	4,366,127 75	3,970,859 64		395,268 11
1904	4,052,324 74	4,347,540 84		304,783 99
1905	5,125,372 67	4,634,527 78		490,844 85
1906	5,933,342 53	4,921,577 22		1,011,765 31

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

ANNUAL SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS FROM 1897-8 TO 1906.

Year ended June 30.	Amount.	Year ended June 30.	Amount.
1898	$4,400,601 91	1903	$5,154,554 17
1899	4,091,116 11	1904	5,605,713 73
1900	4,038,134 16	1905	6,134,297 35
1901	4,340,543 21	1906	6,972,355 93
1902	4,645,227 85		

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY REMITTED ANNUALLY BY MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES.

(*Postal Note system commenced August 4, 1898.*)

Year ended June 30.	
1897	$12,987,230 88
1898	14,518,480 22
1899	15,239,486 69
1900	17,499,045 81
1901	19,415,273 62
1902	25,251,871 92
1903	28,914,296 82
1904	32,551,562 70
1905	36,229,050 84
1906	42,063,237 25

The following table shows the number of letters postal in Canada annually, the figures being given for every fifth year since :

Fiscal Year.	Number of Letters.
1877	41,510,020
1882	50,200,000
1887	74,300,000
1892	162,850,000
1897	123,830,000
1902	213,628,000
1907	364,095,000

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF MAIL MATTER POSTED IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Province.	Number of Offices in operation	Letters.	Post Cards.	Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Third Class Matter.
Ont.	3,506	153,117,000	21,288,000	3,344,000	7,423,000	38,176,000
Quebec	2,090	66,750,000	5,308,000	1,671,000	1,388,000	11,613,000
N. S.	1,892	21,429,000	1,792,000	515,000	507,000	2,054,000
N. B.	1,305	13,685,000	1,25[illegible],000	309,000	293,000	1,714,000
P. E. I.	441	[illegible],662,000	176,000	65,000	60,000	407,000
B. C.	429	20,862,000	1,023,000	515,000	383,000	2,538,000
Man.	621	27,077,000	1,700,000	633,000	520,000	3,890,000
Albert.	326	8,124,000	510,000	190,000	157,000	1,167,000
Sask.	513	9,251,000	581,000	217,000	178,000	1,330,000
Yukon.	18	677,000	43,000	16,000	13,000	97,000
Total.	11,141	323,644,000	33,674,000	7,475,000	10,922,000	62,984,000

CANADA'S COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Of all the many methods employed by the Dominion Government to develop the resources of the country, and to raise her to a higher position among the nations, there is perhaps none more methodically organized than the system of commercial agencies. This service has been in operation for a good many years in all, but it is only of late that it has been put on a really satisfactory working basis. In the old days the agents were appointed from among the business men of the country in which the agency was established. They undertook their work for Canada merely as a side line, devoting the greater part of their time and energy to their own private affairs. As the salaries they were paid in virtue of their work for the Dominion ranged between $250 and $500 it was hardly to be expected that they would do very much to exploit Canada. In 1904 the Government saw the need for a complete reorganization of the agencies, and under the direction of Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, a new system was established. The agents are now usually paid at the rate of $3,000 a year, and are men who have been trained in the requirements of their position. These men are sent to the countries with which trade relations are to be developed, and there study carefully the conditions that obtain in trade matters. They are not allowed to enter into any private enteprise, but must devote their whole time to Canada's business. This has had in every case a most gratifying result.

REPORTS FROM AGENTS.

Another change has been in the matter of the reports which these agents make from time to time to headquarters. Under the old system the reports were sent at intervals of some months, usually quarterly, and the contents were embodied in a quarterly or monthly report issued by the department. Now this monthly report has been replaced by one issued every week, and got out with as much speed as a newspaper. This report includes, beside the news from the agents, extracts from the chief commercial papers, and owing to the promptness with which it is produced leads to the transaction of a large amount of business. In 1898, before even the establishment of the monthly report, when the authorities were content to issue a statement every quarter, there were absolutely no enquiries received from Canadian merchants for addresses of merchants abroad, while only 19 trade enquiries were received from merchants in foreign countries. In 1899, when the monthly report came into being there were furnished to Canadian applicants five addresses only out of 167 foreign enquiries received. In 1906, under the new system, there were received from Canadian firms the surprising total of 8,960 applications for addresses and from foreign merchants 1,664 trade inquiries were received. The striking increase in the Canadian queries is due chiefly to the excellence of the system of weekly reports.

A new departure in connection with the commercial agencies is the custom of bringing the various agents back to Canada from time to time, in order to let them get in touch with the changing conditions of trade in the Dominion. Another recent feature is the work of bringing Canada's name prominently before the public of Great Britain by means of lectures and lantern exhibitions.

Of the agents appointed on the original basis only six remain, Messrs. Larke, Bryson, Burke, Horseford, Soutum, and Tripp. The others have been appointed under the new régime. A complete list appears among the lists of Government officials.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Prior to 1904 legislative authority over the railways of Canada was exercised by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council. The Railway Act of 1903 (Act 3 Ed. VII., chap. 58) abolished this Committee and in lieu thereof

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

created a Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada to consist of three members to be appointed by the Governor in Council, the Act coming in force on February 1, 1904.

The powers and duties assigned to the Board are numerous and of varied character. Before a railway company subject to the Board's jurisdiction can commence the construction of a railway, it must have the approval of its location, plans of the gradients and curves proposed, etc., and after the construction of the line and before it can be opened for traffic, it has to be inspected by the Board's Engineer and leave granted to be operated. The plans of its bridges require aproval by the Board. One railway company cannot cross another without the Board's consent, nor can a railway run or cross along a highway, nor can a new highway be opened across the railway without such permission. The Board may make Orders and regulations (a) to limit the rate of speeed at which railway trains and locomotives may be run in any town or village, (b) require the use of certain appliances and precautions that may be advisable or necessary for the prevention of fires; the use of rolling stock, apparatus, cattle guards, devices, structures, and works to be used upon the railway so as to provide means for the due protection of property; and generally with respect to any matter which is sanctioned or required to be done by the Railway Act or the Special Act, and for carrying the Railway Act into effect. It has the same power to enforce its orders or judgments as have Superior Courts.

Rates and Tariffs.

With respect to rates and tolls, the Board is invested with very large powers. It may prescribe the classification of goods for the purpose of determining the tolls to be charged for their carriage. The railway company is required to make up what are called Standard Tariffs, in which are given the maximum tolls according to mileage which it is entitled to charge for passenger traffic or for different classes of freight traffic. These tolls are approved by the Board and cannot be exceeded. Until these Standard Tariffs are approved, the railway company cannot charge anything for the carriage of goods. There are also what are called Special Tariffs for the carriage of different classes or special commodities. These tariffs do not require the approval of the Board, but the rates must not be higher than the Standard Tariffs which have been approved. There also what are called Competitive Tariffs. These, too, must be below the rate approved under the Standard Tariff. The Board has a general power to disallow all tariffs when in its opinion these or any of them are considered unreasonable or unjust.

The members of the Board are as follows: Chief Commissioner, A. C. Killam, K. C.; Deputy Chief Commissioner, Hon. M. E. Bernier; Commissioner, Jas. Mills, M.A., LL.D.; Secretary, A. D. Cartwright.

The chief officers of the Boards staff are: C. A. Mountain, Chief Engineer; J. Hardwell, Chief Traffic Officer; A. G. Blair, Law Clerk; E. C. Lalonde, Inspector of Accidents; E. A. Primeau, Registrar & Accountant; Jas. Ogilvie, Inspector of Railway Equipment and Safety Appliances.

PROTECTION OF SHIPPING.

The protection of shipping is one of the most important duties of the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the methods employed have reached a high state of perfection. Despite the odds against her in the shape of an enormous coast-line and a comparatively small population, Canada has succeeded in making her seas and inland waters as safe for navigation as those of most of the older nations. The lighthouse system is very extensive and is maintained in a state of the highest efficiency. There is in addition an elaborate signal service on the Atlantic coast, including both wireless telegraphy and submarine signal systems, while a well organized life-boat service and three wrecking plants render effective service when marine disasters occur.

The marine protection service employs altogether a fleet of about fifteen steamers, which are kept continually on the move, visiting, examining and repairing the various buoys, and inspecting and replenishing the lighthouses, life-saving stations, and wireless telegraph signal stations.

Lighthouse System.

At the time of Confederation there were in Canada 198 light stations, 227 lighthouses, and two fog-whistles. In 1906 there were 838 light stations, light-ships, and fog-alarm stations. The number of lights shown was 1,053, while there were fog whistles, horns, bells, etc., to the number of 119. To look after these the government employs an outside staff of 853 persons.

The lighthouse service of the Dominion is divided as follows:—The Ontario division, embracing all lights from Montreal westward to the Northwest Territories; the Quebec division, extending below Montreal and including the St. Lawrence river from Platon and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and strait of Belle Isle; the Montreal division, including the St. Lawrence river from Montreal to Platon; the Nova Scotia division, including St. Paul's island, Cape Breton, Sable island and Cape Race, Newfoundland; the New Brunswick division, the Prince Edward Island division and the British Columbia division, each including lights within the provincial boundaries.

Over 3,000 miles of seacoast and 2,600 miles of inland coast are provided with bell buoys, whistles and lights. The old wooden, can and, conical buoys which used to do duty at many points have been replaced by steel buoys, and there are now altogether some 365 buoyed districts, with a total of 4,200 buoys. In the St. Lawrence, Pelee passage, Lake Erie, and Parry Sound, gas buoys have been installed.

Of course many thousands of miles of Canadian coast, such as are to be found in the Hudson Bay region, are still unlighted and unguarded, as the requirements of navigation do not as yet necessitate any outlay there.

Wireless Telegraphy Signal Service.

There are seventeen stations in operation on the St. Lawrence route and the Atlantic seaboard for commercial purposes. As an aid to navigation, the wireless stations established by the government have been of the greatest benefit, and on occasions there is no doubt that serious delays and probably accidents to ocean liners have been averted by the use of this system. The steamers Stanley and Minto are employed during the season of navigation, in conveying men and material to the stations, and are equipped for receiving wireless messages. The steamer Lady Laurier, engaged in the lighthouse and buoy service, Nova Scotia, has also been equipped in the same manner. The station buildings were erected and equipped under contract with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, of Canada. In the spring of 1907 many complaints were made by shipping owners against the system, but these complaints were due to the fact that some delays had occured in getting the stations fitted out for the season, and not to any inherent defects of the system

Five wireless stations are now being constructed in the Pacific coast, to be also used as aids to navigation. affording a means of communication both on the east and west coast of Vancouver Island. Wireless stations are located in the cities of Vancouver and Victoria, also at Pachena Point and Estevan Point, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and Cape Lazo, on the east coast. The Shocmaker System has been adopted for these stations.

Submarine Signal Service.

The department of Marine and Fisheries has established electric submarine stations at Louisburg, Yarmouth, N.S., and Negro Head, N.B., and two submarines signal bells have been established in the approach to Halifax harbour, for the use of vessels fitted with the necessary apparatus to

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

receive such signals, as well as for vessel generally. The bells are each fitted to an iron tripod resting on the bottom, and one bell is sounded electrically through a submarine cable connected from the fog-alarm station at Chebucto head. The second bell is intended as a duplicate to be used should the other become inoperative.

Life Boat Service.

There are 78 life-saving stations in the Dominion of Canada. Most of these have crews that drill two or three times a month. The men are paid $2 for each drill, and an extra sum is paid when any service is rendered to shipwrecked mariners. At Long Point, Lake Erie, the men are permanently stationed during the months of September, October and November at the life-saving station, which is well equipped for their accommodation and that of those who may be rescued. The men receive $40 per month during the three months, and are paid for weekly drills during the other months of the season of navigation. The first step towards the inauguration of a life-saving service in British Columbia has been taken by the construction at Vancouver of several self-righting and self-bailing life-boats. A crew has been organised in Victoria and drilled in the management of the boats. The establishment of stations all along the coast of Vancouver Island will follow. A life-saving station is now being established at Charlottetown, P. E. I., with equipment to place the life-boat on the railway and transport it anywhere on the Island.

Wrecking Plant.

In order to further safeguard the interests of Canadian Shipping, yearly subsidies of $10,000 are paid by the Government to contractors who maintain wrecking plant, always available under contract to assist vessels which meet with marine accidents in certain divisions of Canadian waters. The contracts at present existing are with Messrs. George Davie & Son, of Quebec, who keep the tug Stratchona and other plant in readiness to assist vessels that meet with marine accidents in the Lower St. Lawrence river, and the British Columbia Marine Railway Company who maintain a wrecking plant at Esquimalt, always available in the waters of British Columbia. A wrecking plant has been established at North Sydney, in Cape Breton, to render assistance to vessels meeting with accidents in the waters of the maritime provinces and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

THE MILITIA OF CANADA.

The Canadian militia laws as originally framed, in line with those of France and England, contemplated the raising of a force to be employed in cases of emergency in connection with and as auxiliaries to armies of regular troops. The first militia laws were intended to call out a certain number of men to be employed in the transport and scouting services and also to be used as light troops in the field. The practice was to muster the male inhabitants once a year and upon emergency to raise provisional corps of militiamen from men offering voluntarily or by draft. From the first the theory of the Canadian militia, as of that of England, has been conscription. Up to Confederation each province had its own militia and its own laws governing the provincial force, but the underlying principle of universal liability to service was recognized in all the provinces.

The militia which saw service in the field in 1775, 1776, 1812, 1814 and 1837-39, consisted, with the exception of a few small independent volunteer corps, of provisionally organized units, armed and equipped from the magazines of the regular army, paid by the British Government, drilled, disciplined, and often commanded by regular officers. When the Crimean war broke out Canada was denuded of regular troops, and the Imperial authorities urged on the provincial governments the importance of making

more provision for their own defence. As a result, in 1885 a Militia Act (18 Vic. Chap. 77) was passed by the parliament of United Canada providing for the first time for the raising and maintenance at colonial expense of a permanently organized active force to act as the nucleus of a national Canadian army. Thus was the foundation land of the Active Militia force in existence to-day. A great impetus was given to the organization of the infant force by the "Trent" excitement of 1861-62 and the Fenian Raids of 1867-70.

At Confederation, Lower Canada had 7,398 militia, Upper Canada 12,199; New Brunswick, 1,791; Nova Scotia, 1,007. After Confederation provision was made for the assimilation of the existing provincial militias, and first Dominion Militia Act (31 Victoria, Chap. XL.) was passed in 1868.

The present Militia Act (4 Edward VII, Chap. 23) received assent Aug. 10th, 1904. According to this statute the Militia is divided into Active and Reserve Militia. The Active Militia, the service period of which in time of peace is three years, consists of (a) corps raised by voluntary enlistment, (b) corps raised by ballot. The reserve militia consists of those not serving in these classes. All the male inhabitants of Canada between the ages of eighteen and sixty, being British subjects, and not exempt or disqualified by law, are liable to service in the militia. The exemption include members of the Privy Council, judges, members of provincial executive councils, deputy ministers of both federal and provincial governments, clergy, Telegraph clerks, revenue collectors, officers of prisons and lunatic asylums, members of the naval militia, members of regular police forces and fire brigades, professors and teachers, persons bodily or mentally infirm, only sons of widows being their only support, pilots, persons having religious scruples against military service. All the male inhabitants may be required to serve in case of a "levée en masse."

Provision is made for the enrolment of corps of the Active Militia for continuous service, known as the "Permanent Force." This force is to furnish schools of instruction for the training of officers and non-commissioned officers for the militia, and is also available at all times for general service. The nucleus of this permanent or regular force consisted of "A" and "B" Batteries of Artillery, raised by authority of General Order dated Oct. 29, 1871, upon the removal of the regular garrisons from Quebec and Kingston. The 1st Batt. 60th Royal Rifles, the last Imperial corps to garrison Quebec, marched on board the troopship Nov. 1, 1871, "B" Battery Canadian Artillery taking over the garrison duties. A general order dated Dec. 21, 1883, provided for the organization of the original units of the present permanent cavalry and infantry corps, a troop of cavalry being raised at Quebec, and three companies at infantry at Fredericton, N.B., St. Johns, Que., and Toronto, Ont. The Royal North-West Mounted Police, raised in 1873, although practically a military corps, has always been kept distinct from the militia. A considerable increase was made in the permanent force in 1905-06 as a result of the transfer to Canada (Jan. 18, 1906) by the Imperial government of the fortresses of Halifax and Esquimault. The authorized strength of the Permanent Corps is 5,000 officers and men, but the present establishment is 3,000.

The total number of officers of the Active Militia trained in 1906 was 2,862 and of men, 36,442, total 39,304.

The Canadian Militia (within the force it is now becoming the practice to call it "The Canadian Army") consists of Cavalry, (Dragoons, Hussars and Mounted Rifles); Artillery (Horse, Field, Heavy and Garrison); Engineers; Corps of Guides (specially trained for intelligence work, map making and reading, scouting and reconnaisance); Infantry and Rifles; Signalling Corps; Army Service Corps (charged with the provisioning of the force); Militia Army Medical Services; and Ordnance Stores Corps (in charge of stores, ammunition and arms).

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

The Command-in-Chief of the Militia is vested in the King and exercised and administered by His Majesty or by the Governor-General as his representative.

While there was a garrison of regular troops in Canada the Commanding Officer of the troops assumed command of the Militia, as in 1775, 1812, 1837-38, and at the time of the Fenian Raids. On April 8th, 1878, an Act was passed providing for the appointment of a General Officer Commanding the Militia. This position was retained up to the passage of the present Militia Act, when radical changes were made in the system of command and administration, in line with the re-organization of the British War Office and headquarters staff. Provision was made in the Act for the appointment of a Militia Council to advise the Minister on all matters relating to the Militia. There is an optional provision for the appointment of a General Officer Commanding and for that of an Inspector-General. An Inspector-General has been appointed but there is no G.O.C. To decentralize authority, four "Higher Commands" have been created, the officers commanding each within their own jurisdiction having practically the authority hitherto exercised by the former General Officers Commanding. These Higher Commands are :—Western Ontario (headquarters Toronto), Eastern Ontario (headquarters Kingston); Quebec (headquarters Montreal); Maritime (headquarters Halifax). Manitoba and British Columbia will eventually be created into a fifth Higher Command.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

After the Hudson's Bay Territory was purchased by the Canadian Government in 1869, it became necessary to prepare for the protection of those who might form settlements there. Accordingly, Parliament, in 1873, gave the Government authority to organize a force to be called the North-West Mounted Police, who were to act for the better preservation of law and order in the North-West Territories, the number of men being limited to 300. In the autumn of 1873, a small force of 190 was organized. Subsequent acts of the Federal Parliament amended the provisions of the original act in several ways, and the force is now limited to 1000 men. The department of the police is a branch of the Civil Government at Ottawa, under the control and management of the President of the Privy Council, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Col. Fred White, being Comptroller. For purposes of police organization. The North-West is divided into eight divisions, and these are again subdivided into over 100 stations.

The duties of the force are to patrol 800 miles of frontier, keeping down cattle-raiding, stealing, and smuggling, particularly in connection with intoxicants. They watch the Indians, enforce the regulations regarding prairie fires, have charge of the boundary, quarantine, etc., and altogether work over an area of 1,200,000 square miles. The inspectors of the force are virtually magistrates, and try criminal cases. The nature of the duties which have to be performed by the Mounted Police changes from time to time and from place to place. Besides ordinary police duties they have to fulfil the duties of a game warden here, of a customs official there, and of a soldier somewhere else.

Despite the recent advances in the organization of the West, the force is still to a great extent the constituted authority for that region. The guard-rooms are the only lock-ups for short term prisoners, and besides the fact that the inspectors are Justices of the Peace, the officers, and sometimes the men are arbitrators in cases of dispute between settlers.

At nearly every foreign colony a member of the force is stationed to study the ways of the people and become familiar with them. The position requires much tact, and only the best men are thus employed. A complete patrol system keeps the central authorities well advised of the state of affairs in every district.

In the Far North.

The hardest work of the force lies in the far North, in the Yukon and on the shores of the Hudson Bay. There the Mounted Police are practically the sole representatives of law and order. In the Yukon the lawless life of the mining camps has to be kept in check by a comparatively small force of men, while on the dreary wastes around Hudson Bay a few solitary officers and constables have to look after the collection of customs and revenue dues from the American and other vessels that cruise in the waters of the Bay. It is a hard, lonely life, exposing the men to all sorts of hardships in the shape of weather and trying journeys, and only men of great physical endurance and force of character are employed on such work. In the North-West Rebellion of 1885 the Mounted Police did splendid work, and the Earl of Minto has given them great praise for the work they did at that time. They also contributed a large number of men to the Canadian contingent in the South African War.

On the erection of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the maintenance of law and order passed to the provincial governments. Section 33 of the Mounted Police Act, 1894, authorizes the Governor-in-Council to enter into arrangements with the government of any province of Canada for the use or employment of the force, and to agree upon the amount of money which shall be paid by each province for such services. Under the authority of this section, an arrangement was entered into between both provincial governments and the Dominion government, whereby the latter agreed to maintain a strength of 500 men in the two provinces, each provincial government to contribute the sum of $75,000 for the service, the balance of the cost of maintenance to be paid by the Dominion; the control of the force to remain with the Dominion, and, in the execution of their duties relating to the administration of justice, to be subject to the orders of the Attorney's General; this arrangement to be continued for five years, expiring on March 31, 1911.

In November, 1904, on the recommendation of Lord Minto, then Governor-General, the title of "Royal" was conferred on the North-West Mounted Police by His Majesty the King.

Joining the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

The regulations with regard to joining the Royal North-West Mounted Police are in brief as follows: Applicants, who must make personal application, must be between the ages of 22 and 40, active, ablebodied men, of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French language, must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well. The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, and maximum weight 175 pounds. No married men are engaged. The term of engagement is five years, and rates of pay are as follows: Staff-sergeants $1.75 to $2.00 per day, other non-commissioned officers $1.00 to $1.25 per day; constables 60 cents per day, which may be increased by good conduct pay to $1.00 per day. Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters and other artisans.

THE DOMINION POLICE.

The Dominion Police force was created at Confederation. According to the statute, the Governor-General may from time to time, by commission under the Great Seal, appoint one or more fit and proper persons to be a commissioner or commissioners of police within Canada. As a matter of fact only one such commissioner is appointed, the office being at present held by Lt.-Col. A. Percy Sherwood, C. M. G., A. D. C. Under his control the whole force is operated.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

There are in all some fifty men regularly belonging to the force. They have their head-quarters at Ottawa, but may be taken by their duties from one end of the Dominion to the other. One of their duties is to investigate all complaints coming into the various departments of the Government, such as counterfeiting, cheating the customs, or any similar offence. They also trace lost or "wanted" people, either for private individuals or for the police of other countries. A third duty is to guard any guest of the state.

When not out on any of these special missions every constable is employed in policing the various Government Buildings and the Governor-General's house at Ottawa.

Beside the fifty men directly under his control, the Commissioner appoints from time to time men to do special work for the other departments of the government. Thus a large number of men have been appointed by Col. Sherwood for duty among the Indians. In such case however, the expense is borne by the department employing the policemen.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

RAILWAYS OF CANADA.

There are at present more railways under construction in Canada than in any other country in the world. Ever since 1850, when it was first felt necessary to augment the transportation facilities afforded by the canals by means of railways, the Dominion has displayed remarkable energy in the construction of steam roads. In 1832 the first railroad was begun, connecting the waters of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain. In 1836 it was opened for traffic, horses at first being used to draw the trains, and engines being substituted the following year. Charters were granted to two railway companies in Upper Canada in 1834, and in 1849 Nova Scotia followed with a railway to connect the coal fields of Pictou with the loading grounds on the St. Lawrence.

The need for a more comprehensive system was first felt in 1851 when an act was passed in the Parliament of Canada for the construction of a main trunk line through the Upper and Lower provinces. In the same year delegates from the British provinces of North America went to England to arrange for the construction of a railway from Quebec to St. John and Halifax, and in the meantime the Legislature gave consideration to the question of a railway through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In 1855 there were in what is now the Dominion of Canada 877 miles of railway. By 1865 this had increased to 2,240 miles. Another decade brought the total up to 4,804 miles. In 1885 there were 10,773 miles, and in 1895 there were 15,977 miles, while the returns for 1906 show a total of 21,353 miles.

Down to the time of the consummation of the union, the several provinces had expended $150,000,000 for railways, of which the governments had contributed $31,400,000, and other sources $118,600,000. Since that time the Federal or general government has contributed $182,562,951, the Provincial governments have contributed $39,877,676, and municipal governments $12,371,994. This gives a total of $234,812,621. If we include loans and bonds the total is brought up to $262,102,964. This is altogether apart from the large land grants given to the railway companies by the Federal Government.

As regards the transcontinental lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway was actually commenced in 1881, and opened for traffic in 1886. In 1903 the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was incorporated, and some sections of the line are now nearing completion. The Mackenzie and Mann system has now a complete stretch of track from Port Arthur to Edmonton, and several pieces of line in other parts of the country. Ultimately the company will have a continuous road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and thus Canada will have three complete transcontinental lines

Besides helping private companies with grants of land and money, the Canadian Government owns and operates its own [illegible] the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways. These lines [illegible] have been run at a loss, although of recent years there has been [illegible] ovement, but as a matter of fact they have been of the greatest service in opening up trade routes, and encouraging commerce in districts that would otherwise be [illegible] and unprofitable.

The number of steam railways in actual operation, including the two government roads, the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railways at the close of the fiscal years, June 30, 1906, was 198; some of these, however, are amalgamated or leased, making the total number of controlling companies 94, not including the government railways. The number of companies absorbed by amalgamation was 59, and the number of leased lines was 42.

On June 30, 1906, the number of miles of completed railways was 21,518, besides 4,085 miles of siding. The number of miles laid with steel rails was 21,441, of which 878 miles were double track. The number of miles in operation was 21,353.

The paid-up capital amounted to $1,332,498,705. The gross earnings of the year amounted to $125,322,865 and the working expenses aggregated $87,129,434, leaving the net earning, $38,193,431. The number of passengers carried was 27,989,782, and the freight traffic amounted to 57,966,713 tons. The total number of miles run by trains was 72,723,482.

The rolling stock comprised: For passenger service, 2,177 cars; for freight service, 91,276, including 61,929 box and cattle cars; and for operation and maintenance service 6,161, making a total of 99,914 cars. The locomotives numbered 2,931.

The accident returns for 1905-06 show a total of 361 persons killed, 16 being passengers, 139 employees and 212 others, and, in addition, 1,365 injured, of whom 233 were passengers, 890 employees and 242 others. In the work of coupling cars, 10 employees were killed, and 128 employees were injured, a total of 138, as against 130, 178, 211, 241 and 290 in the five preceding years, respectively; a very satisfactory testimony to the efficiency and value of the automactic car coupler, now happily growing into general use.

Appended are a few statistical tables with regard to Canadian Railways during the past six years, which should prove instructive:

MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS BY DECADES SINCE 1846.

Years.	Mileage.
1846	16
1856	1,414
1866	2,278
1876	5,218
1886	11,793
1896	16,270
1906	21,353

PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, EXPENSES AND EARNINGS.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Passengers Carried	18,385,722	20,679,974	22,148,742	23,640,765	25,288,723	27,989,782
Freight Carried, tons	36,999,371	42,376,527	47,373,417	48,097,519	50,893,957	57,966,713
Gross Earnings $	72,898,749	83,666,503	96,064,527	100,219,436	106,467,199	125,322,865
Expenses. $	50,368,726	57,344,592	67,481,523	74,563,162	79,977,574	87,129,434
Net Earnings. $	22,530,023	26,322,911	28,583,004	25,656,274	26,489,625	38,193,431

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED ON STEAM RAILWAYS

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Killed	317	330	420	395	468	361
Injured.	1,317	1,328	1,453	1,405	1,357	1,365

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

At the close of the fiscal year 1905-1906 there were in Canada 814 miles of completed eletric railway track. Of this, 811 miles were laid with steel rails, and 195 miles were doubled-tracked. The paid up capital invested amounted to $63,857,970, of which the municipal aid amounted to $173,000. (including $100,000 subscription and $40,000 loan). There were 814 miles in actual operation, an increase of 21 miles over the figures of the previous year. The gross earnings were $10,966,872, an increase of $1,609,747, while the working expenses at $6,675,038, an increase of $852,038, showed an increase of $756,844, leaving the net earnings, $4,291,834, an increase of $852,903. The number of passengers carried was 237,655,674, an increase of 34,187,757. The freight carried amounted to 506,024 tons, which gave a decrease of 4,326 tons. The car mileage was 50,618,836 an increase of 4,659,735 miles. The accident returns show a total of 47 persons killed during the year, 12 being passengers, 3 employees, and 32 others. In addition 1,653 persons were injured, of whom 1,058 were passengers, 125 employees, and 440 others. The mortality was lowest in cases of collision or derailment, and highest in cases of people being struck at level crossings. Of the total mileage Ontario had 441 miles, Quebec 198, New Brunswick 16, Nova Scotia 54, Manitoba 32, and British Columbia 72 miles

MILEAGE OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS SINCE 1901.

Year.	Mileage.
1901	553
1902	558
1903	759
1904	767
1905	793
1906	814

PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Passengers Carried ..	120,934,656	137,681,402	155,662,812	181,689,998	203,467,317	237,655,074
Freight Carried, tons.	287,926	266,182	371,286	400,161	510,350	506,024
Gross Earnings.... $	5,768,283	6,486,438	7,233,677	8,453,609	9,357,126	10,966,872
Expenses .$	3,435,161	3,802,855	4,472,858	5,326,517	5,918,194	6,675,038
Net Earnings.....	2,333,121	2,683,583	2,760,819	3,127,092	3,438,932	4,291,834

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED ON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Killed....	15	32	39	53	52	47
Injured.... .. .	314	563	778	844	1,296	1,653

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

The Canadian Government railways are the Intercolonial, the Windsor Branch (maintained only), and the Prince Edward Island Railways

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Intercolonial Railway was part of the original pact between the provinces of Canada, the Confederation Act of 1867, section 145 providing that the Government and Parliament of Canada should provide for the commencement, within six months after the union, of a railway connecting the river St. Lawrence with the city of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and its completion with all practicable speed. Surveys were commenced by Mr. Sandford Fleming in July, 1867, but the whole line, from Halifax to Levis, opposite Quebec, was not opened until July 1, 1876. On March 1, 1898, the operations of the Intercolonial were extended to Montreal by means of leases obtained from the Grand Trunk and Drummond County Railway Companies, making an addition of 169.81 miles to the operations of the Government line, its length being then 1,314 miles, instead of 1,145. On June 20, 1904, the total mileage of the railway and its branches was 1,320.93, the addition being due to the completion of the Riviere Ouelle branch. On October, 1904, an additional mileage of 123.67 miles was secured by the purchase of the Canada Eastern Railway from Gibson to Loggieville, N.B. On April 19, 1905, an additional 1.33 mile was added by the surrender of the Fredericton and St. Mary's bridge and connected property. The total mileage of the Intercolonial Railway system in operation on June 30, 1905, was 1,445.92 miles. No change was made during the fiscal year 1905-1906.

The Intercolonial touches six Atlantic points, viz: Pointe du Chêne, Pictou, St. John, Halifax, Sydney and North Sydney.

The gross earnings of the road for the year 1905-06 amounted to $7,643,829.90, an increase, compared with the preceding year, of $860,307.07, and the working expenses to $7,581,914.36, a decrease of $926,912.39, leaving a surplus of $61,915.54.

The number of passengers carried during the year 1905-06 was 2,737,160, a decrease from the preceding year of 73,800. The freight traffic aggregated 3,156,189 tons, an increase of 373,932.

WINDSOR BRANCH.—The Windsor branch is 32 miles in length. It extends from Windsor Junction, on the Intercolonial Railway, to Windsor. The railway is operated by the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, formerly the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company. The company pay all charges in connection with the working of the traffic, two-thirds of the gross earnings being allowed them, the government taking the remaining one-third, and assuming all costs of maintenance of the road and works. This arrangement is carried out under an agreement dated December 13, 1892, which extends, for a further term of 21 years, arrangements similar to those made in 1871. The gross earnings of the government (one-third of the gross receipts) for the year 1905-06 amounted to $49,452.50, a decrease of $586.17. The expenses of maintenance amounted to $.7,485.97, a decrease of $9,377.19, leaving the net profit to the government $31,966.53.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.—The Prince Edward Island Railway, which is part of the Government System, has a total mileage of 267¼ miles. The road runs from Tignish to Georgetown, a distance of 158.6 miles, and from Charlottetown to Murray Harbor, 52.3 miles, and there are three branches with a total mileage of 56.6—from Mount Stewart to Souris, 38.4 miles; Montague Junction to Montague, 6.2 miles; and Emerald to Cape Traverse, 12 miles.

There were 256,092 passengers carried during the fiscal year 1905-06, an increase over the preceding year of 20,898. These produced a revenue of $114,053.82, an increase of $11,548.27. The amount of freight carried was 87,162 tons, an increase of 13,193 tons, producing $121,621.58, an increase of $26,896.88. The gross earnings amounted to $257,270.57, an increase of $39,939.96 over

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

the previous year, and the working expenses to $294,253.16, a decrease of $76,121.28, leaving a deficit for the year of $36,982.59 as compared with $153,043.83 for the previous year.

The gross earnings of the three governments roads for the fiscal year 1905-1906 amounted to $7,950,552.97, and, compared with the preceding year, showed an increase of $899,660.86. The gross working expenses amounted to $7,893,653.49, a decrease, compared with the previous year, of $1,012,600.86.

The operations of the year resulted in a net gain of $56,899.48, against a net loss in the preceding year of $1,855,262.24.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was the result of the pact with British Columbia when that province entered confederation, one of the terms of the agreement being the construction of a transcontinental railway. The work was at first undertaken by the Government of Canada in the seventies, but in 1881 it was transferred to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to which was granted $25,000,000 in cash, 25,000,000 acres of land, the value of which was at the time problematical, and certain finished sections of the road. The organization of the Company gave a great impetus to the work of construction, and although ten years were allowed by the agreement with the Government to finish the line, it was completed in five years, the last spike being driven at Craigellachie in the Selkirk Mountains on Nov. 7th, 1885, by Sir Donald Smith, now Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Ordinary traffic was immediately carried on, but it was not until June 28th, 1886, that the regular transcontinental service was inaugurated. Then it became the longest line of railway, under one management, in the world.

It was not long before the operations of the company were extended beyond the confines of Canada. With the growth of the system, steamship lines were established and operations expanded until now they reach from Liverpool and Antwerp, in Europe, to Hong-Kong, in the far East—more than half way around the globe—and also to Australia. The fleets of the C.P.R. are to be seen on many waters, and its trains traverse every province in Canada, (except Prince Edward Island), and several states of the Union, the total mileage being over 13,000 miles.

The policy of the Canadian Pacific management has from its inception been to extend the company's sphere of influence beyond that of a mere railway. Besides being a transportation company with its own railway and steamship services, its activities spread in a number of other directions. By means of its irrigation works it is reclaiming millions of acres of arid land in the North-West. It has developed the mineral resources of British Columbia by aiding in the construction of smelters and the working of the mines. It provides confortable hotels for those who travel on its lines. It operates its own telegraph and express services, and its own sleeping and dining cars. It has also its own photographic department, with its corps of artists busy at all times obtaining views of points of interest reached by the lines of the C.P.R., and a floral department, from which are sent out every spring thousands of packages of seeds to the employees along the lines, the result of which is that at nearly every station there is a pretty flower plot. A pension fund has also been established, to which the company contributes liberally, and from which retired employees without cost to themselves or their fellow workmen, draw substantial amounts varying according to their position

The hotel system, which extends from New Brunswick to Vancouver Island, embraces seventeen hostelries distributed as follows: Three in New Brunswick, two in Quebec, one in Ontario, one each in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, one hotel and one chalet in Alberta, and six hotels and one chalet in British Columbia.

An idea of the growth of the C.P.R. system may be gathered from a comparison of the conditions that existed when the line was first opened and those of to-day. When the transcontinental service was inaugurated there was but one train a day each day six days in the week; now there is a double daily service in each direction, with a faster Trans-Canada train three times a week, and an Overseas Mail train carrying the mails between Great Britain and the Orient every four weeks, the time made in this half circuit of the globe by C.P R. train and steamship being twenty-nine and a half days. In the early days of the company the annual earnings were but a little over $10,000,000; in the year ending June 30th, 1907, they were over $72,000,000. In 1886 there were carried on the company's lines 1,899,319 passengers and 2,046,195 tons of freight, in the year ending June 30th, 1907, the number of passengers was 8,779,620, while the freight aggregated 15,733,306 tons. Twenty-one years ago the equipment consisted of 372 locomotives, 304 passenger, baggage and colonist cars; 74 sleepers, diners, parlor and official cars, 8,253 freight and cattle cars, and 189 miscellaneous cars. To-day there are 1,296 locomotives, 1,191 passenger, colonist and baggage cars, 275 sleeping, dining, parlor and official cars, 40,405 freight and cattle cars, and 2,830 miscellaneous cars.

The annual report of the year ending June 30th, 1907, shows that the earnings for the year amounted to $72,217,527 made up as follows: From passengers, $19,528,878; freight, $45,885,968; mails, $722,937; sleeping cars, express, telegraphs, ocean steamships and miscellaneous, $6,079,744. The working expenses were $46,914,215 divided as follows: Conducting transportation, $23,765,138; maintenance of way and structures, $10,110,957; maintainence of equipment, $9,083,248; other expenses, $3,954,872.

The C.P.R. employs an army of over seventy-four thousand men, of whom at least seventy thousand are located in Canada. The monthly pay roll of these men amounts to $3,700,000, making an annual wage and salary expenditure of about $45,000,000.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company was incorporated in 1852, and since then has acquired, by lease, amalgamation and purchase, the many constituent companies which now form the present large system of 3,769 miles in Canada, in addition to which it has a mileage in the United States of 1,558 miles, making a total mileage for the system of 5,327 miles. The incorporation of the companies which now comprise the system dates as far back as 1832, when the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway was incorporated for the purpose of providing means of transportation between the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers from St Johns to Laprairie, in the Province of Quebec, following which, a few years later, was the incorporation of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway Company in 1845, and afterwards the incorporation of the present Grand Trunk Company.

The railway is situated in the most thickly settled and productive portions of the Dominion, *i. e.*, the eastern part, and has ramifications by its branch lines and feeders into all the well-populated and industrial centres. The system as now composed commences at the eastern termini of the main lines at the City of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River; at Portland, Maine, on the Atlantic Ocean; and at Rouses Point on Lake Champlain, and extends from the first named point along the south shore of the St. Lawrence River to Richmond, in the Province of Quebec, where is formed the junction with the line from Portland, thence running westerly, being joined at St. Lambert by the main line from Rouses Point, and crossing the St. Lawrence River at Montreal over the famous Victoria Jubilee Bridge.

From Montreal the line continues westerly through the thickly settled country along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

to Toronto, 334 miles distant from Montreal; thence, with diverging lines to the south and west through the fertile Niagara Peninsula to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, to Windsor and Detroit, and to Sarnia and Port Huron, and northerly from Toronto to the ports of Goderich, Kincardine and Southampton, on Lake Huron, and Wiarton, Owen Sound, Meaford, Collingwood, Penetang, Midland and Depot Harbor, on Georgian Bay, and through the "Highlands of Ontario" to North Bay. In Ontario there are five main lines from east to west, 3,000 miles of the Company's lines in Canada being in this Province alone, 650 miles of which are double main track extending from the eastern boundary of the province westerly, via Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton and London, to Windsor and Sarnia.

Directors in England.

In early days, dating from the incorporation of the Company, the Board of Directors was located in Canada, with head offices at Quebec; but English capital having been employed largely in the construction of the Company's lines, after a few years the control of the management was transferred to England, where it has remained, the present Board of Directors being located in London. The capital stock of the Company is owned and dealt in almost entirely in England and is not listed on the American exchanges. The present shareholders number upwards of forty thousand.

In the Fall of 1903, the double track was completed between Montreal and Niagara Falls, while the double-track between Hamilton and Chicago was completed the following year, making the Grand Trunk the longest continuous double-track railway in the world under one management. Every mile of track is laid with 80 or 100 pound rails.

Prior to 1898, the Grand Trunk did not handle any grain from Lakes Superior and Michigan through its Georgian Bay and St. Clair River ports elevators for export via the port of Montreal, but since that time it has done a large and increasing share of that business, to the extent in some seasons of handling over 40 per cent of the entire Canadian Northwest grain shipped by water from the Lake Superior ports. At Montreal the Company has completed a steel elevator of 1,000,000 bushels capacity of the most improved and modern plan, for the better and efficient handling of this large business.

The shipments of wheat from Port Arthur and Fort William in Canadian vessels, for the season of navigation, 1906, aggregated nearly 32,000,000 bushels, the Grand Trunk carrying in connection with their elevators at Depot Harbor, Collingwood, Midland, Meaford, Goderich, Point Edward and Port Huron over 16,000,000 bushels, or 36% of the total. For the preceding year, wheat shipments in Canadian bottoms aggregated over 30,000,000 bushels, of which 9,5000,000 passed through the elevators at Grand Trunk ports above mentioned, or 33% of the whole.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was incorporated in 1903, being designed to provide a railway across Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean which should be wholly within Canadian territory and which should, as well, furnish an outlet into the Northwest and to the Pacific Coast for the Grand Trunk Railway System. In order to share in the large traffic consequent upon the growth and development of Northwestern Canada it had become necessary that the Grand Trunk Railway Company should provide some means for extending its operations into the new field, and as the Canadian Government were desirous of securing an all-Canadian route, they united with the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the projection of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which, by virtue of the aid extended by the Government, becomes Canada's National Transcontinental railway. The total distance to be covered by the main line from the eastern

terminus to the western terminus aggregates 3,800 miles, in addition to which are a number of important branch lines, the immediate construction of which will be prosecuted, and which will make the total mileage to be constructed in the first instance, about 5,000 miles. The mileage authorized in the Company's charters appoximates 9,000 miles.

The line is projected from Moncton, New Brunswick, and traverses that Province northwesterly to the vicinity of Edmundston, thence passing into the Province of Quebec, takes a westerly course to the City of Quebec where it will cross the St. Lawrence River. Leaving the City of Quebec the railway passes to the north and west and takes a conrse through the hinterland of the Province of Quebec, thence into Ontario, north of Lakes Abittibi and Nepigon to Winnipeg, an approximate distance of 1,800 miles from Moncton. This portion of the main line is designated the Eastern Division and is being constructed at the cost of the Government under the charge of the Commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway. When completed, the Eastern Division will be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company for a period of fifty years at an annual rental of three per cent on the cost of construction, with the provision, however, that the Grand Trunk Pacific Company are to have the line free of rental for the first seven years, being required to pay only the working expenses, and for the next succeeding three years being required to pay only such proportion of the rental as may be produced from the net revenue of the line, any deficiency between the net earnings and the rental during this three year period, to be capitalized and added to the cost of the line ; for the next succeeding forty years the full amount of the rental will be payable by the Company to the Government. All of the branches of the Eastern Division comprising branches to Fort William, North Bay, Ottawa and Montreal, are to the built by the Company.

Leaving Winnipeg the line runs westerly to Portage la Prairie, thence northwesterly via the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle Valleys passing through Touchwood Hills (a beautiful section of park country in the midst of the prairies) and across the South Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon. From Saskatoon the course continues westerly and northwesterly, passing about fifty miles south of Battleford (to which town a branch is projected) and continues in a northwesterly direction to Edmonton. Beyond Edmonton the line passes through the Rocky Mountains via Yellowhead Pass, thence through the Fraser, Bulkley and Telkwa River Valleys in northern British Columbia to Hazelton, and down the Skeena River Valley to the terminus at Prince Rupert on the Pacific Ocean. West of Winnipeg the railway is designated the Western Division, and along the Prairie Section which extends as far as Edmonton, is situated one of the most fertile sections of the entire Northwest. The extraordinary low grades of 4/10 of one per cent. or twenty-one feet to the mile which have been obtained through the Rocky Mountains, and the one summit encountered of but 3,700 feet as compared with three and four summits with a maximum altitude of 8,000 feet which are crossed by other railways in this same range of mountains, together with the saving of forty-eight hours sail on the Pacific Ocean to Asiatic ports, obtained by the northerly location of the terminus at Prince Rupert, give promise of more rapid transportation facilities than exist or are in view at the present time.

Seventy-five per cent. of the cost of the mainline of the Western Division is guaranteed principal and interest for fifty years by the Canadian Government, such seventy-five per cent. being limited on the Prairie Section, however, to $13,000 per mile. The remaining twenty-five per cent. of the cost of this portion of the line is guaranteed, principal and interest for fifty years by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

Contracts for the construction of 800 miles of the Eastern Division have been awarded by the Commissioners. The total expenditure by the Board

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

of Commissioners amounted for the fiscal year 1905-1906 to $1,479,071.77, added to which there was paid from the Finance Department, but chargeable against the railway, the sum of $352,,91.73 for the purchase of the Grand Trunk Pacific surveys, stores, &c., within the zone of the surveys conducted by the board, and further amounts paid by this department aggregating $10,006.45, making the total expenditure on the railway for the fiscal year $1,841,269.95.

The previous expenditure amounted to $784,740.68, making the total expenditure up to June 30, 1906, $2,626,010.63.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Company has let contracts to date for the construction of 1,000 miles, all of which work is at the present time being vigourously prosecuted by armies of men distributed throughout the length of the line. As fast as the track is laid the roadbed is being thoroughly ballasted. The Company have until December 1st, 1911, to complete the railway and every effort is being made to accomplish the work well within that time.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The Canadian Northern Railway, the head offices of which are in Toronto, has at present (October 1907) 3,962 miles in operation, of which 2,790 miles are west of the Great Lakes, including 1,265 miles of main line from Port Arthur to Edmonton, through the fertile Saskatchewan Valley. The Railway commenced operations in 1896 as the Lake Manitoba and Canal Company, with 100 miles of new track between Gladstone and Dauphin, Man. This small line grew in importance and by building east of Winnipeg and leasing the Manitoba lines of the Northern Pacific Railway in 1901, connection was established between Winnipeg and Port Arthur in 1902. In the following year the company issued its first report as the Canadian Northern Railway Company. New lines have continually been added since, and old charters acquired, until now the system comprises 27 original companies.

A line from Toronto to Parry Sound, opened in November, 1906, became known as the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway. Track is laid to the Moose Mountain iron mines, 140 miles north of Parry Sound, and the road will be carrying ore in the spring of 1908. The Great Northern Railway Company of Canada and the Chateauguay and Northern, acquired in 1903, became in 1906 the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, with which the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, control of which was obtained in 1906, will soon be associated. On the Canadian Northern Quebec, extensions and cut-offs will in 1908 give direct connection between Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. In Nova Scotia two old lines have been combined with about 250 miles of new track to form the Halifax and South Western Railway, connecting Halifax with Yarmouth and the Annapolis Valley. In Cape Breton the Inverness Railway and Coal Company operates a short mineral line. The latest addition to the western lines of the system is the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, from Regina to Prince Albert, taken over from the C.P.R. in December, 1906.

In all the provinces construction is being pushed rapidly, and projected lines from Quebec through New Brunswick to Pugwash and St. John, across Ontario from Ottawa to Port Arthur (utilizing 100 miles of the existing system between Key Inlet on the Georgian Bay and the Moose Mountain iron mines), and from Edmonton to the Pacific Coast, via the Yellowhead Pass, will make the Canadian Northern a transcontinental railway. A line is projected to Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, construction being under way from Etiomami, on the Prince Albert branch, to the Pas Mission, a distance of 100 miles. The creation of a port at Fort Churchill will bring the grain fields of central and Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan 1,000 miles nearer to Liverpool.

The development of the Canadian Northern Railway is strikingly illustrated by the increase of the mileage during the past five years. In 1903 the total mileage was 1,276; in 1904 it had increased to 1,349; in 1905 to 1,586; in 1906 to 2,064; while in 1907, as stated above, it was over 3,760 miles. The increase of the earnings has been even more striking. In 1903 the total earnings amounted to $2,449,000; in 1904 they were $ 324,000; in 1905, $4,190,000; in 1906, $5,903,000; while for the year ended June 30th, 1907, the total earnings, as compiled from weekly reports, were no less than $7,347,000, an increase of over 34 per cent. over the previous year's figures.

CANADA'S CANALS.

Canada is singularly fortunate in having been endowed with a wonderful system of natural waterways. Long before the Europeans set foot within her borders the Indians used to make lengthy journeys in their canoes extending from the deepest inland recesses to the sea-coast. When the white man came he was quick to adopt the aboriginal's method of transportation, and to make use of the splendid natural means of communication afforded by the great lake and river systems of the country.

Soon, however, as the interior portions of the land began to be more thickly settled, and commerce grew beyond the narrow limits of the old fur-trading days, it was seen that the natural water-system must be improved by artificial means to accommodate vessels capable of carrying on a more extensive trade, and it was resolved to overcome the hindrances to navigation caused by shoals and rapids by means of a series of canals.

The first canals constructed were those to overcome the rapids near Lachine,—the Cedars, Cascades, and Coteau. These were finished in 1871, and for a time they sufficed; but it soon became evident that a far more extensive system was required. As a result, there was completed within a few years a scheme for a great system, which included among other things, the improvement of the St. Lawrence, Ottawa and Richelieu rivers, and of Lake Champlain. Later there was added a canal in Cape Breton Island.

The Canal systems of the Dominion, under Government control, in connection with the lakes and navigable rivers, are as follows :—

First.—Montreal to Lake Superior.

1. Lachine Canal, 8½ miles; 2. Soulanges Canal, 14 miles; 3. Cornwall Canal, 11 miles; 4. Farran's Point Canal, 1½ miles; 5. Rapide Plat Canal, 3¾ miles; 6. Galops Canal, 7½ miles; 7. Welland Canal, 26¾ miles; 8. Sault Ste. Marie Canal, 1¼ miles.

Second.—Ottawa to Lake Champlain.

1. Grenville Canal, 5¾ miles; 2. Carillon Canal, ¾ mile; 3. St. Anne's Lock, ⅛ mile; 4. Chambly Canal, 12 miles; 5. St. Ours Canal, ⅛ mile.

Third.—Ottawa to Kingston and Perth.

1. Rideau Canal, 126¼ miles; (Perth Branch, 6 miles).

Fourth.—Lake Ontario at Trenton to Lake Huron at Mouth of the River Severn.

1. Trent Valley Canal (not completed).

Fifth.—Ocean to the Bras d'Or Lakes.

St. Peter's Canal, 2,400 feet.

In addition to the above there are the following canals :—

Murray Canal, joining headwaters of the Bay of Quinté to Lake Ontario, 5⅙ miles.

Beauharnois Canal, 12 miles.

Welland Branches :—Port Maitland Branch, 1¾ miles; Grand River Feeder, 21 miles; Three Welland River Branches, 3,922 feet.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

The river St. Lawrence with the system of canals established on its course above Montreal, and the Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with connecting canals, afford a course of water communication extending from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,200 statute miles. The distance to Duluth is 2,343 statute miles. The distance to Chicago, 2,272 miles.

St. Lawrence Channel.

From the Straits of Belle Isle, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, to Montreal, the distance is 986 miles. From Quebec to Montreal, the distance is 160 miles. Owing to the shallowness of the waters on a portion of the river between these two places, particularly through Lake St. Peter, vessels drawing more than from ten to twelve feet were formerly barred from passage for the greater part of the season of navigation. In 1826, the question of deepening the channel was first definitely mooted, but it was not until 1844 that any dredging operations were begun. In that year, the deepening of a new straight channel was commenced, but the scheme was abandoned in 1847. In 1851 the deepening of the present channel was begun. At that time the depth of the channel at low water was 10 feet 6 inches. By the year 1869, this depth had been increased to 20 feet, by 1882 to 25 feet, and by the close of 1888 the depth of 27½ feet, at low water, was attained for a distance of 108 miles from Montreal to a point within tidal influence. This work is now being continued by the goverment of Canada, which in 1888, under the provisions of the Act 51 Vic., ch. 5, of that year, assumed the indebtedness. The channel has a minimum width of 300 feet, extending to 550 feet at points of curvature. The channel is lighted and buoyed. Navigation, which is closed by ice during the winter months, opens about the end of April.

Montreal has by this work been placed at the head of ocean navigation, and here the canal systems of the River St. Lawrence begin, overcoming the various rapids by which the river channel upwards is obstructed, and giving access through the St. Lawrence canals, the Welland canal, the great lakes and the Sault Ste. Marie canal, to the head of Lake Superior.

The difference in level between the point on the St. Lawrence, near Three Rivers, where tidal influence ceases, and Lake Superior, is about 600 feet.

The aggregate length of the St. Lawrence Canals, including the Murray Canal, is 73 miles; total lockage (or height directly overcome by locks), 551 feet. The number of locks through which a vessel would pass in its passage from Montreal, at the head of ocean navigation, to the head of Lake Superior is 49. The Soulanges canal takes the place of the Beauharnois canal; the latter may be abandoned for navigation purposes.

Communication between Lakes Huron and Superior is obtained by means of the Canadian Sault Ste Marie canal, and also by the St. Mary's Falls canal, situated on the United States side of the River St. Mary. Both these canals are free of toll.

On the main St. Lawrence route the minimum size for all locks is 270 feet long, by 45 feet wide, by 14 feet deep. The length of vessels this is intended to accommodate is 255 feet. At Farran's, on the Farran's Point Canal, and at Iroquois, on the Galops Canal, there are locks of 800 feet long, the object being to pass a full tow at one lockage. The following facts about some of the chief canals should prove interesting.

Details about the Canals.

The Sault Ste Marie canal connects Lakes Superior and Huron, and has the longest lock in the world, measuring 900 feet in length, and 60 feet in width. It can pass vessels drawing 20 feet of water. The canal is operated by electricity, and as a result the average time of making a lockage, in-

cluding all delays, is only fourteen minutes and fourteen seconds. The cost of building was $4,216,529.

The Welland canal lifts vessels past the Niagara Falls from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, the total elevation being 327 feet. Opened first in 1842, it has undergone sundry enlargements at different intervals, until it is now a canal of 26 locks, all of the standard size.

The Soulanges canal, which was first opened for traffic in September, 1899, connects Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis. It is about 14 miles long, and overcomes a difference of 82 feet between the levels of the two lakes. The total cost was about $5,500,000.

The Ottawa and Rideau Canal System has for its object the connecting of Montreal, by the way of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, with Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario. The total distance between the two towns by this route is 245 miles. The larger locks are 200 feet by 45 feet and the smaller 134 feet by 32 feet. The highest point is the Rideau Lake, which is 292 feet above the level of the Ottawa at the outlet of the canal.

The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system commences at Sorel, at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, and extends along the latter river to the basin at Chambly; thence by the Chambly Canal to St. Johns; thence to Lake Champlain, at the southern end of which connection is made by the Champlain canal with the Hudson River, by which the city of New York on the Atlantic seaboard is reached.

Popularity of Canadian Canals.

An idea of the increasing popularity of the Canadian canals as a grain route way be gathered from the following table, showing the increases and decreases between 1904 and 1905 of the amounts of grain carried by competing routes:

	Increase. Tons.	Decrease. Tons.	Increase. Per cent.	Decrease. Per cent.
On the St. Lawrence	155,554	.....	·77	.....
" Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways	.....	6,248	.....	.....
" New York Canals	.....	10,630	.....	4.11
" " Railways	115,967	.....	3.81	4.25
				.....

The following statistics should also be illuminating, showing in a nutshell as they do the total trade of Canadian Canals in 1905, the latest year for which figures are available:

TOTAL TONNAGE OF FREIGHT PASSED THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1905.

Canal.	Tons of Freight.
Welland Canal	1,092,050
St. Lawrence Canals	1,752,855
Chambly Canal	447,069
Murray Canal	29,121
Ottawa Canals	390,771
Rideau Canal	59,864
St. Peter's Canal	81,077
Trent Valley Canals	45,231
Sault Ste. Marie Canal	5,473,406
All Canals	9,371,744

VESSELS PASSED THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1905.

Canal.	Canada. Steam. No.	Canada. Steam. Tonnage	Canada. Sailing. No.	Canada. Sailing. Tonnage.	United States Steam. No.	United States Steam. Tonnage.	United States Sailing. No.	United States Sailing. Tonnage.
Welland	159	52,125	68	14,663	105	53,443	53	19,881
St. Lawrence	341	53,165	298	64,557	107	29,823	162	31,125
Rideau, Ottawa and Chambly	159	5,114	292	19,838	52	813	588	54,350

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The telegraph business of Canada from Quebec westward is in the hands of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, while in the Maritime Provinces it is transacted by the

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Western Union Telegraph Company. The Government also operates a number of telegraph lines in various parts of the country. According to the official returns for 1906 there were in that year 31,536 miles of telegraph lines in Canada, of which 11,775 miles were operated by the Great North-Western Company, 10,294 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2,638 by the Western Union, and 6,829 by the Government. The principal Government lines are: In Nova Scotia—North Sydney to Meat Cove, Cape Breton, 167 miles; Mabou to Meat Cove, 109 miles; Quebec—Murray Bay to Chateau Bay, 1,028 miles; on Anticosti Island, 223 miles; North-West—Qu'Appelle to Edmonton, 625 miles; British Columbia—Ashcroft to Quesnelle, 215 miles; Victoria to Cape Beale, 118 miles; Lower Nicola to Penticton, 168 miles; Yukon—Ashcroft to Dawson and Boundary, 1,845 miles; Hazelton to Port Simpson, 202 miles.

The Government also operates 346 miles of cable line, principally on the eastern coast in connection with the signal stations of the lower St. Lawrence, Anticosti, and the Magdalen Islands.

Telephones.

The telephone system in Quebec and Ontario is largely in the hands of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, though there are also a number of other companies, many of whom have agreements by which they exchange business with the Bell Company. In each of the three Maritime Provinces there are provincial companies which do most of the business, but there are in addition small local companies occupying part of the territory. As regards Western Canada, the Bell Telephone Company operates in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, as do a number of other smaller companies and municipalities. In Alberta the Provincial Government has constructed a number of long distance lines, while the Manitoba Government proposes to establish a system of its own. British Columbia is supplied with telephones principally by the B. C. Telephone Company, but here also there are a number of smaller companies furnishing service in certain districts.

The number of instruments in use in Canada in 1904 (the latest year for which official statistics are available at the time of going to press) was 94,820, connecting which were 20,737 miles of poles and 214,405 miles of wire. The approximate number of messages sent during the year was 290,979,773.

It is estimated by competent authorities that at the present time (October, 1907) there are 150,000 telephone instruments in use throughout Canada, and as the population of the Dominion is now about 6,500,000, there are thus 23 telephones to every 1000 inhabitants. Only two countries in the world exceed this proportion of telephones to population, the United States and Sweden, the former having 70.38 telephones per 1000 inhabitants and the latter 25.10. The following table enables some interesting comparisons to be made:

Telephones per 1000 of population.

United States	70.38
Sweden	25.10
Canada	23.09
Denmark	17.45
Switzerland	16.80
Norway	15.90
Great Britain	11.42
German Empire	11.18
Holland	6.07
Belgium	4.34
France	3.92
Austria	2.16
Hungary	1.53
Italy	.97
Spain	.85
Russia	.68
Greece	.59

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

What is known as the Georgian Bay Canal scheme is a project that has been before the public of Canada ever since 1848. It proposes to construct a water-way for the bringing down of grain and other western freight from Lake Huron to Montreal by way of the French River, Lake Nipissing, the Mattawa River and the Ottawa River. In 1893 a company was organized for the purpose with an authorized capital of $10,000,000, but the scheme is as yet in embryo. The construction of the canal has been pronounced feasible and practicable by a special commission, and the cost has been estimated at $105,000,000. At present the commission is investigating the matter in more detail, and the undertaking of the project rests largely on their report as to whether the benefits to be derived from such a canal would be great enough to authorize the heavy expenditure necessary for its construction. The canal would shorten the existing grain and freight route to Montreal by about four hundred miles.

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

The question of the practicability of the establishment of a commercial route, via Hudson Bay, to facilitate the export of the western grain crop, is one that has been occupying the minds of statesmen and business men in Canada for a good number of years, and recently a report was prepared for the Minister of the Interior tending to show that the scheme was a good one. The following are the main points of this report.

In the course of a century and three-quarters, 750 vessels, ranging from seventy-gun ships to ten-ton pinnaces crossed the ocean, passed through Hudson Straits and sailed the bay in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and only two were lost—a marvellous record when it is remembered that all the craft were sail and most of them small and of rude construction; and that the bay and strait afforded none of the modern accessories to navigation in the way of coast aids. Capt. Coates, who navigated the route in the service of the Hudson Bay Company from 1727 to 1751, left on record his opinion that the route was practicable during July and September. Captain Falconer who made a voyage for the company in 1768, stated that there was a navigable route from the beginning of July to the middle of October. Other captains who made voyage during the last century, agreed in the belief that there was safe navigation through Hudson Straits and Bay, and were of opinion that the period of navigation was from two to four months in each year. Commander Gordon, who made experimental voyages for the Canadian Government in 1885 and 1886 in the steamer Neptune, declared that on the average four months was the length of the season for practical navigation by steam vessels, and in 1897, Commander Wakeham made a similar report.

Mr. A. P. Low, head of the mining department at geological survey, who was on the expedition of 1877, and who commanded the Neptune expedition of 1904-5, gives it as his opinion that the period of safe navigation for ordinary iron steamships through Hudson Straits and across Hudson Bay to the port of Churchill may be taken to extend from the 20th of July to the 1st of November, and that this period may be increased without much risk by a week in the beginning of the season and by perhaps two weeks at the close. The general conclusion of the report is that Hudson Strait and Bay afford a commercial route to Europe for at least three months in the year, from toward the end of July to about the end of October. It would not be a rival route to that via Montreal, but it would be an adequate subsidiary one—a means of relief from grain blockades such as now endanger the continued development of the West.

There have to be built only 480 miles of railroad to connect the port of Churchill, on Hudson Bay, with the existing systems of railroad in the West

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

and to complete the gap in the communication between the grain fields and grazing grounds of the West and the markets of Europe, and it is claimed that such a road would penetrate and begin the opening of ten thousand miles of good land which are now unsettled.

Churchill is available for vessels drawing twenty-four feet. With modern aids to navigation along the approach, and docks and elevators in the harbors it would afford all the port requirements necessary for connecting the railway with the waterway afforded by the Bay and Straits. It would also form a good centre for a large fishing industry, and also for a large mining industry in the surrounding country.

The question of distance to the markets is an important one. By water, Churchill is little further from Liverpool than is Montreal. But the distance from the wheat fields to tide water is immensely less to Churchill than to Montreal. Winnipeg, which is 1,422 miles by rail from Montreal is only 943 from Churchill. Brandon is 611 miles nearer Churchill than Montreal. Churchill is 580 miles nearer Regina than is Montreal, Medicine Hat, 582, Calgary 580, Prince Albert 1,242, and Edmonton 1,118 miles nearer to Churchill.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

As the leading industry of Canada, agriculture engages the efforts over fifty per cent. of the population and provides the great bulk of the exports to foreign countries. In the year 1906 the exports of farm products amounted to $110,517,997 or $1,467,662 less than the total exports from other sources. The increase in ten years was over one hundred per cent. the figures for 1896 being $50,591,002. Nor does this represent the whole output since a considerable part of the grain, meat, cheese, butter, &c., is retained for home consumption.

Canada has immense areas of the most fertile soil. Roughly speaking, it may be said that the agricultural belt is several hundred miles wide and extends 2,500 miles across the continent. There are now under cultivation more than thirty million acres, Ontario and Quebec containing two-thirds of this area, Manitoba, 4,171,370 acres, Saskatchewan 3,260,550 acres and Alberta 907,081 acres. Mixed farming prevails in the Eastern provinces where the farms average about one hundred acres. In the districts where fruit growing or market gardening are made specialties the farms are smaller, while in the newer provinces grain growing and ranching are conducted on a large scale, thousands of acres being sometimes under the control of an individual. Grain is grown most extensively in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1906 the wheat yield from these four provinces was 132,103,412 bushels. The area devoted to oats is steadily increasing and in the older provinces exceeds that given to wheat. It is estimated that Ontario produces more than half the oats and three-fourths of the barley grown in Canada. Most of the peas and corn are also produced in Ontario. With the extension of settlement in the West, Ontario will likely be deposed from the leading place in oat and barley production as she has already been in wheat. Hay is the principal crop in Quebec while potato growing is becoming a considerable factor in New Brunswick farming. Roots and fodder crops are grown in almost every district, serving as food for live stock along with hay and the coarse grains.

Beef cattle (mainly of Shorthorn breeding) are raised in considerable numbers for the home and foreign market. Ranching finds its greatest scope in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, though the grazing areas have to some extent been taken up by settlers for wheat growing purposes.

All the leading breeds of sheep and swine are to be found in Canada and a great development has taken place in the last ten years in the production of hogs for bacon. In the dairying industry there has been a steady expansion for the past forty years until now many counties in Quebec and Ontario are devoted almost exclusively to butter and cheese production. The beef steer, the bacon hog and the dairy cow have become the principal source of revenue for the farmers of Eastern Canada as may be judged from the following figures. In 1897 the production of beef in Ontario amounted to $13,480,[illegible], in 1908 to $[illegible] During the same period the production of bacon increased from $[illegible] to $[illegible]; in cheese the increase was from $11,719,[illegible]8 to $17,[illegible] [illegible] been established in the new provinces of the West [illegible] the [illegible] for butter. Fruit growing flourishes to some [illegible] has its greatest development in Nova Sc[illegible] [illegible] Columbia. An export trade in apples has sprun[illegible] [illegible] its varying from one to two million b[illegible] [illegible] grapes and bush fruits are grown to best advantage [illegible]

Agriculture is liberally assisted by both the federal and provincial governments, about a million [illegible] being expended annually in its behalf. The Dom[illegible] of Agriculture includes several branches which are [illegible] the management of the Experimental Farms (see article on [illegible] Farms); the supervision of the means of transportation [illegible] the handling of perishable products and the enforcement of legislation [illegible] Fruit Marks Act and Seed Control Act. Dairying and fruit interests are in charge of a Commissioner who endeavors to maintain the quality of Canadian products and extend their sales abroad. The establishment of cold storage depots is encouraged under the Act recently passed by Parliament (see Cold Storage). The Veterinary [illegible] General's branch aims to assist the live stock industry of the Dom[illegible] guarding against the introduction or spread of animal diseas[illegible] regulation of the seed trade of Canada is the special care of the Se[illegible] the regulations of the Seed Control Act being enforced by its ins[illegible] Three of the provinces maintain agricultu[illegible] colleges, which offer [illegible] instruction to farmers' sons in agriculture and allied subjects. [illegible] reports and bulletins are issued by the Dominion and Provincial De[illegible]ments of Agriculture treating of special topics and giving results of experiments. These are distributed free to all farmers who apply for them.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF CANADA.

Canada possesses great and varied resources in minerals; and according to eminent geologists the undeveloped or potential wealth is immeasurably greater than that contained in the areas at present workable and productive. This wealth is distributed with amazing impartiality from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the great central plateau included within the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba only being less richly endowed in respect to the economic minerals than any remaining section of the country. In recent years the development of the mining industry has proceeded with extraordinary rapidity, with the result that this industry now ranks in point of importance as second only to agriculture. There are authorities, however, who do not hesitate to predict that the day is not far distant when Canada will be recognized as the greatest mineral producing area of the world, when even agriculture, despite the expansion in this industry now taking place and bound to continue in increasing degree, will be forced to relinquish to mining its present premier position. We may, meanwhile, rest content in the knowledge that within a period of twenty years the annual production of minerals in the Dominion has increased in value from ten to over eighty million dollars, figures which merely suggest without fully conveying the significance of the activities they represent.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

The rate of increase in production of late years has been in the neighborhood of 15 per cent. Thus in 1904 the total mineral output was valued at rather over sixty million dollars; in 1905, at sixty-nine and a half million dollars, and in 1906 at eighty million dollars, in round figures. This increase, it may be noted, is not attributable to development in one branch of industry alone, but to general growth and expansion, the improvement of mining methods and conditions and the extension of the productive area.

The principal mineral producing fields in Canada are in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia; while the Yukon Territory has in the last ten years contributed a considerable yield of alluvial gold. The products of British Columbia are chiefly gold, silver, copper, lead and coal; of Alberta, coal; those of Ontario, nickel, copper, silver, mica and iron; those of Quebec, asbestos and copper; and of Nova Scotia, coal and gold. In the last mentioned province large iron and steel works are also established, the finished product being manufactured from crude ore imported from Newfoundland and abroad.

According to the latest available returns, British Columbia contributes to the aggregate annual yield, 32 per cent.; Ontario, 27 per cent.; Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon, 17 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 16.55 per cent. and Quebec, 6.33 per cent.

The last census afforded some rather interesting data based on the then production of the mines, valued at $47 956,863, as compared with population. Here the earnings per capita amounted to $8.93 for the whole Dominion; but differentiated as to Provinces, it showed that the earnings in British Columbia amounted to $82.13 per capita; $21.82 per capita in the Nort West Territories; $19.70 in Nova Scotia; $4.80 in Ontario and $1.80 in Quebec. The present value of the mineral production in relation to population would be about $13.33 per head.

Referring specifically to Canada's mineral products, and taking them in the order of their relative importance, we have first.—

Coal.

In 1906, the total tonnage of coal mined in the Dominion was 9,916,177 tons, valued at $19,945,032, of which Nova Scotia contributed over 60 per cent. and British Columbia 20 per cent. The coal resources of Canada are enormous, the coal-bearing area, exclusive of known but undeveloped areas in the far north, being estimated at 97,200 square miles. The chief productive centres are those of the Cape Breton, Pictou and Cumberland basins, in Nova Scotia, whose measures are estimated to contain 7,000,000,000 tons; the coal areas of Manitoba, embracing 15,000 square miles; the coal areas of Alberta and British Columbia known as the Rocky Mountain series; and the Pacific coast areas including the Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands' measures. In Nova Scotia the coal is bituminous, of excellent quality for domestic and steam purposes; the Manitoba coals are lignite; while the British Columbia and Alberta bituminous and semi-anthracite coals are of exceptional economic value. Some anthracite coal has been found and is being mined in the Rocky Mountain and Cascade Basin areas. During the last few years, coal mining, especially in the West has assumed very important dimensions, and whereas in 1901 there were in Alberta only two mines producing over 100,000 tons annually, now not less than six collieries have an actual production greater than this figure, while several others are equipped in readiness to output this tonnage.

Gold.

The gold production of Canada, which in 1906 was valued at $12,023,932, has of late years shown a decrease, largely by reason of the exhaustion of the rich Yukon placers, which, however, are now being worked over on a considerable scale by wealthy corporations employing modern scientific

methods of recovery. The aggregate yield of the Yukon to date is $119,000,000, and it is estimated that at least as much more may be recovered by hydraulic mining and dredging from known areas. While gold is found in nearly all the Canadian Provinces, the chief source of supply is British Columbia. It is recovered largely by hydraulic methods, to a lesser degree by drift mining, and also by the milling and smelting of ores in which it occurs in association with other minerals. In 1906 the recovery from placer mining sources amounted to 77 per cent. of the total output, but the indications are that a gradual shrinkage in placer gold yield will continue, to be compensated for by a steady expansion of the lode mining industry. Gold mining in Nova Scotia is confined entirely to quartz veins, which are usually exceptionally rich though narrow. The annual production from this Province has varied between a quarter and half a million dollars annually. Gold is also found in quartz in the Hastings and Rainy River districts of Ontario, and also in the alluvial deposits of the Saskatchewan. A small gold production is maintained from the Province of Quebec, and in all the streams running into the St. Lawrence to the north in the Laurentian country, gold exists. The total production of gold from 1862 to 1906 inclusive is, in round figures, $2,450,000.

Copper.

The copper mining industry is steadily increasing in importance and magnitude, and will eventually become the principal branch of mining endeavor in Canada. Production in 1906 was valued at $10,994,095, or an increase of 46.63 per cent. over the returns for the preceding year. The sources of supply are the mines of the Coast districts, the Boundary district and Rossland district of British Columbia; and the Sudbury nickel-copper deposits in Ontario, while the Province of Quebec also contributes an inconsiderable output. The proportion in 1906 was: British Columbia, 79 per cent.; Ontario, 18.5 per cent. Most of the product from British Columbia is shipped in the form of blister copper, the ore being first smelted to a matte carrying about 35 per cent. copper, and finally converted to blister, of over 90 per cent. copper. The largest individual mine in the country is the Granby in the Boundary district. The ore in this section is of very low grade, not much exceeding one and a fraction per cent. copper, but owing to the fact that the deposits are of enormous size, and the ore what is known as self-fluxing, the cost of operating is practically the cheapest in the world and mining is in consequence very successfully and profitably carried on.

Nickel.

The nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario, are the most important of their kind in the world, and are in fact the source of supply for the world's market. The first discovery of these nickeliferous pyrrhotite deposits was made in 1883 as a result of railway construction work. The ore, which contains on the average 2.25 per cent. nickel, is smelted to a copper nickel matte, containing approximately from 78 to 80 per cent. of the combined metals. The matte is refined and marketed in the United States and Great Britain. Production in 1906 was valued at nearly nine million dollars, or more than twice the value of the 1904 output.

Silver.

Until recently, when extraordinarily rich deposits of argentiferous ores were discovered in the Cobalt district, in Northern Ontario, practically the Dominion's entire silver production was derived from the mining of the argentiferous galenas of British Columbia. The activity at Cobalt in 1906 placed Ontario in the position of being the largest silver producing province of the Dominion with an output of five and a half million ounces, valued at approximately $3,700,000. The total yield of the Dominion for the year was 8,600,000 ounces valued at $5,725,000, or an increase in value, compared with

MILLS A ORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

1905, of 58.20 per cent. Outside of Ontario and British Columbia, both the Yukon and Quebec contributed, though in a relatively small amount to the aggregate yield.

Iron.

Although the iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range both geographically and geologically, the utilization of these resources is as yet but beginning. Iron is being mined to a limited extent on the Pacific Coast, where occur on Vancouver and Texada Islands large deposits of magnetite. There is also an important deposit at Kitchener in West Kootenay. The chief iron producing province of the Dominion is, however, Ontario, wherein the Helen, of the Eastern Michipicoten range, is the most important mine. Other important ranges in Ontario are the Atik-okan and the Animikie, while at Moose Mountain, Temagami and other localities considerable deposits occur. Large deposits of chromic iron occur in Coleraine, Quebec, while hematite is found near Hull in the same Province. A number of other occurrences are also known. Iron occurs in Nova Scotia, at Torbrook ; in New Brunswick, near Woodstock, and limonite and bog ores are widely distributed. While the total production of pig-iron in 1906 amounted to 598,411 short tons, of the ore charged into the furnaces only 221,733 tons were Canadian ore, but in addition 74,778 tons were exported. The production of pig-iron attributable to Canadian ore is estimated to have been 104,660 tons, —a material increase compared with the 1905 returns which gave only 68,170 tons. There were in operation in 1906 fifteen blast furnaces.

Other Minerals.

Of other metallic and non-metallic substances produced in Canada, the following are worth special mention : Lead, Cobalt, Zinc, Asbestos, Corundum, Mica, Natural Gas, Petroleum, Pyrites, Gypsum, Graphite and S Lead mining is carried on extensively in British Columbia, where the ore both smelted and refined. The production in 1906 was valued at $3,066,6[illegible] Zinc is recovered as a by-product from the ores of the Slocan district, British Columbia. The world's supply of asbestos is practically derived from the Thetford and Black Lake mines in the Province of Quebec. The industry has assumed very important proportions and the demand for the product greatly exceeds the supply. The production of asbestos and asbestic in [illegible] was 79,410 tons, valued at $1,988,108. Mica is found in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. It also is an important and rapidly growing industry. The exports in 1906, chiefly to the United States, were 91[illegible] tons, valued at $581,919.

CANADA'S FOREST WEALTH.

The French, when they first began to pay attention to Canada, saw from the beginning the vast resources the country offered in the shape of timber with which to supply their naval yards and made strict regulations regarding the preservation of the forest. Later, when the British obtained possession of the land, they were so much bound up in contemplation of the Baltic lumber supply, which at that time furnished their yards with all the timber, and their ships will all the cargoes they wanted, that the great tree-covered regions of Canada were practically neglected. But when the troubles of the Napoleonic era came, and the continental blockade curtailed the Baltic lumber supply, the eyes of the British merchants turned toward the forests of North America, and a trade hitherto of the most undeveloped and spasmodic character suddenly assumed proportions of the greatest importance. Even when the blockade was removed from the Baltic, the trade with Canada continued to increase, and right up to the present time, with the exception of an occasional off year, the lumber trade of Canada has shown steady progress. A glance at the figures showing the amount of forest produce exported since 1868 is suf-

ficient to demonstrate this. In 1868 the total was $18,742. In 1886 it had increased to $21,034,611. In the last twenty years, despite the period of depression which fell over the business during the time of the Russo-Japanese war, the rate of increase has been even larger, and in 1906 the huge total of $38,824,170 was attained.

Two or three causes have combined to bring about this rapid increase. In the first place there has been a great decrease in the export of square timber, while the amount of sawn and manufactured woods sent to other countries has increased by a much greater margin. This means that the industry in Canada has been developed to that point where it can put the forest product through almost all the processes of manufacture necessary to produce the finished article, and this internal industrial development means much both for capital and for labour in the Dominion.

Markets for Canadian Lumber.

Another point worthy of notice is the rise of a new and easily accessible market for Canadian lumber. Until recently the chief demand came from Great Britain and the West Indies, but now the forests which once covered the northern United States have become depleted, and the inhabitants of these regions are driven to seek supplies for building purposes in the Canadian woods.

Still another recent feature is the rise of the pulp industry. As a consequence of the increased use of paper, the demand for pulp is rapidly growing, and the great areas of spruce which still cover large tracts of Canada are destined to furnish a rich harvest for those who require large quantities of paper.

The Canadian forests contain a wonderful variety of trees. A few of the most important are pine, spruce, hemlock, oak, elm, maple, beech, birch, butternut, hickory, basswood, cherry, etc. The area of distribution is large, nearly [illegible] per cent. of the land being covered by forest.

In British Columbia there is perhaps the finest compact timber reserve in the world. The wooded area is estimated at 285,000 square miles, and includes a great variety of different kinds of timber. Chief among these is the great show-tree of Canada, the Douglas spruce.

Besides the main forest belt, which is to be found in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Southern Quebec, Southern Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, Canada possesses also a great timber supply in the Northern Forest, which stretches from the Straits of Belle Isle to Alaska, with an average width of 700 miles. The trees are not very large, and consist chiefly of pine, spruce, larch, fir, aspen, poplar, birch, cherry, cedar, ash, and rowan.

Forest Reserves.

Of late years a considerable amount of interest has been displayed both by the Government and by the Canadian Forestry Association in taking steps to stop the depletion of the forests. The government has established at Turtle Mountain, Moose Mountain, Riding Mountain, Cooking Lake and other western points a series of forest reserves, which are being kept more for the purpose of conserving certain amount of moisture in the soil in the districts in which they are located, than for the object of having any reserve supply of timber. At some points also trees are being planted on the prairies with the object of raising the water level in the soil. A nursery for forest trees has also been established at Indian Head, Sask., in order to bring up a supply of shade and shelter trees, with which settlers in the unwooded regions may protect their gardens and orchards. Considerable success has attended this movement.

Some of the provinces are also doing good work in the matter of forest reserves, Ontario alone having reserves totalling up to 10,500,000 acres.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

The following table shows the value of the exports of products of the forest from Canada from 1868 to 1906 :

	1868	1876	1886	1896	1906
Firewood	$ 495,648	$ 249,472	$ 313,480	$ 228,389	$ 69,122
Logs.....	170,489	33,942	313,965	1,731,321	557,262
Lumber.....	11,825,507	13,554,060	15,734,511	20,018,270	30,648,705
Square Timber....	4,160,547	5,024,755	3,272,620	2,727,417	1,723,574
Miscellaneous	1,390,821	776,475	1,047,057	2,238,070	5,754,450
Pot and Pearl Ash.	719,613	423,894	131,163	61,209	37,862
Bark for Tanning.	.....	170,632	221,815	177,010	33,197
Total.....	$18,142,625	$20,333,230	$21,034,611	$27,175,686	$38,824,170

THE FISHERIES OF CANADA.

Canada's Fisheries are the most extensive possessed by any nation in the world. They embrace an eastern coastline of over 5,600 miles, and a western coastline of 7,180 miles. This represents a salt-water inshore area of over 1,500 square miles, and in addition there is a freshwater area of 72 700 square miles in the Canadian part of the Great Lakes alone, leaving out the many smaller lakes in various parts of the country, all of which are stocked with excellent food-fish.

The value of the Canadian fisheries is in just proportion to their extent. The total amount of fish exported and sold on the Canadian markets in 1905 was $29,479,562, but this of course does not by any means represent the total catch. The fisheries are spread throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, and almost every settler is able to catch fish for domestic use. Indeed it is calculated that each inhabitant of Canada consumes 100 pounds of fish every year, which is more than three times the amount reckoned per capita in England.

Location of the Fisheries.

As to the general location of the fisheries, the following summary by Professor E. E. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries for the Dominion, should prove illuminating :

(1) The Atlantic Division, from the Bay of Fundy to the coast of Labrador, embracing deep-sea and inshore fisheries, cod, haddock, mackerel, halibut, herring, hake, lobster, oyster, seal, and white whale fisheries. Annual value $12,000,000.

(2) The estuarine and inland waters of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec, including fisheries for salmon, shad, gaspereaux, striped bass, smelt, and (in the lakes) land-locked salmon, lake trout, maskinonge, etc. Annual value $2,500,000.

(4) Great Northwest Lakes, including Manitoba. Lake whitefish, sturgeon, pike, perch, tullibee and gold-eye. Annual value, including the newly developed caviare and sturgeon sounds industries, $1,000,000.

(5) Pacific Interior or Rocky Mountain Plateau. These fisheries are little developed. They include land-locked salmon, lake whitefish, lake trout and numerous cyprinoids, none of them identical with eastern species.

(6) Pacific Coast fisheries. Halibut, black cod, oolachan, anchovy, herring, smelt, and at least seven different species of Pacific Salmon.

(7) Hudson Bay and Peri-Arctic fisheries. Whale, walrus, sea-trout, pike, sturgeon, and possibly salmon, cod and shad occur in these vast

waters, Hudson Bay being an immense pocket 1,000 miles long, and 600 miles in width. The richest whaling grounds in the world are in these regions.

Government Bounties.

The Federal Government has given much attention to the development of the fisheries, and every year a sum of from $150 000 to $160,000 is distributed among the vessels, boats and men employed in the industry.

The system has been in operation since 1882, and the conditions under which bounty may be claimed and awarded are as follows :

Resident Canadian fishermen who have been engaged in deep sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish shall be entitled to a bounty ; provided always, that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than 3 men (the owner included), will be allowed as claimants in boats under 20 feet.

No bounty shall be paid upon fish caught in [illegible] gill-nets and weirs, nor upon the fish caught in gill-nets fished by persons who are pursuing other occupations than fishing, and who devote merely an hour or two daily to fishing these nets but are not, as fishermen, steadily engaged in fishing.

The owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

Canadian registered vessels, owned and fitted out in Canada, of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been exclusively engaged during a period of not less than three months in the catch of sea-fish, other than shellfish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouth of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage which shall be paid to the owner or owners.

Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage, procure a license from the nearest Collector of Customs or Fishery Overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

All vessels fishing under bounty license are required to carry a distinguishing flag, which must be shown at all times during the fishing voyage at the main-topmast head. The flag must be four feet square in equal parts of red and white, joined diagonally from corner to corner.

A rough idea of the amount that individuals may receive in bounty may be gathered from the figures of 1905. In that year the larger vessels employed in fishing received a bounty at the rate of $1 a ton of their tonnage, and vessel fishermen got $7.10 each, while the smaller boats drew $1 each, and boat fishermen got $3 65 per man. Between 1882 and 1905, 19,653 vessels, totalling a tonnage of 685,030 tons, and 324,256 boats have received the bounty. The highest bounty ever paid per head to vessel fishermen was $21.75 in 1893, the lowest 83 cents. The highest paid to boat fishermen was $4, the lowest $2. The general average paid per head is $5.11. Recently the boat fishermen have been agitating for a new basis of distribution, holding that at present the vessel fishermen have an unfair advantage over them.

Fish Hatcheries.

Another direction in which the energy of the Government has bent itself is the establishment of fish hatcheries and the distribution of fry. This is

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

under the control of Mr. F. H. Cunningham, Superintendent of Fish Culture, Ottawa. There are now 32 hatcheries established at various points throughout the country with an annual distribution of 300,000,000 fry, consisting chiefly of whitefish, trout, lobster and salmon. Considerable attention is also given to the development of the oyster fisheries, and an expert on oyster-culture, Mr. Ernest Kemp, is retained by the Government to look after this department. A special steamer, the "Ostrea" is set aside for this work.

Still another interesting section of the work done by the fisheries Department is the series of experiments that have been carried on since 1904 under the supervision of Mr. J. J. Cowie, an expert from Scotland, to determine whether or not the herring of the Canadian waters is capable of the same treatment as the Scotch herring as regards curing. Mr. Cowie has succeeded in demonstrating that the Canadian is at least the equal of the Scotch variety for quality, that it is quite capable of the same treatment, and that the product realizes quite as high a price as its rival in the leading markets.

The Government has also provided an intelligence bureau, with 55 reporting stations, connected by telegraph, by means of which the fishermen are warned of any strike-in of the fish, of the weather, and of other important facts in connection with their vocation. Cold storage for bait has also been provided, and has proven a signal success in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

AGRICULTURAL.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

In February 1886, the Dominion Parliament passed an act for the establishment of a Central Experimental Farm and four branch farms. Within two years the necessary officials were appointed and the farms were ready to carry on the work of experimenting in agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture. A site was chosen for a Central Farm near Ottawa, a branch farm for the three eastern provinces was located at Nappan, N. S., one for Manitoba at Brandon, one for the Northwest at Indian Head, Sask., and one for British Columbia at Agazziz. Recently branch farms have been established at Lethbridge in the semi-arid district of Alberta and another at Lacombe in Northern Alberta. In the twenty years these farms have been in operation, they have served as valuable bureaus of information for the farmers of Canada and the number of letters received and answered has averaged 68,797 annually and in addition about 300,000 reports and bulletins have been sent out.

At the Central and branch farms many varieties of grains, roots, grasses and clovers are tested and reports given of the comparative yields. Every year selections are made of the best seed and by this method there have been obtained improved sorts which are distributed in small lots to those who apply for them. New varieties of wheat have been originated which ripen earlier than the Red Fife, thus extending the limit of successful production of this grain far north of Edmonton, Alberta. Investigations have been made to determine the best methods of handling barnyard manure and tests conducted with different sorts of fertilizers. The rotation of crops, the use of clover as a fertilizer and the advantage of early sowing of grains have all been carefully studied and the results given to Canadian farmers.

Hardy Varieties of Fruit.

Hardier sorts of apple have been bred that are specially adapted to the climate of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Lists have been made of the best and most productive sorts of fruits for the different provinces. The

horticulturist at Ottawa has succeeded in getting many varieties of apples, plums, grapes and bush fruits to ripen in the northerly parts of Ontario and Quebec. The root-killing of apple trees which is a serious drawback in many parts of Canada has been studied with a view to prevention. By propagating on seedlings of the hardier crab the difficulty has in part been overcome. Cover crops have been found to be valuable for protecting the roots of trees in winter by holding the snow. About 23,000 trees are growing in the forest belts of the horticultural department, including the best native timber species. Measurements have been taken of growth and reports published.

Investigations have been made by the agriculturist regarding the cost of production of various crops to determine the most economical methods of seeding and cultivation. A portion of the farm has been set apart for testing different rotations. Under the head of beef production work has been done in testing various feeds and their relative values in rations, in studying the influence of age on cost of beef and the effect of different methods of stabling. Individual records have been kept of the milk production of the cows in the dairy.

In the poultry department the production of eggs and the fattening of chickens has occupied most attention. The laying qualities of the breeds have been developed and a system of management adopted whereby winter laying is assured. Several bulletins have been issued detailing the methods of feeding and illustrating the best styles of houses, corps, trap nests and feeding crates.

Noxious Weeds and Insects.

Practical help has been rendered by the division of Entomology and Botany in the warfare of farmers against noxious insects. Remedies have been given by which the ravages of pests like cut-worms, grasshoppers and tent caterpillars, may be largely prevented. Methods have also been prescribed for the control and subjugation of troublesome weeds. In the Chemical Division much work has been done in the analyses of soils, feeding stuffs, grains and fertilizers.

Besides these farms which are under the control of the Dominion Government, an extensive system of experimental work has been carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. This latter work is supplemented by the co-operative testing done by several thousand Ontario farmers who report upon the comparative yields of varieties of grains, roots, and fodder crops as grown upon their own farms. The results are summarized and reports published at intervals during the year. There are also thirteen fruit experiment stations in Ontario under the control of the provincial Department of Agriculture; also one for the testing of vegetables. Experimental work is being undertaken at the new Agricultural Colleges at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Truro, Nova Scotia. At the MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, an extensive scheme of work has been inaugurated which will include tests with field crops, fruits, vegetables and poultry. The reports issued by the several experimental farms may be obtained free on application to the directors in charge.

COLD STORAGE IN CANADA.

Government-aided cold storage for perishable products was introduced into Canada in 1895, when a cold storage service for the safe carriage of butter was organized. Arrangements were made whereby refrigerator cars for carrying butter were run weekly or fortnightly from the first week in May until the middle of October upon the main lines of railway leading into Montreal. These cars are for the accommodation of small lots of butter, as offered at the different railway stations. The Department of Agriculture pays the cost of icing the cars, but does not control their running. Iced

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

cars are supplied for the carriage of cheese and fruit on demand of shippers to the railway agents. For some years past Parliament has voted a sum of money to be used in paying bonuses of $100 to owners of creameries who maintain an efficient cold storage system. There is now ample space on the steamships engaged in the trade between Montreal and ports in Great Britain, and a constant watch is kept upon the service by Government officials. There is, however, no grant of public money to steamship owners in connection with cold storage.

The "Cold Storage Act" of 1907 provides for the granting of subsidies to persons who may enter into contracts with the Government for the construction and maintenance of public cold storage warehouses. These grants may amount to thirty per cent., of the cost, and are payable in five instalments, as follows :—15 per cent. on the completion of the cold storage and its satisfactory operation ; 7 per cent. at the end of the first year following ; 4 per cent. at the end of the second year ; and 2 per cent., at the end of each of the next two succeeding years. The warehouse must be maintained and operated to the satisfaction of the Minister of Agriculture.

SEED INSPECTION ACT.

The Seed Control Act which came into operation in September, 1906, is intended to protect the farmers of Canada against the introduction of noxious weeds on their lands. As the seeds of these weeds may be included in lots of grass, clover and other seeds bought from dealers, the Government inspection aims at securing the purity of the latter seeds when offered for sale. By the provisions of the Act no person shall sell or offer for sale any seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers, or foliage plants unless they are free from Wild Mustard, Tumbling Mustard, Hare's Ear Mustard, Ball Mustard, Field Pennycress or Stinkweed, Wild Oats, Bindweed, Perennial Sow Thistle, Ragweed, Purple Cockle, Cow Cockle, Orange Hawkweed, or unless the package is marked with the name and address of the seller and the names of the weed seeds that are present. These provisions do not apply to the sale of seed that is grown, sold, and delivered by a farmer on his own premises for seeding by the purchaser himself, unless there is a certificate given that the seed is in conformity with the Act.

No person shall sell as "No. 1" any seeds of timothy, red clover, or alsike, unless they are free from the seeds of weeds previously mentioned, as well as from White Cockle, False Flax, Night Flowering Catchfly, Canada Thistle, Ox-eye Daisy Curled Dock, Blueweed, Ribgrass and Chicory, and unless they contain out of every one hundred seeds not less that ninety-nine seeds of the kind or kinds represented, of which ninety-nine seeds ninety must be germinable. The Governor-in-Council may make regulations determining the maximum proportion of seeds of the weeds named that may be tolerated in any seeds without affecting their character as being within the meaning of the term free from weed seeds. This is intended to provide an allowance for the possibility of error or oversight in the examination of seeds.

FRUIT MARKS ACT.

With a view to protect the reputation of Canadian fruit in foreign markets, and also to protect consumers in the home market, the Fruit Marks Act was passed by the Canadian Parliament in 1901. In this Act definitions were given to the various grades of fruit to be offered for sale and a staff of inspectors was appointed to prevent violations of the provisions of the Act. The Act was amended at the session of 1906 and with other acts referring to fruit and fruit packages was incorporated in the Inspection and Sale Act. In the latest revised form the regulations prescribe that every closed fruit package (box or barrel) must be plainly and indelibly marked

with the name and address of the packer, the name of the variety and the grade. In the marking of the grade, which is most important, the word "Fancy" or the numerals No. 1, 2 and 3 must be used to designate the different grades. Anything that is marked "Fancy" grade must be perfect fruit. "No. 1" grade must be 90 per cent free from all defects. "No. 2" grade must be 80 per cent free from defects causing material waste. The face or shown surface must in all cases be the same grade of fruit as the rest of the package.

The minimum size of the apple barrel is 26¼ inches between the heads, inside measure, a head diameter of 17 inches and a middle diameter of 18½ inches. The apple box must be 10 inches in depth, 11 inches in width and 20 inches in length, inside measurements.

Fruit baskets are of four sizes: 15 quarts or more; 11 quarts; 6 quarts; 2 3/5 quarts. When other sizes are used they must have plainly stamped on the side the number of quarts they contain when level full. Berry boxes must contain either 4/5 of a quart, or 2/5 of a quart. Undersized berry-boxes must be marked with the word "short."

BUTTER AND CHEESE ADULTERATION ACT.

The manufacture or sale of fraudulent or adulterated butter or cheese is strictly prohibited in Canada by Act of Parliament. The legislation in regard to butter is summarized in the Act of 1903 which forbids the manufacture, importation or sale of butter containing over 16 per cent. of water. No person shall manufacture, import, or offer for sale any oleomargarine, butterine, or other substitute for butter manufactured wholly or in part from any other fat than that of milk or cream. The manufacture or sale of renovated butter or process butter is prohibited. The word "creamery" must not be used on butter packages unless the butter contained has been manufactured in a creamery. This does not apply to butter in rolls, prints or packages of less than twenty-five pounds in weight not intended for export, provided the said butter is manufactured in a building equipped with the appliances used in creameries.

Cheese made from milk that has been skimmed must be marked or branded as "skim milk" cheese before being offered for sale. The law also prohibits the manufacture or sale of cheese manufactured from or by the use of skimmed milk to which there has been added any fat which is foreign to such milk. Penalties are prescribed for persons supplying to factories any milk that has been diluted with water or milk from which any cream has been taken. It is forbidden to keep back any portion of the milk known as strippings and the supplying of tainted or partly sour milk or milk from a diseased animal is an offence under the provisions of the law.

CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF CATTLE.

With a view to safeguarding the health of domestic animals in Canada Parliament has enacted provisions for stamping out such dangerous or virulent diseases as glanders, tuberculosis, mange, hog cholera, sheepscab, &c. A staff of veterinary inspectors is employed under the Dominion Department of Agriculture whose duties are to carry out the regulations of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and prevent the spread of these diseases.

On discovery of an infectious or contagious disease the owner of the animals affected is required to give immediate notice to the nearest veterinary inspector or to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. Animals found to be suffering from any of the diseases prescribed in the Act or which have been in contact with a diseased animal may be slaughtered by order of the Minister of Agriculture and compensation given to two-thirds of the value. When an inspector finds infectious or contagious diseases to exist he must make a declaration to that effect and report immediately to the Minister of

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

Agriculture. The area of an infected place may on declaration of the Minister of Agriculture include fields, stables or other premises in which disease has been found to exist and this area may from time to time be extended or curtailed. No live animal, nor the flesh, head, hide, skin, hair or wool of any animal, can be removed out of the infected place without a license signed by a inspector.

Definition of Contagious Diseases.

The term "infectious or contagious disease" includes glanders, farcy, maladie du coit, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, anthrax, Texas fever, hog cholera, swineplague, mange, scab, rabies, tuberculosis, lump jaw and variola ovina. By an order in council tuberculosis and lump jaw do not require to be reported to the veterinary inspectors, and slaughtering is not demanded, but cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test shall be deemed to be affected with tuberculosis and shall be permanently marked in such manner as the Veterinary Director-General may prescribe. The Department does not test any cattle for tuberculosis, except those imported and exported for breeding purposes and such herds as are placed under the control of its officers. If any owner of cattle desire to have his animals tested he may procure the doses of tuberculin from the Department free of charge and employ a qualified veterinary surgeon on condition that he reports the results of the tests on charts. Animals affected with tuberculosis or lump jaw can not be exported from Canada. Horses showing symptoms of glanders or which react to the mallein test are to be condemned by the inspectors and forthwith slaughtered.

Regulations Regarding Importation.

Persons intending to import animals other than horses from any part of the world except the United States and Newfoundland must first obtain from the Minister of Agriculture a permit stating the number and kind of animals to be imported and the port at which they are to be landed. All animals arriving at ports on the seaboard are subject to inspection and diseased animals must be destroyed.

A quarantine of sixty days is enforced upon cattle imported from the United Kingdom and ninety days for cattle from all other countries except the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico. A quarantine of thirty days is enforced upon all swine, sheep and goats imported from countries other than the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico. The importation of branded or range western horses, mules and asses from the United States is prohibited. All live stock is subject to inspection when imported from the United States or Newfoundland to guard specially against animals affected with glanders tuberculosis, scab and hog cholera.

ENGINEERING.

THE ST. CLAIR TUNNEL.

The St. Clair Tunnel, "the link that binds two nations", runs underneath the St. Clair river, connecting Sarnia, Ont., and Port Huron, Mich. It is an important feature of the Grand Trunk Railway System and as an example of engineering skill is one the most remarkable in the world. Over it flow all the waters of the Great Lakes, which later tumble over the cliff at Niagara Falls and eventually reach the Atlantic as the majestic St. Lawrence river.

The length of the tunnel proper is 6,025 feet, and of the open portals or approaches, 5,603 feet additional, or more than two miles in all making it one of the longest sub-marine tunnels in the world. It is a continuous iron

tube, nineteen feet ten inches in diameter, put together in sections as the work of boring proceeded, and firmly bolted together. the total weight of the iron aggregating 56,000,000 pounds.

The cost of this great tunnel was $2,700,000. An idea of its capacity may be had when it is stated that 1,000 cars can be moved through it daily.

The work was commenced in September, 1888, and the tunnel was opened for freight traffic in October, 1891. Passenger trains began running through it December 7th, 1891.

The work was begun at both sides, and carried on until the the two sections met in mid-river and with such accuracy that they were in perfect line as they came together. Throughout its entire length it perforates a bed of blue clay, and with the exception of an occasional "pocket" of quicksand and water, with once in a while a rock or boulder, the clay was the only material met. Borings were made by means of cylindrical steel shields, with cutting edges, driven forward by hydraulic rams, and as fast as the clay was cut away, a section of the iron wall of the tunnel was bolted to its fellow section, and thus the wall was completed as the work progressed.

The engineers of the work were: Joseph Hobson, Chief Engineer · T. E. Hillman, First Assistant Engineer: M. S. Blairlock, Second Assistant Engineer.

The rails of the track rest upon cross ties only six inches apart, laid on stringers, which in turn rest on a bed of brick and concrete, filling the bottom of the tube.

The engines used at present to pull the trains through the tunnel and up the steep grade after emerging, are the largest in the world, having ten driving wheels, and weighing nearly 200,000 pounds. The company some time ago decided to "electrify" the tunnel and it will be only a short time before electricity will entirely replace steam as the motive power of all trains running through the tunnel.

THE NIAGARA STEEL ARCH BRIDGE.

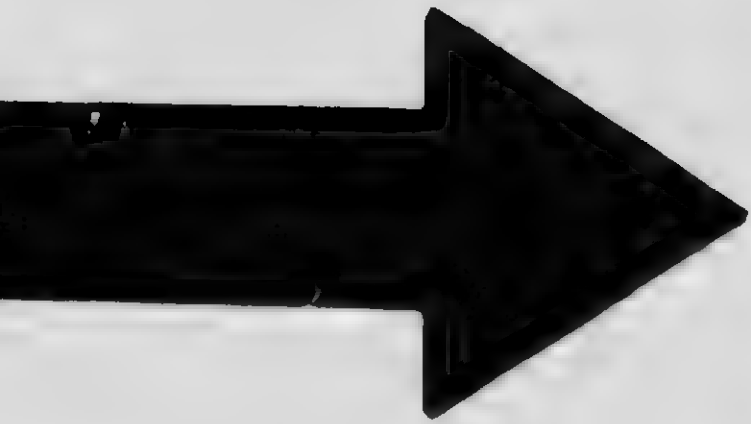
The steel arch bridge which spans the Niagara river a short distance below the falls is a triumph of engineering skill second in wonder only to the great cataract itself. It stands exactly where for more than forty years the world-renowned Suspension Bridge had spanned the gorge, and was so long regarded as the crowning triumph of engineering skill. Scarcely less wonderful than the steel arch bridge itself is the fact that its construction was completed without the interruption of traffic, the old bridge serving its regular uses until the new bridge was sufficiently advanced to allow of its removal. From abutments on either bank springs a steel arch, spanning the gorge, with its highest point 226 feet above the water. The span between the piers is 550 feet, and a trussed span at each end 115 feet long connects the arch with the bluff. The total length of the bridge with its approaches is over 1,100 feet. It has two decks or floors, the upper one, thirty feet wide, occupied by the double track of the Grand Trunk Railway System, the lower comprising a broad carriageway in the centre with trolley tracks on each side and footwalks outside of all, making a total width of fifty-seven feet.

The bridge which cost half a million dollars, was formally dedicated to the public service by a three days' carnival, September 23, 24 and 25, 1897.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

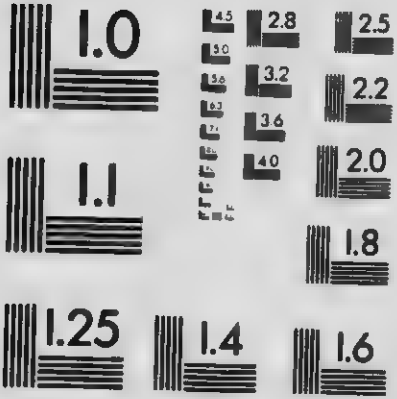
Fifty years ago the only railroad communication Montreal had with the south was that obtained by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. as the Grand Trunk was then called. This line had its terminus at Longueuil, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, passengers and freight having to be ferried across to the city by means of steamers and barges. During the

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
MCMASTER UNIVERSITY



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

winter months sleighs were resorted to as a means of transportation. Twice a year there was a complete stoppage of traffic of from one to three weeks duration, during the freezing-over of the river in the fall, and the breaking-up of the ice in the spring.

In the early fifties a scheme for a bridge across the St. Lawrence was definitely mooted, and as a result of the deliberations of the Grand Trunk officials, the Victoria Tubular bridge across the river at Montreal was begun. The engineers who took charge of the work were Alex. M. Ross and Robert Stephenson, son of the famous George Stephenson of steam railway fame. The first stone was laid July 22, 1854; on November 24, 1859, several engineers went across the whole length of the bridge; on August 25, 1860, the formal inauguration took place, the last rivet being driven by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII.

The New Victoria Bridge.

At the time of the completion of the Victoria Tubular Bridge in 1860, it was considered one of the masterpieces of the world's engineering, but after forty years of service it became evident that a much more commodious structure was needed to accommodate the traffic between Montreal and the south. Accordingly it was determined to replace the old bridge with a structure that should be able to meet all calls made upon it, and a new open-work steel bridge, with double tracks, carriage-ways, and foot-walks for pedestrians was designed, to rest upon the piers of the first bridge.

The work was commenced in October, 1897, the new structure being built completely around the tube of the old bridge while the latter was cleverly utilized as a roadway on which a temporary steel span was moved out to the first pier. The new structure was then erected outside the temporary span. During the progress of construction the largest time on any one occasion that the line was closed to traffic was about two hours, while the total length of time it was closed during the whole process of building was only some twenty hours.

The following are a few interesting facts and measurements about the old bridge and the new: The weight of the old bridge was 9,044 tons, that of the new is 22,000 tons. The total length of the bridge is 6,592 feet; number of spans, 25; length, central span, 330 feet; length side spans, 242 feet. The width of the old bridge was sixteen feet; the width of the new bridge is sixty-six feet eight inches. The height of the old bridge superstructure was eighteen feet; that of the new bridge is from forty to sixty feet. The new bridge, which provides double tracks for railroad trains and driveways for vehicles on each side, cost about $2,000,000; the contract price of the old bridge, including piers, was $7,000,000.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

The enormous cantilever bridge which was in course of construction across the St. Lawrence River nine miles above the city of Quebec, collapsed late in the afternoon of August 29, 1907, just as the workmen were about to leave for the day. The disaster, which was due to the buckling of the lower chord of the south anchor arm, entailed the loss of seventy-eight lives, a financial loss of over $2,000,000, and the destruction of a large part of the results of years of labour. The bridge was being constructed on the cantilever principle, and was to have been of a total length of 3,220 feet. This was made up of two deck truss approach spans, each 210 feet long, two anchor arms, each 500 feet long; two cantilever arms, each 562½ feet long; and one suspended span, 675 feet long. The central span, including the two cantilever arms and the suspended span, was to have been 1,800 feet, or over a third of a mile in length, which would have made it the longest single span in the world, being 92 feet longer than the longest span of the Forth Bridge in Scotland, and 205 feet longer than that of the Brooklyn Bridge. There were

to have been two railroad and two electric railway tracks, two roadways and two footwalks, all on the same level. The total weight was calculated at 36,500 tons. At high tide there was to have been a clear headway of 150 feet from the river to the lowest part of the bridge for a space of 1,200 feet. The piers, which still stand, contain over 50,000 cubic yards of masonry. The total cost, as estimated by the Hon. W. S. Fielding in the House of Commons in 1907, was to have been between $7,500,000 and $8,000,000.

The Quebec Bridge Company, in whose hands the vast undertaking rested, was organized in 1887, but formulated no definite plan of action till 1897 in which year a re-organization of the corporation took place. In 1889 the company received from the Dominion Government a subsidy of $1,000,000, to aid in the construction of the bridge. The Province of Quebec gave a subsidy of $250,000, and the city of Quebec $300,000. In 1901 a company was formed called the Quebec Terminal and Railway Company, which took over the construction of the bridge and gave the contract for the superstructure to the Phœnix Bridge Company, of Phœnixville, Pa.

WORK BEGUN IN 1902.

The building of the steelwork of the bridge commenced in 1902, when the 210-foot deck trusses were erected. Work on the main cantilever construction commenced July, 1905, when steel falsework of a special design was erected beneath the south cantilever arm, to carry the weight of that arm during its erection. During the season of 1906, the south anchor arm was completed, and the south cantilever arm erected. During 1907, up to the time of the disaster, about one-third of the central suspended truss had been built out by overhang beyond the south cantilever arm, until on the afternoon of August 29 the steelwork projected about 500 feet out over the river from the main pier. The total length, from the anchor pier to the end of the completed work over the river, was about 1,300 feet.

After the collapse of the bridge the Dominion Government appointed a commission consisting of Henry Holgate, C.E., of Montreal, J. G. Kerry, of McGill University, and Prof. Galbraith, of Toronto University, to conduct a thorough investigation into the disaster. The commission examined witnesses in Quebec and Ottawa and then proceeded to New York and Phœnixville. One of the most important witnesses was Mr Theodore Cooper, of New York, consulting engineer of the bridge. In his evidence before the commission Mr. Cooper gave it as his opinion that if prompt action had been taken to protect "chord 9 West" from further deflection when the bend in it was discovered, the bridge would not have gone down Who was responsible for the failure to take such action had not been determined at the time of going to press. Whatever may be the finding of the commission, however, it is fully expected that the construction of the bridge will be proceeded with, probably by the Government, as its completion is looked upon almost as a necessity for the proper development of the railway system of the Dominion.

MARINE.

REGISTRATION AND ADMEASUREMENT OF SHIPS.

According to the Canada Shipping Act, which is based on the Merchant Shipping Act of Great Britain, no vessel, unless it is registered in the United Kingdom, Canada, or some other part of the British Empire, can be recognized in Canada as a British ship, and accorded the privileges that appertain thereto. For purposes of measurement, classification, and registration, surveyors and registrars are appointed at all the principal ports of the Dominion. By them all ships are measured and registered. Each ship receives a certificate, and unless this certificate can be produced by the master, no officer of Customs must grant the ship her clearance. She must

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

then stay in port until she is registered or receives a new certificate of registry upon proof being given that the original certificate has been lost, destroyed or mislaid. In exceptional cases the Lieutenant-Governor of the province in whose waters the ship lies, may grant a pass allowing her to proceed from his province to any other part of His Majesty's dominions.

Names of ships must be registered, and no vessel can be known by any name other than that on the registry books. Neither can any ship's name be changed without the previous permission of the Governor in Council Besides the name of the ships, the name of the port of registry must be plainly painted on the bow or the stern.

CASUALTIES.

In cases of casualty the master, or if the master is dead, the chief surviving officer, must report, within twenty-four hours of landing, at the office of the principal officer of Customs residing at or near the scene of the casualty, if the same occurred on the coasts of Canada, or on any of the islands near her coasts. If the casualty occurred elsewhere, he must report at the office of the principal Customs officer at or near the place of landing. There he must submit himself for examination as to the nature, cause, and extent of the accident.

Every January the registrars send a complete report to the Minister of Marine at Ottawa giving full particulars as to the number, names and size of the ships registered.

The foregoing conditions and regulations apply to vessels of more than ten tons burthen, propelled wholly or in part by steam and having a fixed or whole deck. For any ship or boat not coming under this description, and employed regularly in fishing, trading, or carrying loads in Canadian waters, a license must be obtained from the chief Customs officer at some Canadian port.

Heavy penalties are attached to all infringements of the law, ranging from twenty dollars for neglecting to paint the name of the port of registry on the bow or stern, to two thousand dollars for fraudulently attempting to take out a registration for a ship in some port other than that in which she is recorded.

MASTERS' AND MATES' CERTIFICATES.

The Dominion Government, under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act, and through the medium of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, undertakes the examination of all persons who wish to obtain certificates as masters or mates on Canadian ocean or in[illegible]ssels. Only British subjects, or persons who have been domiciled in [illegible] for at least three years are eligible for such examination. Subjects [illegible]ther powers who serve on vessels registered in Canada are deemed to be domiciled in Canada during the period of such service.

As to the requirements of the examination, and the rules and conditions governing it, a pamphlet is published by the Department giving all particulars. This will be sent to any one on the payment of a charge of twenty-five cents. Address the Chief Examiner of Masters and Mates, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

Provision is made in Canada for the relief of seafaring men who are in ill health by means of a fund collected by the Government from shipowners. Under the provisions of Chapter 76, Revised Statutes, dues of two cents per ton register are levied on every vessel arriving in any port of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, the money thus collected forming the Sick Mariners' Fund.

Vessels of the burden of 100 tons and less pay the duty once in each calendar year, and vessels of more than 100 tons, three times in each year. No vessel, not registered in Canada, and which is employed exclusively in fishing or on a fishing voyage, is subject to the payment of the duty. The receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, amounted to $[illegible] contributed by the various provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, $19,229.08; New Brunswick, $11,698.18; Quebec, $1[illegible],982.02; British Columbia, $12,214.38; Prince Edward Island, $357.86. The Sick Mariners Act does not apply to Ontario, and consequently no dues are collected from vessels in that province.

During the year the sum of $548.23 was expended for shipwrecked and distressed seamen, for which there was a parliamentary appropriation of $3,000.

TRANSATLANTIC AND TRANSPACIFIC RECORDS.

The fastest times made across the Atlantic by vessels sailing to Canadian ports have been made by the Allan turbiner Virginian, and the C.P.R. steamship, Empress of Ireland. Their records are:

Virginian, Moville (Ireland) to Rimouski, 5 days, 13 hours (1906).

Empress of Ireland, Rimouski to Liverpool, 5 days, 15 hours (1906); Liverpool to Rimouski, 5 days, 14 hours, 40 min. (1907).

The transpacific records are held by the C.P.R. steamships, Empress of Japan and Empress of China, as follows:

Empress of Japan, Victoria to Yokohama, 10 days, 10 hours, 4 minutes (1897).

Empress of China, Yokohama to Victoria, 10 days, 12 hours, 48 minutes (1901).

ALLAN LINE.

The first vessel owned by the Allan Line arrived in Montreal in 1822, a small sailing brig named the "Jean." From that date onward until 1852, the line was operated by sailing ships increasing in size and number until the fleet numbered about a dozen good sized sailing vessels, averaging 1500 tons. In 1852 a contract was made with the Canadian Government for the carriage of mails and four steamers were built of about 2250 tons each. These were named the "Anglo-Saxon," "Indian," "North American" and "Canadian." The Company was conducted as a private Company until the year 1900, when it was organized as the Allan Line Steamship Company, Limited. The following is a list of the Company's Steamers:—

Victorian (turbine), 12,000 tons; Virginian (turbine), 12,000 tons; Corsican, 11,000 tons; Tunisian, 10,576 tons; Grampian (building), 10,000 tons; Hesperian (building), 10,000 tons; Ionian, 9,000 tons; Parisian, 5,395 tons; Pretorian, 7,417 tons; Corinthian, 6,226 tons; Sicilian, 6,284 tons; Mongolian, 4,838 tons; Numidian, 4,838 tons; Laurentian, 4,522 tons; Carthaginian, 4,223 tons; Siberian, 3,895 tons; Corean, Buenos-Ayrean, Sardinian, Sarmatian, Hibernian, Hungarian, Brazilian, Montevidean, Rosarian, and a number of smaller vessels, making a total tonnage of 176,000 tons.

The number of passengers carried to and from Canada in 1906 was 98,300, while the total freight carried to and from Canadian ports by the Company was 391,835 tons, of which 137,908 tons were inward, and 253,927 outward.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STEAMSHIP LINES.

The history of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as Steamship owners dates back nearly a quarter of a century, for it was early in 1883 that the Company contracted on the Clyde for the construction of three steel screw steamships, the "Algoma," "Alberta," and "Athabasca," for service on the Great Lakes between Owen Sound and Fort William. The "Algoma" was replaced in 1889 by the "Manitoba," and in 1907 were added the magnificent Clyde built steel steamers "Assiniboia" and "Keewatin." In 1887

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

the trans-Pacific service was established with the chartered steamers "Batavia," "Parthia," and "Abyssinia." They remained on the route until 1891; when they were replaced by the "Empresses" of "India," "Japan" and "China." The car ferries "Ontario" and "Michigan" were built and put into service between Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit, Michigan, in 1890. In 1896, the C.P.R. acquired the Columbia and Kootenay Navigation Co's., fleet of steamers, tugs, and barges. These have since been added to and improved, until now the B. C. lake and river service of the C.P.R. is a valuable alternative link in the transcontinental chain.

In 1897, the opening up of the Klondyke and the necessity for providing accommodation from Vancouver and Victoria up to Skagway led to the purchase of the "Tartar" and "Athenian" for this service. These two steamers were replaced by some of the vessels of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, a corporation which was acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1903, and is now known as the British Columbia Coast Service. The boats of this fleet cover the coast thoroughly from Seattle to Skagway and are sometimes known as the "Princess" fleet.

In 1903 the C.P.R., bought from Elder Dempster & Co. fifteen of their largest and best steamers, and established the Atlantic services to Liverpool, Bristol (Avonmouth), and London. The following year the London service was extended to include the Port of Antwerp. The year 1906 marked the establishment of the service between Quebec and Liverpool by the "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland," which have been a strong factor in popularizing the St. Lawrence route, carrying as they do 1500 passengers of all classes and sailing once a fortnight.

The C.P.R., fleet consists of the following steamers grouped under the various divisions of the service :—

Atlantic :—"Empress of Britain," Empress of Ireland," "Lake Manitoba," "Lake Champlain," "Lake Erie," "Lake Michigan," "Mount Temple," "Mount Royal," "Montcalm," "Montfort," "Montrose," "Montreal," "Milwaukee," "Montezuma," "Monmouth," "Cruizer."

Pacific :—"Empress of India," "Empress of Japan," "Empress of China," "Tartar," "Athenian," "Monteagle."

B. C. Coast Service :—"Amur," "Beaver," "Charmer," "Otter," "Transfer," "Queen City," "R. P. Rithet," "Tees," "Princess Beatrice," "Princess Ena," "Princess May," "Princess Royal," "Princess Victoria," new "Princess" now building.

Upper Lake Service :—"Manitoba," "Alberta," "Athabaska," "Keewatin," "Assiniboia."

Ferry Service :—"Ontario," "Michigan."

B. C. Lake & River Service :—"Aberdeen," "Kokanee," "Minto," "Moyie," "Nelson," "Rossland," "Kuskanook," "Columbia," "Okanagan," "Proctor," "Sandon," "Slocan," "York," "Victoria," "Kootenay," "Valhalla," "Ymir."

DOMINION LINE.

The Dominion Line commenced operations in 1870, when a number of merchants engaged in the New Orleans and Liverpool trade, and in the Quebec and Montreal-Liverpool trade, formed a company under the charter of the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, Limited. This company operated at first from Liverpool to New Orleans and shortly afterwards to Quebec and Montreal. The first ships were the "St. Louis", "Vicksburg" and "Memphis" and in 1871 were added the "Mississippi" and "Texas." The operations in connection with the port of New Orleans were abandoned early in the history of the company and attention given to the Quebec and Montreal trade in summer, with Portland as a winter terminal port. Gradually the size and speed of the steamers were increased, and in 1874

were added the "Dominion" and "Ontario", and in 1879 the "Montreal", "Toronto" and "Ottawa," all of which steamers were constructed for the Company. During this period the "City of Dublin" and "City of Brooklyn" were purchased from the Inman Line and respectively named the "Quebec" and "Brooklyn." The "Sarnia" and "Oregon" were constructed in 1882 and were the first steamers with midship passenger accommodation operated in the St. Lawrence service. In 1884 the "Vancouver" was placed on the service and in 1891 the "Labrador." The Company have now under construction by Harland & Wolfe, Belfast, two large steamers of over 14,000 tons, named "Alberta" and "Albany." These steamers in addition to twin screws, will also have a turbine propeller, and there will thus be three separate sets of engines.

The Company operates a passenger service between Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool, and also a service to the port of Bristol. These services are transferred to Portland, Me., during the winter season, the passenger steamers calling at Halifax westbound. There is also a Portland freight service maintained during the summer season.

The Company's fleet is composed at present of the following steamers :— Canada, 9,413 tons; Dominion, 6,618 tons; Kensington, 8,669 tons; Southwark, 8,607 tons; Ottawa, 5,071 tons; Vancouver, 5,292 tons; Cambroman, 5,672 tons; Norseman, 9,546 tons; Irishman, 9,510 tons; Englishman, 6,336 tons; Cornishman, 5,749 tons; Turcoman, 5,829 tons; Ottoman, 4,843 tons; Manxman' 4,827 tons; Roman, 4,572 tons.

DONALDSON LINE.

This Line was organized by Messrs Donaldson Bros., of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1855, being first composed of a fleet of clipper ships employed principally in the River Plate Trade. From 1875 to 1897 they sent occasional steamers to Montreal, and in 1878 inaugurated a regular fortnightly service, which was soon increased to a weekly one on account of the growing demand of the trade. In 1905, Messrs Donaldson Bros. inaugurated their passenger service with the twin screw steamship "Athenia" of 9,080 tons net, built by Vickers Sons & Maxim, this vessel being quickly followed by the twin screw Steamship "Cassandra." These vessels are the forerunners of other passenger boats to replace the large freight steamers now in the Glasgow service.

Messrs. Donaldson Bros. have maintained a strictly Canadian Service, using the port of St. John, N. B., during the winter season.

The fleet now consists of the following steamers :—

Athenia, 9,080 tons; Cassandra, 8,135 tons; Marina, 5,204 tons; Parthenia, 5,260 tons; Lakonia, 4,686 tons; Alcides, 3,421 tons; Almora, 4,385 tons; Hestia, 3,764 tons; Indrani, 3,640 tons; Kastalia, 4,039 tons; Orthia, 4,225 tons; Salacia, 4,134 tons; Tritonia, 4,272 tons.

Those filling the weekly dates to Glasgow are fitted with a system of refrigerator storage, carrying frozen meats, dressed meats, butter, fruit, etc., at any temperature required.

THOMSON LINE.

The Thomson Line founded and managed by Messrs Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, has sailed from Montreal for over fifty years, commencing with some small barques of 200 to 300 tons, which brought out produce from Mediterranean ports to Montreal twice a year. These vessels were soon replaced by steamers, and the fleet is now as in the subjoined list, giving a weekly service between Montreal and London, Eng., and a fortnightly service to Leith, Aberdeen, Hull, and Newcastle, on the East coast of Great Britain, as well as still maintaining the Mediterranean fruit line. During the winter Portland is used as the Winter Port :—

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

Latona, 4,338 tons; Cervona, 3,779 tons; Devona, 3,779 tons; Kildona, 3,657 tons; Hurona, 3,432 tons; Iona, 3,344 tons; Jacona, 2,968 tons; Bellona, 2,932 tons; Fremona, 2,921 tons; Escalona, 1,880 tons.

The first five of these are on the London route and are all fitted with "cool air chambers," for the carriage of cheese, mild cured meats, and fruit, and with "refrigerator storage" for frozen meats, butter, etc., wherein any temperature required by the shippers can be given from 40 degrees above to below zero.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING SYSTEM OF CANADA.

The banking system of Canada is a combination of the corporation and Government. All bills from one dollar to four inclusive are issued by the Government, as are also bills of a larger denomination for legal-tender purpose and for use between banks in clearing. The amount to be issued by the Government is established by act of Parliament and at present is confined to a maximum of $20,000,000, against which the Government must hold a reserve of specie and guaranteed debentures of twenty-five per cent. (of which not less than fifteen per cent. must be in specie) and a guarantee of the balance in Dominion debentures. More than $20,000,000 may be issued, but for every dollar of the excess dollar for dollar in gold must be held as a reserve. This issue is not put in circulation by the Government directly, but through the banks, which in the first place require the smaller denominations for circulation, and which by the Bank Act are obliged to hold not less than forty per cent. of their cash reserve in Dominion notes. Assistant Receivers-General are appointed in seven of the principal cities, through whose offices the distribution of the specie and small notes and the re collection of the latter when used, are affected. Notes for five dollars and upwards (multiples of five), are issued by the banks, which are chartered under the Bank Act. The Bank Act is subject to revision every ten years, at which period bank charters expire, and this decennial period is chosen for revising and strengthening what experience has shown to be necessary either in eliminating faults or in adding necessary new features.

Stringent Regulations.

The conditions of the issue of new charters are very strict. The circulation of each bank is restricted to the amount of its unimpaired paid-up capital; a system of monthly reports is imposed, the monthly reports being published in the Official Gazette for the information of the public; and a rigid system of penalties, grading from a slight fine to a cancellation of charter, is imposed for infractions of the law. Arrangements are made by which the notes of every bank are taken or redeemable at par in any part of the Dominion, so that there is no discount on any bank's notes. A system of virtual insurance is provided by which the banks pay into fund five per cent. of their average yearly circulation as a "bank circulation redemption fund." This is to be used at any time to insure that notes of a failed bank shall be redeemable at par to their holders. Notes of banks in liquidation thus bear interest until redeemed. These features were introduced into the act in 1891 and have proved most satisfactory in their operation. No limit of specie is set arbitrarily to be held by each bank, though it may be said that the banks themselves, by virtue of their strong conservative management, their independence, and the advisory supervision of the Bankers' Association, tend to secure a small minimum of specie reserve. No tax is paid by bankers on the bank issue. All banks have the double liability of their shareholders in addition to all assets, as a security to note-holders. These liberal provisions enable the banks to increase their circulation when the needs of commerce require it, and to decrease it as their needs become less exacting, and this elasticity renders the system well adapted to the trade of the country.

POST OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

The system of Post Office Savings Banks in Canada went into operation on April 1st, 1868, their establishment having been provided for by the Post Office Act, which was passed on December 20, 1867. The act was at first limited in operation, as regards the savings banks, to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. On September 1st, 1888, the system was extended to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and subsequently to the other provinces. Under its provisions a deposit must not be less than $1, and must not exceed $1,000 in any one year; neither must the total amount on deposit exceed $3,000.

Government savings banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia. In these, deposits are allowed to the extent of $3,000. Arrangements are made for the transfer of the Government savings banks in each province to the Post Office Department, as the position of superintendent at each place becomes vacant. In both Post Office and Government banks the balance of deposits was formerly required to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but now it forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion.

STATISTICS OF POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

	Year ended June 30, 1905.	Year ended June 30, 1906.
Number of deposits	224,281	233,803
Amount of deposits	$10,503,870 00	$10,805,158 00
Number of withdrawals	110,157	106,923
Amount of withdrawals	$12,129,181.23	$12,124,529.26
Interest allowed to depositors	$1,320,511.70	$1,338,705 78
Number of accounts opened	35,376	37,081
Number of accounts closed	39,002	39,536
Accounts open at close of year	178,518	181,542
Balance due to depositors	$45,367,760.68	$45,736,488.51
Number of offices	989	1,011

CLEARING HOUSES IN CANADA.

The clearing house is an institution founded for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of debts and the exchange of bills, cheques, etc., between banks. In cities or large towns where there are a number of banks in operation there is such a great amount of business transacted between customers of the various banks, that each bank receives and holds at the end of every day's business, a number of cheques, bills and drafts, belonging to various other banks, and for these it wishes to get payment in Government bills. Before the establishment of clearing houses this was done by each bank making the rounds of the others, but as the volume of such business increased it finally became impossible to keep things going satisfactorily. For example if there were three banks, A, B and C, it would be possible that at the end of the day A would owe B $10,000 for bills, etc., held by B, while B would similarly owe C $15,000, and C owe A $14,000. Now A cannot pay B till C pays, C cannot pay A till B pays, and so on, so that no one can begin payment, and there is a deadlock. To obviate this difficulty the clearing house was established in all the great financial centres. The method of operation varies a little in different cities, but the system employed in Montreal will serve to demonstrate the general outline on which all clearing houses are based.

Every morning at a few minutes to ten a clerk and a messenger from each bank arrive at the clearing house. The clerks take their seats at a

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

series of desks arranged in the form of a semi-circle. The messenger brings with him from his bank a sealed package for each other bank, containing all bills, cheques or drafts on such bank. The name of the bank sending and that of the bank to which it is sent are printed on each package, a the amount said to be contained is written on a small tag attached to i package. The messengers take their places near the desks of their respective clerks, and they have with them tabular statements of the amount of the cheques and drafts for each bank, and of the aggregate. At ten o'clock precisely the manager calls to order and gives the word, when all the messengers move forward from one clerk to the next and so around the semi-circle, handing into each clerk the package addressed to this bank and taking a receipt for it on the statement. The clerks tear the tags from the parcels and pile the tags on one side and the parcels on the other. As soon as the exchange is completed the messengers hand the initialed slips to their clerks and take away the packages belonging to their respective banks. The clerks then add up the amounts on the tags, showing the total amount received. The difference between this and the amount delivered gives the balance due to or by the clearing house. If the total amount received and the total amount delivered and the total debt and credit balances are found to tally, the clerks receive either a debit or credit slip signed by the Manager and they leave the clearing house. If not, they remain until the error or errors are discovered. The balances due by the several banks are paid into the clearing house that day before a certain appointed hour and are receivable by the creditor banks between certain appointed hours.

In order to insure accuracy and speed a series of fines are imposed for errors and for retarding operations by coming in late. In the case of the Montreal clearing house the fine for being late is $1.00 a minute. The expense of operating the clearing house is borne by the several banks, the clearing house teller usually being also teller of one of the banks, as there is not enough work in this connection to take all of one man's time.

CANADIAN PAPER CURRENCY.

The paper currency of Canada—the notes of the Dominion Government and the notes of incorporated banks—is made in Canada, being printed for the Government and the banks by companies making a specialty of that kind of work, including the printing of postage and revenue stamps, postal cards, cheques, etc. The banking law of Canada provides a system of virtual insurance for the security of those taking bank notes. The banks pay into a government fund five per cent. of the value of their average circulation as a "bank circulation redemption fund," and this is to be used at any time to ensure that notes of a failed bank shall be redeemed at par to their holders. Notes of banks in liquidation bear interest until thus redeemed.

EARLY CANADIAN CURRENCY.

In the early days all sorts of currency were used in British North America. The first step taken in Canada for a revision of the currency was in 1795, when an act was passed which fixed a standard of value founded upon the average intrinsic worth of the gold and silver coins o ' Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, France, and the United States. Subsequently various acts of the legislatures established a valuation for these pieces, at which they were accepted in commercial transactions. Finally in 1858, the Province of Canada adopted dollars and cents, pounds, shillings and pence as the only moneys of account. In 1871 the Federal Parliament passed the Act (Chap. 4, Acts of 1871) which gave to the provinces of the Dominion a uniform currency. The single gold standard adopted was that of the British sovereign of the weight and fineness prescribed by the laws of the United Kingdom. This was to pass current at $4.86⅔. Provision was also made that until

otherwise ordered by royal authority, the gold eagle of the United States, of the fixed weight of 10 pennyweights and 18 grains troy, and of a settled standard of fineness, should be legal tender in Canada. The same act provided for a gold coinage for Canada, but special Canadian gold coinage has never been minted. Silver coin was made legal tender to $, and minor coin to 25 cents.

HALIFAX CURRENCY.

The old pound of the Halifax currency was equivalent in value to four dollars and the four dollar note of the Canadian Government takes the place of the old pound. A shilling of this pound was equal to 20 cents.

THE DOLLAR AND THE DOLLAR MARK.

The name dollar is a variation of the German word thaler, and the Danish word daler. The name arose about the year 1500 in Germany. The Counts of Schlick where then coining ounce pieces of silver obtained in their mines at Jochimsthal (Jochim's Dale), in Bohemia, which gained such high repute as to become standard coins; whence the name Joachimsthaler, which finally, for shortness took the form of thaler—literally a "valley piece." The derivation of the dollar mark ($) has been variously ascribed to (1) a combination of the initials U. S., meaning the United States; (2) a modification of the figure 8, a piece of eight being formerly indicated by the character 8-8; (3) a form of H. S., which marked the Roman unit; (4) the contraction of P. and S. employed in Spanish accounts to indicate peso; (5) a device formerly seen on the reverse of the Spanish dollar, and again since 1848, on the peso duro, representing the Pillars of Hercules, and round each a scroll displaying the inscription "Plus ultra."

BANKS.

The following is a list of the chartered banks of Canada, in order of incorporation, with the paid up capital and head office of each:

Date	Name	Paid-up Capital	Head Office
1817	Bank of Montreal	$14,400,000	Montreal, Que.
1818	Quebec Bank	2,500,000	Quebec, Que.
1820	Bank of New Brunswick	700,300	St. John, N. B.
1832	Bank of Nova Scotia	3,000,000	Toronto, Ont.
1836	Bank of British North America	4,866,666	Montreal, Que.
1836	St. Stephen's Bank	200,000	St. Stephen, N.B.
1855	Bank of Toronto	3,982,260	Toronto, Ont.
1855	Molson's Bank	4,230,980	Montreal, Que.
1856	Union Bank of Halifax	1,500,000	Halifax, N. S.
1859	Eastern Townships Bank	2,947,000	Sherbrooke, Que
1860	Banque Nationale	1,744,575	Quebec, Que.
1864	Merchants Bank of Canada	6,000,000	Montreal, Que.
1865	Union Bank of Canada	3,000,000	Quebec, Que.
1867	Canadian Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	Toronto, Ont.
1869	Royal Bank of Canada	3,900,000	Montreal, Que.
1871	Dominion Bank	3,600,000	Toronto, Ont.
1872	Bank of Hamilton	2,170,210	Hamilton, Ont.
1873	Imperial Bank of Canada	4,718,158	Toronto, Ont.
1873	Standard Bank of Canada	1,555,955	Toronto, Ont.
1873	Banque St. Jean	318,356	St. Johns, Que.
1874	Bank of Ottawa	3,000,000	Ottawa, Ont.
1874	Banque d'Hochelaga	2,456,040	Montreal, Que.
1875	Banque de St. Hyacinthe	529,515	St.Hyacinth,Que
1882	Western Bank	555,000	Oshawa, Ont.
1885	Traders Bank of Canada	4,350,000	Toronto, Ont.
1900	Provincial Bank of Canada	1,004,112	Montreal, Que.
1902	Sovereign Bank of Canada	4,000,000	Toronto, Ont.
1902	Metropolitan Bank	1,000,000	Toronto, Ont.
1904	Crown Bank of Canada	953,780	Toronto, Ont.
1905	Northern Bank	1,186,962	Winnipeg, Man.
1906	Home Bank of Canada	848,000	Toronto, Ont.
1906	Sterling Bank of Canada	774,774	Toronto, Ont.
1906	United Empire Bank of Canada	457,000	Toronto, Ont.
1907	Farmers Bank of Canada	385,219	Toronto, Ont.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

The following is a list of all the branches in Canada of the chartered banks of the Dominion:

Abernethy, Sask ..Hamilton.
Acadia Mines, N.S. Royal
Acton, Ont ....Merchants.
Acton Vale, Que....East. Township.
Agincourt, Ont . Metropolitan.
Ailsa Craig, Ont...Standard.
Airdrie, Alta .....Union (of Can.)
Alameda, Sask. . Northern.
Alberton, P.E.I. .. Commerce.
Alexander, Man...B. N. A.
Alexandria, Ont...Ottawa.
Union (of Can.)
Alfred, Ont.....Sterling.
Allandale, Ont.....Toronto.
Alliston, Ont.....Montreal.
Home.
Almonte, Ont .... Montreal.
Sterling.
Alton, Ont.....Hamilton.
Altona, Man.....Union (of Can.)
Montreal.
Alvinston, Ont.....Merchants.
Molsons.
Amelianburg, Ont..Metropolitan.
Amherst, N.S. .....Montreal.
Nova Scotia.
Commerce.
Royal.
Union (of Halif.)
Amherstburg, Ont Sovereign.
Molsons.
Amqui, Que.... .. Nationale.
Ancaster, Ont .....Hamilton.
Andover, N.B.....Montreal.
Annapolis Royal, N.S.....Nova Scotia.
Union (of Halif.)
Antigonish, N.S...Commerce.
Nova Scotia.
Royal.
Arcola, Sask.....Union (of Can.)
Merchants.
Arichat, N.S. .....Union (of Halif.)
Arkona, Ont.....Sovereign.
Armstrong, B.C....Montreal.
Arnprior, Ont.....Nova Scotia.
Ottawa.
Arrowhead, B.C....Imperial.
Arthabaska, Que. Molsons.
Arthur, Ont.....Traders.
Royal.
Ashcroft, B.C .... B. N. A.
Asquith, Sask.....Union (of Can.)
Athabaska Landing Alta.....Imperial.
Athens, Ont.....Merchants.
Atlin, B.C..... .....Commerce.
Atwood, Ont.....Hamilton.
Aultsville, Ont.....Sterling.
Aurora, Ont..... Montreal.
Toronto.
Avonmore, Ont.....Ottawa.
Ayer's Cliff, Que...East. Townships.
Aylmer, Ont.....Molsons.
Traders.
Sovereign.
Aylmer, Que.....Crown.
Ayr, Ont..... ...Commerce.
Ayton, Ont.....Traders.

Baddeck, N.S.....Union (of Halif.)
Baden, Ont.....Sovereign.
Baie St Paul, Que..Nationale.
Balcarres, Sask.... Northern.
Baldur, Man.....Union (of Can.)
Balgonie, Sask. .. Imperial.
Bancroft, Ont.... Metropolitan.
Banff, Alta .....Imperial.
Barrie, Ont. .....Toronto.
Commerce.
Union (of Can.)
Barrington, N.S ...Commerce.
Barrington Passage, N.S .....Union (of Halif.)
Bath, Ont. ..... Crown.
Bathurst, N.B .. Montreal.
Royal.
Battleford, Sask. ..Hamilton.
B. N. A.
Battleford, N. Sask.Commerce.
Bawlf, Alta .....Commerce.
Bayfield, Ont .... .Sterling.
Beachburg, Ont....Ottawa.
Beamsville, Ont... Hamilton.
Bear River, N.S ...Union (of Halif.)
Beauceville, Que. .Nationale.
Beauharnois, Que..Merchants.
Beausejour, Man...Northern.
Beaverton, Ont.....Standard.
Sovereign.
Bedford, Que .....East. Townships.
Beebe Plain, Que. .Sovereign.
East. Townships.
Beeton, Ont .....Traders.
Belle River, Ont....Home.
Belleville, Ont.....Montreal.
Commerce.
Dominion.
Merchants.
Standard.
Farmers'.
United Empire.
Belmont, Man.... B. N. A.
Belmount, Ont .... Sovereign.
Belœil, Que.....East. Townships.
Belwood, Ont.....Imperial.
Berlin, Ont.....Hamilton.
Commerce.
Nova Scotia.
Merchants.
Sovereign.
Toronto.
Dominion.
Berthierville, Que..Provinciale.
Hochelaga.
Berwick, N.S. .....Union (of Halif.)
Bethany, Ont. .....Farmers'.
Binscarth, Man ...Northern.
Birtle, Man. ... Union (of Can.)
Bishop's Crossing, Que.....East. Townships.
Blackfalds, Alta ...Northern.
Black Lake, Que...Quebec.
East. Townships.
Blaimore, Alta.....Union (of Can.)
Blenheim, Ont .....Commerce.
Standard.
Blind River, Ont...Traders.
Bloomfield, Qnt Standard.
Blyth, Ont..... Hamilton.
Bobcaygeon, Ont...B. N. A.
Boissevain, Man...Dominion.
Bolton, Ont..... ...Imperial.
Union (of Can.)
Bondhead, Ont.....Standard
Bothwell, Ont ....Merchants.
Bowden, Alta .....Union (of Can.)
Bowmanville, Ont .Montreal.
Standard.
Royal.

Bracebridge, Ont...Ottawa.
Crown.
Bradford, Ont.....Standard,
Toronto.
Bradwardine, Man.Hamilton.
Brampton, Ont. ...Merchants.
Dominion.
Sovereign.
Brandon, Man..... Dominion.
Merchants.
B. N. A.
Hamilton.
Imperial.
Montreal.
Commerce.
Northern.
Union (of Can.)
Brantford, Ont. .. Montreal
Commerce.
B. N. A.
Standard.
Hamilton.
Toronto.
Imperial
Brechin, Ont .....Sovereign.
Bridgeburg, Ont ..Traders.
Bridgetown, N.S...Nova Scotia.
Union (of Halif.)
Bridgewater, N.S .Commerce.
Union (of Halif.)
Royal.
Montreal.
Brigden, Ont.....Metropolitan.
Bright, Ont .....Western.
Brighton, Ont.....Standard.
Metropolitan.
Broad Cove Mines,
N.S ....Union (of Halif.)
Broadview, Sask...Imperial.
Brockville, Ont.....Montreal.
Toronto.
Molsons.
Metropolitan.
Crown.
Brome, Que. ..... Sovereign.
Bromptonville,Que.East. Townships.
Brooklin, Ont .....Western.
Brownsville, Ont...Traders.
Brucefield, Ont.....Sovereign.
Brussels, Ont.....Metropolitan.
Standard.
Buckingham, Que...Ottawa.
Montreal.
Burford, Ont..... Crown.
Toronto.
Burgessville, Ont...Farmers.
Burk's Falls, Ont...Sovereign.
Burlington, Ont....Traders.

Caledon East, Ont..Imperial.
Caledonia, Ont. Western.
Calgary, Alta.....B. N. A.
Montreal.
Nova Scotia.
Commerce.
Imperial.
Molsons.
Union (of Can.)
Merchants.
Traders
Dominion.
Northern.
Royal.
Callender, Ont.....Sovereign.
Cambray, Ont.....Standard.
Camden East, Ont..Farmers.
Campbellford, Ont.B. N. A.
Standard.

Campbell's Bay, Q..Ottawa.
Campbellton, N. B. New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia.
Camrose, Alta.....Merchants
Canning, N. S ...Nova Scotia.
Cannington, Ont....Standard.
Home.
Canora, Sask .. Commerce.
Canso, N. S .....Montreal.
Carberry, Man.....Merchants.
Union (of Can.)
Hamilton.
Cardinal, Ont .....Toronto.
Cardston, Sask ....Union (of Can.)
Cargill, Ont .... .. Trader
Carievile, Sask....Hamilton.
Carleton Place, Ont.Ottawa
Union (of Can.)
Carlyle, Sask.....Union (of Can.)
Carman, Sask .....Hamilton.
Commerce.
Union (of Can.)
Carnduff, Sask .....Merchants.
Caron, Sask.... ...Hamilton.
Carp, Ont ..... .Ottawa.
Carstairs, Alta. ....Union (of Can.)
Merchants.
Carterwright, Man ...Toronto.
Castleton, Ont .....Standard.
Cayuga, Ont ..... Commerce.
Cedar Hall, Que ...Provinciale.
Chambly Basin .. .St. Jean.
Charlottetown,PEI.Commerce.
New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia.
Royal.
Union (of Halif.)
Chatham, Ont.....Montreal.
Commerce.
Merchants.
Standard.
Sovereign.
Dominion.
Chatham, N. B.....Montreal.
Nova Scotia.
Chatsworth, Ont.....Merchants.
Cheltenham, Ont...Farmers'.
Chesley, Ont.. .. Hamilton.
Merchants.
Chesterville, Ont. ..Molsons.
Ottawa.
Chicoutimi, Que.. Nationale.
Molsons
Chilliwack, B. C .. Royal.
Montreal.
Chippewa, Ont ... Royal.
Claremont, Ont . ..Sovereign.
Clarenceville, Que .Eastern Townsh
Claresholm, Alta...Commerce
Union (of Can.)
Clarke's Harb'r,N.S.Union (of Halif.)
Clifford, Ont .....Traders.
Clinton, Ont.. .....Molsons.
Sovereign.
Coaticook, Que....Eastern Townsh.
Nationale.
Cobalt, Ont.....Commerce.
Imperial.
Standard.
Ottawa.
Cobden, Ont. .....Ottawa.
Cobourg, Ont ... Toronto.
Dominion.
Standard.
Metropolitan.
United Empire.
Colborne, Ont .....Standard.
Toronto.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Coldwater, Ont.....Toronto.
Coleman, Alta ....Eastern Townsh.
Collingwood, Ont..Commerce.
Montreal.
Toronto.
Comber, Ont ... ...Crown.
Conestogo ,Ont. . Sovereign.
Consecon, Ont. ....Standard.
Cookshire, Que.....Eastern Townsh.
Montreal.
Cookstown, Ont ...Union (of Can.)
Copper Cliff, Ont ..Toronto.
Cornwall, Ont.. . Montreal.
Sterling.
Royal.
Coteau Station,Que.Provinciale.
Courtright, Ont ...Sterling.
Cowansville, Que..Eastern Townsh.
Cowley, Alta .....Union (of Can.)
Craik, Sask ... ...Union (of Can.)
Cranbrook, B. C . Commerce.
Imperial.
Crandell, Man.....Northern.
Crediton, Ont.....Sovereign.
Creemore, Ont.....Toronto.
Merchants.
Creston, B. C. .....Commerce.
Crossfield, Alta. ...Commerce.
Crysler, Ont.....Union (of Can.)
Crystal City, Man..Union (of Can.)
Cumberland, B. C..Royal.
Cupar, Sask ... Union (of Can.)
Cypress River, Man.Union (of Can.)

Dalhousie, N. B ...Royal.
Dalhousie Stat'n, Q.Union (of Can.)
Danville, Que .....Eastern Townsh.
Montreal.
Darlingford, Man...B N. A.
Dartmouth, N.S....Nova Scotia.
Union (of Halif.)
Dashwood. Ont. . Sovereign.
Dauphin, Man.....Ottawa.
Commerce.
Union (of Can.)
Davidson, Sask ....B. N. A.
Dawson City, Y. T..B N. A.
Commerce
Daysland, Alta.....Merchants.
Delhi, Ont.. .....Hamilton.
Deloraine, Man... Dominion.
Union (of Can.)
DeLorimier, Que...Commerce.
Delta, Ont.... ... Merchants.
Deschaillons, Que..Nationale.
Deseronto, Ont..'. Montreal
Standard.
Didsbury, Alta ....Union)of Can.)
Digby, N. S.....Nova Scotia.
Union (of Halif.)
D'Israeli, Que ....Provinciale.
Eastern Townsh.
Dixville, Que. ....Eastern Townsh
Dominion, N. S Union (of Halif.)
Dominion City, M..Royal.
Dorchester, Ont ..Toronto
Dorchester, N. B ..Royal.
Douglas, Ont..... .Merchants.
Drayton, Ont.....Traders.
Dresden, Ont.....Commerce.
Dominion.
Drinkwater, Sask..Commerce.
Drumbo, Ont. Molsons.
Drummondville, Q..St. Hyacinthe.
Molsons.
Dublin, Ont.....Western.
Duck Lake, Sask...B. N. A.
Duncans, B. C.....B. N. A.

Dundalk, Ont.....Hamilton.
Dundas, Ont.....Commerce.
Hamilton.
Dundurn, Sask. Northern.
Dungannon, Ont. Sterling.
Dunham, Que .....Sovereign.
Dunnville, Ont.....Commerce.
Hamilton.
Durban, Man .....Commerce.
Royal.
Durham, Ont.....Standard.
Sovereign.
Dutton, Ont.....Traders.
Molsons.

Earl Grey, Sask....Northern.
East Florenceville,
N. B. ....New Brunswick.
East Toronto, Ont..Metropolitan.
Traders.
Eastman, Que... ...East. Townships
Edmonton, Alta...Montreal.
Nova Scotia.
Commerce.
Imperial.
Merchants.
Union (of Can.)
Hamilton.
Northern.
Molsons.
Traders.
Dominion.
Hochelaga.
Royal.
Edmundston, N.B..Montreal.
Royal.
Eganville, Ont. .. Merchants.
Eglinton, Ont.....Montreal.
Elgin, Man.....Commerce.
Elgin, Ont.. ... Merchants.
Elkhorn, Man.....Commerce.
Elm Creek, Man. ..Hamilton.
Elmira, Ont.. .....Traders.
Metropolitan.
Elmvale, Ont.....Toronto.
Western.
Elmwood, Ont.....Royal.
Elora, Ont. .....Merchants.
Traders.
Embro, Ont.....Traders.
Emerson, Man.....Ottawa.
Enderby, B. C ... Montreal.
Englehart, Ont.....Sovereign.
Union (of Can.)
Enterprise, Ont....Crown.
Erin, Ont.....Union (of Can.)
Essex, Ont. .....Imperial.
Sovereign.
Esterhazy, Sask ...Union (of Can.)
Estevan, Sask .....B. N A.
Exeter, Ont.....Molsons.
Sovereign

Fairville, N. B.....New Brunswick.
Farnham, Que.....East. Townships
St. Hyacinthe.
Fenelon Falls, Ont.B. N. A.
Montreal.
Fenwick, Ont .. ..Union (of Can.)
Fergus, Ont.....Imperial.
Traders.
Fernie, B. C.....Commerce.
Hamilton.
Home.
Fillmore, Sask.....Union (of Can.)
Finch, Ont.. .....Merchants.
Fingal, Ont.....Farmers.
Fleming, Sask.....Northern.

Flesherton, Ont.....Standard.
Fletcher, Ont.....Sovereign.
Fonthill, Ont .....Imperial.
Fordwich. Ont.....Hamilton.
Forest, Ont.....Standard.
Forget, Sask.....Merchants.
Fort Coulonge, Que.Ottawa.
Fort Erie, Ont.....Sterling.
Fort Frances, Ont..Commerce.
Fort Saskatchewan,
Alta.....Union (of Can.)
Merchants.
Fort William, Ont..Montreal.
Dominion
Union (of Can.)
Traders.
Merchants.
Northern.
Commerce,
Imperial.
Francis, Sask.....Hamilton.
Frank, Alta.....Union (of Can.)
Frankford, Ont.....Molsons.
Fraserville, Que....Montreal.
Molsons.
Nationale.
Fredericton, N.B..Montreal.
B. N. A.
Nova Scotia.
Royal.
New Brunswick.
Frelighsburg Que..Sovereign.

Gainsborough,Sask Merchants.
Galt, Ont.....Merchants.
Commerce.
Imperial.
Toronto.
Sovereign,
United Empire.
Gananoque, Ont....Merchants.
Toronto.
Gaspé Basin, Que...Toronto.
Gentilly, Que.....Provinciale.
Georgetown, Ont...Hamilton.
Merchants.
Gilbert Plains, Man.Commerce.
Glace Bay, N. S.....Union (of Halif.)
Nova Scotia.
Montreal.
Gladstone, Man....Hamilton.
Merchants.
Gleichen, Alta.....Commerce.
Glenboro, Man.....Union (of Can.)
Northern.
Glencoe, Ont.....Traders.
Merchants.
Glen Ewen, Sask. .Northern.
Goderich, Ont.....Montreal
Commerce.
Sovereign.
Sterling.
Golden, B.C..... Imperial.
Gore Bay, Ont.....Merchants
Gorrie, Ont.....Hamilton.
Govan, Sask .....Northern.
Grafton, Ont. .....Standard.
Granby Que.....East. Townships
Ottawa.
Grand Falls, N. B...Montreal.
Grand Forks, B. C..East. Townships
Royal.. ....
Grand Manan, N.B.New Brunswick.
Grand Mère, Que. .Montreal.
Grand Valley, Ont..Traders.
Grand View, Man..Commerce.
Granton, Ont.....Merchants.
Gravenhurst, Ont...Dominion.

Greenwood, B. C....B. N. A.
Montreal.
Commerce.
Grenfell, Sask.....Dominion.
Gretna, Man..... Union (of Can.)
Grimsby, Ont. .....Hamilton.
Griswold, Man.....Merchants.
Guelph, Ont.....Montreal.
Commerce.
Dominion.
Traders.
Metropolitan.
Royal.
Guysboro, N. S.....Royal.

Hagersville, Ont .. Hamilton.
Haileybury, Ont....Union (of Can.)
Ottawa.
Sovereign.
Halbrite, Sask.....Royal.
Haliburton, Ont... Sterling.
Halifax, N. S .....B. N. A.
Montreal.
Nova Scotia.
Commerce.
Union (of Half.)
Royal.
Hamilton, Ont.....B. N. A.
Hamilton.
Montreal.
Nova Scotia.
Commerce.
Imperial.
Merchants.
Molsons.
Traders.
Sovereign.
United Empire.
Dominion.
Hamiota, Man.....Hamilton.
Union (of Can.)
Hanley, Sask.....Northern.
Hanover, Ont.....Merchants.
Royal.
Hardisty, Alta.....Commerce.
Harrietsville, Ont .Sovereign.
Harriston, Ont.....Standard.
Traders.
Harrow, Ont.....Sovereign.
Harrowsmith, Ont.Metropolitan.
Hartland, N.B.....Montreal.
Hartney, Man.....Union (of Can.)
Hastings, Ont..... Union (of Can.)
Toronto.
Havelock, Ont Sovereign.
Hankesbury, Ont...Ottawa.
Hawkestone. .....Farmers.
Hedley, B.C.....B. N. A.
Hemmingford,Que.East. Townships.
Henryville, Que....La Banque de
St. Jean.
Hensall, Ont. .....Molsons.
Sovereign.
Hespeler, Ont.....Merchants.
Dominion.
Hickson, Ont.....Western.
Highgate.... ...Molsons.
High River, Alta...Union (of Can.)
Commerce.
Northern.
Hillsburgh,Ont.....Union (of Can.)
Hillsdale, Ont..... Farmers.
Hintonburg, Ont...Crown.
Hochelaga, Que....Hochelaga.
Montreal.
Holland, Man.....Union (of Can.)
Holmfield, Man.. ..Ham'lton.
Howick, Que.....East.Townships.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Hull, Que.....Ottawa.
Provinciale.
Montreal.
Humberstone, Ont.Imperial.
Humboldt, Sask...Union (of Can.)
Commerce.
Huntingdon, Que East.Townships.
Huntsville, Ont....Dominion.
Sovereign.

Iberville, Que .....East.Townships.
St. Hyacinthe.
Ilderton, Ont.....Sovereign.
Indian Head, Sask.Montreal.
Hamilton.
Union (of Can.)
Ingersoll, Ont.....Imperial.
Merchants.
Traders.
Royal.
Inglewood, Ont....Crown.
Innerkip, Ont .....Western.
Innisfail, Alta.....Commerce.
Union (of Can.)
Innisfree, Alta.....Commerce.
Inverness, Que.....Quebec.
Inverness, N.S.... Union (of Halif.)
Iroquois, Ont.....Molsons.
Islington, Ont.....United Empire.

Janetville, Ont.....Farmers.
Jarvis, Ont.....Hamilton.
Jasper, Ont.....Union (of Can.)
Ottawa.
Jeune Lorette.....Provinciale.
Joliette, Que.....Hochelaga.
Nationale.
Jordan, Ont ... ...Sterling.

Kamloops, B.C.....Commerce.
Hamilton
Kamsack, Sask .. Commerce.
Kaslo, B.C.....B. N. A.
Kawende, Man. ...Montreal.
Kearney, Ont.....Sterling.
Keene, Ont.....Toronto.
Keewatin, Ont.....Ottawa.
Kemptville, Ont....Ottawa.
Union (of Can.)
Kenilworth, Ont...Royal.
Kenora, Ont.....Ottawa.
Imperial.
Traders.
Kensington, P.E.I.Royal.
New Brunswick.
Kenton, Man. .....Hamilton.
Kentville, N.S.....Nova Scotia.
Union (of Halif.)
Kenville, Sask.....Commerce.
Kerwood, Ont ...Farmers.
Killaloe Stat.,Ont .Sterling.
Killarney, Man....Union (of Can.)
Hamilton.
Kinburn, Ont.....Union(of Can.)
Kincardine, Ont...Merchants.
Traders.
King City, Ont.....Montreal.
Kingston, Ont.....B. N. A.
Montreal.
Merchants.
Standard.
Crown.
Commerce.
Kingsville, Ont.....Molsons.
Union (of Can.)
Kinistino, Sask ...Commerce.
Kinmount, Ont.....Farmers.
Kirkfield, Ont.....Sterling.

Kleinburg, Ont.....Crown.
Knowlton, Que. .. Molsons,
East.Townships.

Lachford, Ont.....Commerce.
Lachine, Que.....Merchants.
Provinciale
Lachute, Que.....Ottawa.
Lacolle, Que .....Eastern Townsh.
Lacombe, Alta.....Merchants.
Union (of Can.)
Ladner, B. C .....Royal.
Ladysmith, B. C Commerce.
Lakefield, Ont .Traders.
Lake Megantic,Que.Eastern Townsh
Montreal.
Lambeth, Ont.....Sovereign.
Lanark, Ont ....Ottawa.
Lancaster, Ont. Merchants
Langenburg, Sask .Toronto.
Laugham, Sask....Northern.
Commerce.
Lanigan, Sask.....Union (of Can.)
Commerce.
Lansdowne, Ont....Merchants.
Laprairie, Que.....Hochelaga.
LaRivière, Man....Hamilton.
Lashburn, Sask ...Commerce.
L'Assomption, Que.St. Hyacinthe.
Latchford, Ont.....Commerce.
Lauder, Man.....Royal.
Lawrencetown,N S.Union (of Halif.)
Lawrenceville, Que.Eastern Townsh.
Leamington, Ont...Merchants.
Traders.
Union (of Can.)
Leavings, Alta.....Commerce.
Leduc, Alta.....Merchants
Lefroy, Ont.....Sterling.
Lemberg, Sask. .. Union (of Can.)
Lennoxville, Que...Eastern Townsh.
Lenore, Man.....Ottawa.
L'Epiphanie, Que..Quebec.
Lethbridge, Alta...Montreal.
Union (of Can.)
Commerce.
Levis, Que.....B. N. A.
Nationale.
Montreal
Lindsay. Ont.....Montreal.
Dominion.
Standard.
Commerce.
Linwood, Ont..... Sovereign.
Lipton, Sask.....Royal.
L'Islet, Que.....Nationale.
Listowel, Ont.....Hamilton.
Imperial.
Little Britain, Ont..Western.
Little Current, Ont.Merchants.
Liverpool, N. S. ...Nova Scotia.
Union (of Halif.)
Lloydminster, Sask.Commerce.
Northern.
Lockeport, N. S ...Union (of Halif.)
Loggieville N.B. . Nova Scotia.
London East, Ont..Toronto.
Sovereign.
London, Ont .....B. N. A.
Montreal.
Toronto.
Commerce.
Dominion.
Merchants.
Molsons.
Sovereign.
Nova Scotia.
Imperial.

Londonderry, N. S..Royal.
London East, Ont..Sovereign.
Toronto.
London North, Ont.Toronto.
Longueuil, Que. . B. N. A.
L'Orignal, Ont.... Sterling.
Louisburg, N. S. .. Royal.
Louiseville, Que....Hochelaga.
Lucan, Ont.....Merchants.
Standard.
Lucknow, Ont..... Hamilton.
Molsons.
Lumsden, Sask.....Union of (Can.)
Lunenburg, N. S....Montreal.
Royal.
Union (of Halif.)
Lynden, Ont.....Toronto.
Lyndhurst, Ont.....Merchants.

Mabou, N. S.....Union (of Halif.)
Macgregor, Man....Merchants.
MacLeod, Alta.....Union (of Can.)
Commerce.
Northern.
Macoun, Sask.....Northern.
Madoc, Ont.....Dominion.
Magog, Que..... East. Townships
Mahone Bay, N. S..Montreal.
Maisonneuve, Que..Toronto.
Hochelaga.
Maitland, N. S. .. .Royal.
Mallorytown, Ont..Crown.
Manitou, Man .....Union (of Can.)
Hamilton.
Maniwaki, Que.....Ottawa..
Manor, Sask.....Northern.
Manotick, Ont.....Union (of Can.)
Mansonville, Que ..East. Townships.
Maple, Ont.....Standard.
Sterling.
Maple Creek, Sask..Merchants.
Union (of Can.)
Marbleton, Que....East. Townships
Marieville, Que.....East. Townships
Markdale, Ont.....Merchants.
Markham, Ont.. Sovereign.
Standard.
Marmora, Ont.....Sovereign.
Martintown, Ont...Ottawa.
Marysville, N. B....Montreal.
Massey, Ont.....Traders.
Mataue, Que.....Nationale.
Mather, Man.....Hamilton.
Mattawa, Ont.....Ottawa.
Maxville, Ont.....Ottawa.
Maynooth, Ont.....Metropolitan.
Meaford, Ont.....Merchants.
Molsons.
Medicine Hat, Alta.Commerce.
Merchants.
Union (of Can.)
Montreal.
Melbourne, Ont.... Home.
Union (of Can.)
Melfort, Sask.....Hamilton.
Commerce.
Melita, Man.....Union (of Can.)
Northern.
Merlin, Ont.....Molsons.
Merrickville, Ont...Union (of Can.)
Merritton, Ont.....Toronto.
Metcalfe, Ont .....Union (of Can.)
Miami, Man.....Hamilton.
Middleton, N. S.....Union (of Halif.)
Commerce.
Midland, Ont.....Western.
B. N. A.
Hamilton.

Midway, B. C..... East. Townships
Mildmay, Ont .....Merchants.
Mile End, Que.....Merchants.
Milestone, Sask....Union (of Can.)
Millbank, Ont. .....Sovereign.
Millbrook, Ont.....Toronto.
Montreal.
Mile Roches, Ont..Sterling.
Milton, Ont.....Hamilton.
Metropolitan.
Farmers.
Milverton, Ont.....Sovereign.
Hamilton.
Miniota, Man .... Northern.
Minitonas, Man . Toronto.
Minnedosa, Man...Hamilton.
Union (of Can.)
Minto, Man.....Union (of Can.)
Mission City, B. C..Commerce.
Mitchell, Ont.....Hamilton.
Merchants.
Moncton, N. B.....Montreal.
Nova Scotia.
Royal.
New Brunswick.
Monkton, Ont.....Sovereign.
Montague Bridge, P. E. I..... ...Commerce.
Montmagny, Que..Nationale.
Quebec.
Montreal, Que.....B. N. A.
Montreal.
Nova Scotia.
Ottawa.
Toronto.
Hochelaga.
Nationale.
Provinciale.
Commerce.
Dominion.
East. Townships
Imperial.
Merchants.
Molsons.
Quebec.
Royal.
Union (of Can.)
Sovereign.
Sterling.
Moorefield, Ont....Hamilton.
Moose Jaw, Sask...Commerce.
Hamilton.
Union (of Can.)
Northern.
Royal.
Moosomin, Sask....Commerce.
Union (of Can.)
Morden, Man.....Hamilton.
Union (of Can.)
Morris, Man .....Merchants.
Morrisburg, Ont....Molsons.
Ottawa.
Mortlach, Sask.....Hamilton.
Mountain, Ont.... Sterling.
Mount Albert, Ont..Sovereign.
Mount Brydges, Ont..... . ..Union (of Can.)
Mount Forest, Ont.Montreal.
Sovereign.
Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, B. C..Royal.
Murray Bay, (Malbaie,)Que.....Nationale.

Nanaimo. B. C.....Commerce.
Royal.
Nanton, Alta . .....Commerce.
Hamilton.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
.. ..

Napanee, Ont.... ..Dominion.
Merchants.
Crown.
Napierville, Que....B. de St. Jean.
Napinka, Man . ..Merchants.
Neepawa, Man.....Commerce.
Merchants.
Union (of Can.)
Nelson, B. C.....Montreal.
Commerce.
Imperial.
Royal.
Neustadt. Ont..... Hamilton.
Newboro', Ont.....Union (of Can.)
New Carlisle,Que...Nationale.
Newcastle, Ont.....Traders.
Newcastle, N. B....Nova Scotia.
Royal.
New Denver, B. C-..Montreal.
New Dundee, Ont...Sovereign.
New Glasgow, N. S.Nova Scotia.
Commerce.
Union (of Halif.)
New Hamburg, Ont.Western
Hamilton.
Newington, Ont .. Sterling.
New Liskeard, Ont.Union (of Can.)
Imperial.
Sovereign.
Newmarket, Ont...Montreal.
Sovereign.
Toronto.
New Richmond, Q..Nova Scotia.
Newton, Ont.....Sovereign.
New Westminster,
B. C.....Commerce.
Montreal.
Royal.
Niagara Falls, Ont.Hamilton.
Imperial.
Royal.
Niagara Falls South
Ont. ... .Hamilton.
Niag. on the Lake,
Ont..... .Sovereign.
Nicola, B C.....Montreal.
Nicolet, Que.....Nationale.
Ninga, Man... ....Union (of Can.)
North Augusta,Ont.Metropolitan.
North Battleford,
Sask..... Imperial.
Commerce.
B. N. A.
North Bay, Ont.... Ottawa.
Imperial.
Traders.
Sovereign.
North Gower, Ont..Union (of Can.)
North Hatley, Que.Eastern Townsh.
North Sydney, N. S.Nova Scotia.
Union (of Halif.)
North Vancouver,
B. C. ..... B. N. A.
North Willia
burg, Ont.....Molsons.
Norval, Ont .....Farmers.
Norwich, Ont.. . Molsons.
Traders.
Norwood, Man.....Commerce.
Norwood, Ont.....Union (of Can.)

Oak Lake, Man....Merchants.
Oak River, Man....B. N. A.
Oakville, Man .....Montreal.
Oakville, Ont.....Toronto.
Merchants.
Odessa, Ont..... Crown.
Oil Springs, Ont....Toronto.

Okotoks, Alta .... Union (of Can.)
Olds, Alta ....Merchants.
Omemee, Ont .. ..Toronto.
Orangeville, Ont...Hamilton.
Commerce.
Sterling.
Orillia, Ont.....Dominion.
Traders
Merchants.
Ormstown, Que....Eastern Townsh.
Orono, Ont.....Standard.
Osgoode Station, O.Union (of Can.)
Oshawa, Ont.....Western.
Dominion.
Osnabruck Centre,
Ont..... ..... Sterling.
Ottawa, Ont.....B. N. A.
Montreal.
Ottawa.
Nova Scotia.
Crown.
Nationale.
Commerce.
Imperial.
Merchants.
Molsons.
Quebec.
Royal.
Sovereign.
Dominion.
Standard.
Union (of Can.)
Otterville, Ont.....Traders.
Owen Sound, Ont..Hamilton.
Merchants
Molsons.
Traders.
Sovereign.
Oxbow, Sask. .... Union (of Can.)
Merchants.
Oxford, N. S. .....Nova Scotia.

Paisley, Ont.....Western.
Traders.
Pakenham, Ont....Union (of Can.)
Palmerston, Ont.. Hamilton.
Paris, Ont.....Commerce.
Montreal.
Parkdale (Toronto)
Ont..... . .....Merchants.
Standard.
Commerce.
Metropolitan.
Sterling.
Parkhill, Ont.....Commerce.
Standard.
Parsboro, N.S .....Nova Scotia.
Commerce.
Union (of Halif.)
Parry Harbour. ..Toronto.
Parry Sound, Ont..Ottawa.
Toronto.
Commerce.
Paspebiac, Que.....Nova Scotia.
Pefferlaw, Ont.....Sovereign.
Western.
Pembroke, Ont.....Ottawa.
Quebec.
Royal.
Penetanguishene,
Ont.....Western.
Sovereign.
Pense, Sask.....Union (of Can.)
Penticton, B.C.....Commerce.
Perth, Ont..... Montreal.
Sovereign.
Merchants.
Ottawa.

Peterboro, Ont.....Montreal.
Toronto.
Commerce.
Ottawa
Nova Scotia.
Royal.
Dominion.
Petrolia, Ont.....Toronto.
Metropolitan.
Philipsburg, Que...East.Townships.
Phœnix, B.C.. .. East Townships.
Pickering, Ont ... Western.
Picton, Ont.....Montreal.
Metropolitan.
Standard.
United Empire.
Picton, N.S.....Nova Scotia.
Royal.
Pierreville, Que .. Provinciale.
Pierson, Man. .....Northern.
Pilot Mound, Man.Hamilton.
Toronto.
Pincher Creek,Alta.Union (of Can.)
Commerce.
Pipestone, Man... Northern.
Plantagenet, Ont . Union (of Can.)
Plattsville, Ont.....Western.
Plessisville, Que....Nationale.
Plumas, Man..... Royal.
Point St. Charles,
Montreal .....Quebec.
Montreal.
Toronto.
Hochelaga.
Ponoka, Alta.....Commerce.
Pontypool, Ont Farmers.
Portage la Prairie,
Man .....Montreal.
Ottawa.
Commerce.
Imperial.
Merchants.
Toronto.
Port Arthur, Ont...Molsons
Montreal.
Commerce.
Port Burwell, Ont..Sterling.
Port Colborne, Ont.Imperial.
Port Dover, Ont.. Crown.
Port Elgin, Ont.....Hamilton.
Metropolitan,
Port Elgin, N.B....Nova Scotia.
Port Essington,B.C.Royal.
Port Hawkesbury,
N.S .... Royal.
Port Hood, N.S.... Montreal.
Port Hope, Ont.....Traders.
Toronto.
Montreal.
Portland, Ont .....Union (of Can.)
Port Moody, B.C...Royal.
Port Perry, Ont... Western.
Commerce.
Port Rowan, Ont..Hamilton.
Port Stanley, Ont..Sterling.
Powassan, Ont.....Ottawa.
Prescott, Ont. .. ..Merchants.
Traders.
Preston, Ont.....Merchants.
Toronto.
Priceville, Ont.... Standard.
Prince Albert,Sask.Commerce.
Ottawa.
Imperial.
Northern.
Prince Rupert, B.C.Commerce.
Princeton, B.C.....Commerce.
Princeton, Ont.....Hamilton.

Qu'Appelle, Sask...Union (of Can.)
Northern.
Quebec, Que..... ..B. N. A.
Montreal.
Hochelaga.
Nationale.
Merchants.
Molsons.
Quebec.
Union (of Can.)
Nova Scotia.
Commerce.
Imperial.
Queensville, Ont ..Montreal.
Sovereign.
Quill Lake, Sask...Toronto.

Radisson, Sask.....Commerce.
Rainy River, Ont.. Commerce.
Rapid City, Man ..Union (of Can.)
Rathwell, Man . ..Northern.
Rat Portage, Ont. .(see Kenora).
Raymond, Alta.....Montreal.
Red Deer, Alta.....Commerce.
Merchants.
Imperial.
Northern.
Regina, Sask .....Montreal.
Ottawa.
Commerce,
Imperial.
Union (of Can.)
Traders.
Northern.
Nova Scotia.
Dominion.
Renfrew, Ont .....Ottawa.
Merchants.
Reston, Man.....B. N. A.
Revelstoke, B. C....Imperial.
Molsons.
Rexton, N. B .....Royal.
Richmond, Ont ....Ottawa.
Richmond, Que.....Eastern Townsh.
Molsons.
Richmond Hill, O .Standard.
Ridgetown, Ont....Molsons.
Traders.
Ridgeway, Ont ....Imperial.
Rimouski, Que.... Nationale.
Eastern Townsh.
Ripley, Ont.....Hamilton.
Traders.
River Hebert, N. S..Nova Scotia
Riverside, N. B ...New Bruns.
Riviere du Loup
Station, Que .....Nationale.
Molsons.
Roberval, Que.....Nationale.
Roblin, Man..... Union (of Can.)
Rock Island, Que. Eastern Townsh.
Rockland, Ont.... Sovereign.
Rockwood, Ont....Traders.
Rodney, Ont..... Traders.
Roland, Man..... .Hamilton.
Roseneath, Ont.....Union (of Can.)
Rossburn, Man.... Toronto.
Rossland, B. C.....B. N. A.
Montreal.
Royal.
Rosthern, Sask.....B. N. A.
Imperial.
Rouleau, Sask .....Ottawa.
Roxton Falls, Que..Eastern Townsh.
Russell, Man.....Union (of Can.)
Merchants.
Russell, Ont ..... Ottawa.
Ruthven, Ont.....Union (of Can.)

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
.. MASTER UNIVERSITY

St. Aimé, Que.....Nationale.
St. Andrew's, N. B..Nova Scotia.
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.....Nationale.
St. Anselme, Que...Provinciale.
St. Armand Station, Que..... .....East. Townships
St. Boniface, Man..Hochelaga.
Northern.
St. Casimir, Que . Nationale.
St. Catharines, Ont.Toronto.
Commerce.
Imperial.
Nova Scotia.
Sovereign.
Sterling.
St Césaire, Que.....St. Hyacinthe.
Provinciale.
St. Charles de Bellechasse, Que.....Nationale.
St. Chrysostom, Que East. Townships
St. Clement's, Ont . Western.
Ste. Croix, Que ....Provinciale.
St. David's, Ont ...Sovereign.
St. Denis de Richelieu, Que .....Provinciale.
St. Dominique, Que.St. Hyacinthe.
St. Eustache, Que .Provinciale.
St. Evariste, Que...Nationale.
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax, Que.....East. Townships
St. Flavie Station, Que.....Molsons.
St. François-du-Lac, Que ....Nationale.
St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.....East. Townships
St. George, Ont. ...Merchants.
St. George, N. B ...Nova Scotia.
St. George de la Beauce, Que .. Quebec.
East. Townships
Ste. Gertrude, Que.Provincia
St. Guillaume d'Upton, Que.....Provinciale.
St. Hyacinthe, Que.East. Townships
St. Hyacinthe.
Nationale.
Hochelaga.
St. Jacob's, Ont.....Sovereign.
St. Jacques L'Achigan, Que.....Hochelaga.
St. Jean, Que.....East. Townships
La B. de St. Jean.
Merchants.
Nationale.
St. Jean Port Joli, Que.... .... Provinciale.
St. Jerome, Que....Merchants.
Hochelaga.
St. John, N. B.....B. N. A.
New Brunswick.
Montreal.
Nova Scotia.
Commerce.
Royal.
Union (of Halif.)
St. Johns, Que .....(see St. Jean)
St. Joseph de la Beauce, Que .....East. Townships
St. Jovite, Que ....Merchants.
Ste. Marie de la Beauce, Que ....Nationale.
Ste. Martine, Que .Provinciale.
St. Mary's, Ont ....Molsons,
Montreal.
Traders.
St. Mary's, N. B....Nova Scotia.

St. Paschal, Que....Nationale.
Provinciale.
St. Peter's N. S.....Union (of Halif.)
St. Pierre, Man ....Hochelaga
St. Polycarpe, Que..Union (of Can.)
St. Raymond, Que.Nationale.
St. Rémi, Que .....La B. de St. Jean.
St. Romuald, Que..Quebec.
St. Sauveur, Que....Merchants.
Ste. Scholastique, Que..... ... .Provinciale.
St. Stephens, N. B .Nova Scotia.
St. Stephen's.
Ste. Therese de Blainville, Que...Molsons.
St. Thomas, Ont...Dominion.
Merchants.
Imperial.
Molsons.
Home.
St. Tite, Que .....Nationale.
Sackville, N. B.... Royal.
Nova Scotia.
Salmon Arm, B.C .Hamilton.
Saltcoats, Sask.....Northern.
Sandwich, Ont ....Sovereign.
Sarnia, Ont.....Montreal.
Toronto.
Commerce.
Traders.
Saskatoon, Sask...Hamilton.
Union (of Can.)
Commerce.
Nova Scotia.
Montreal.
Northern.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont Commerce.
Imperial.
Traders.
Sawyerville, Que..Montreal.
Schomberg, Ont....Traders.
Scotland, Ont.....Crown.
Scotstown, Que....East. Townships.
Seaforth, Ont.....Commerce.
Dominion.
Sebringville, Ont...Sterling.
Sedgewick, Alta...Merchants.
Sedley, Sask.....Northern.
Seeley's Bay, Ont .Crown.
Selkirk West, Man.Dominion.
Traders.
Selkirk, Ont.....Hamilton.
Shakespeare, Ont..Western.
Shawinigan Falls, Que.....Quebec.
Nationale.
Shawville, Que.....Merchants.
Shedden, Ont .....Sterling.
Shediac, N.B . ...Montreal.
Sheho, Sask.....Northern.
Shelburne, Ont....Union (of Can.)
Toronto.
Shelburne, N.S. Commerce.
Sherbrooke, Que...East. Townships.
Hochelaga.
Nationale.
Merchants.
Sherbrooke, N.S...Union (of Halif.)
Shoal Lake, Man..Union (of Can.)
Shubenacadie, N.S Royal.
Simcoe, Ont.....Hamilton.
Commerce.
Molsons.
Sintaluta, Sask. .. Union (of Can.)
Smith's Falls, Ont Ottawa.
Molsons.
Union (of Can.)
Smithville, Ont....Union (of Can.)

Snowflake, Man...Hamilton.
Sombra, Ont.....Sterling.
Somerset, Man.....Northern.
Sorel, Que.....Molsons.
Hochelaga.
Souris, Man .....Merchants.
Union (of Can.)
Souris, P.E.I.....Commerce.
Southampton, Ont.Hamilton.
Farmers.
South Edmonton,
Alta .. ..(See Strathcona)
South River, Ont...Sovereign.
South Woodslee,
Ont.....Sovereign (sub.).
Sparta, Ont..... .Sterling.
Sperling, Man .....Northern.
Springfield, Ont ...Traders.
Syringhill, N.S.....Commerce.
Union (of Halif.)
Nova Scotia.
Sprucedale, Ont ...Sovereign.
Stanbridge East, Q.Sovereign.
Stanstead, Que... East. Townships
Sovereign.
Stavely, Alta.....Commerce.
Stayner, Ont. .....Toronto.
Stellarton, N.S.....Nova Scotia.
Union (of Halif.)
Settler, Alta..... Merchants.
Traders.
Stevensville, Ont...Sterling.
Steveton, B.C .....Northern.
Stirling, Ont. .....Sovereign
Stittsville, Ont... Union (of Can.)
Stonewall, Man....Hamilton.
Northern.
Stoney Creek, Ont.Traders.
Stony Plain, Alta..Commerce.
Stouffville, Ont.....Sovereign.
Standard.
Farmers.
Stoughton, Sask ..Ottawa.
Strasburg Station,
Sask .....Union (of Can.)
Stratford, Ont.....Montreal
Commerce.
Traders
Merchants.
Stratford Sta., Ont.Traders.
Strathclair, Man...Union (of Can.)
Strathcona, Alta...Imperial
Commerce.
Dominion.
Strathroy, Ont.....Commerce.
Traders.
Standard.
Streetsville, Ont....Metropolitan.
Sturgeon Falls,Ont.Quebec.
Traders.
Sudbury, Ont.....Toronto.
Montreal.
Traders.
Summerland, B. C..Montreal.
Summerside, P.E.I.New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia.
Commerce.
Royal.
Sunderland, Ont....Western.
Sussex, N. B.....New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia.
Sutton, Que.....East. Townships.
Sovereign
Sutton West, Ont..Metropolitan.
Swan Lake, Man...Hamilton.
Swan River, Man. Commerce.
Toronto.
Sweetsburg, Que...East. Townships

Swift Current,Sask.Union (of Can.)
Sydenham, Ont. ...Union (of Can.)
Sydney, N. S.....Commerce.
Montreal.
Royal.
Union (of Halif.)
Sydney Mines, N. S.Nova Scotia.
Union (of Halif.)

Taber, Alta..... East. Townships
Tamworth, Ont.... Sterling.
Tara, Ont . .....Merchants.
Tavistock, Ont.....Western.
Traders.
Teeswater, Ont. ...Hamilton.
Sovereign.
Terrebonne, Que...Provincial.
Thamesford, Ont .Traders.
Thamesville, Ont..Merchants
Thedford, Ont ....Sovereign.
Thessalon, Ont. Sovereign.
Thetford Mines, Q.Quebec.
East. Townships
Thornbury, Ont ...Toronto.
Thorndale, Ont....Sovereign.
Thornhill, Ont.....Sterling.
Thornton, Ont.....Union (of Can.)
Thorold, Ont. . . Quebec.
Three Rivers, Que..Hochelaga.
Quebec.
National.
Provincial.
Tilbury, Ont.....Merchants.
Dominion.
Sovereign.
Tillsonburg, Ont...Traders.
Western.
Tisdale, Sask. .....Ottawa.
Tiverton, Ont .... Western.
Tofield, Alta.....Merchants.
Toronto, Ont.....B. N. A.
Hamilton.
Montreal.
Nova Scotia.
Ottawa.
Toronto.
Commer
Crown.
Dominic
Farmers.
Imperial.
Merchants.
Metropolitan.
Molsons.
Quebec.
Sovereign.
Standard
Home.
Sterling.
Royal.
Traders.
Union (of Can.)
United Empire.
Toronto Junction,
Ont ....B. N. A.
Commerce.
Molsons.
Hamilton
Dominio .
Sterling
Tottenham, Ont.. Trade.
Trail, B C..... B. N A.
Treherne, Man... .Commerce.
Trenton, Ont.....Molsons.
Montreal.
Farmers.
Troi. Pistoles, Que.Nationale.
Trois Rivieres.....(see Three Riv's

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Truro, N.S.....Nova Scotia.
Commerce.
Union (of Halif.)
Royal.
Tweed, Ont .....Montreal.
Sovereign.

Unionville, Ont ...Sovereign.
Uxbridge, Ont .... Dominion.
Sterling.

Valcourt, Que. ....East.Townships.
Valleyfield, Que....Hochelaga.
Provinciale.
Vancouver, B.C.....B N. A.
Hamilton.
Montreal.
Commerce.
Imperial.
Molsons.
Royal.
Nova Scotia,
East Townships.
Northern.
Merchants.
Union (of Can.)
Vankleek Hill, Ont.Ottawa.
Hochelaga.
Varna, Ont.. .. ..Sterling
Vegreville, Alta....Merchants.
Commerce.
Verchères, Que.....Provinciale.
Vermilion, Alta....Commerce.
Verner, Ont.. ... Sterling.
Vernon, B C .....Montreal.
Royal.
Vianville, Que.....Hochelaga.
Victoria, B.C.....B. N. A,
Montreal.
Commerce.
Imperial.
Royal.
Northern.
Merchants.
Victoria Harbour,
Ont ....Toronto.
Western.
Victoriaville, Que..Molsons.
Quebec.
Ville Marie, Que...Quebec.
Virden, Man.....Ottawa.
Union (of Can.)
Vonda, Sask.....Commerce.

Wadena, Sask.....Commerce.
Wales, Ont. ... ...Molsons.
Walkerton, Ont....Commerce.
Merchants
Walkerville, Ont...Commerce,
Home.
Wallaceburg, Ont..Montreal.
Toronto.
Wallacetown, Ont..Farmers.
Walton, Ont.... ...Sovereign
Wapella, Sask.....Union (of Can.)
Warkworth, Ont...Union (of Can.)
Warman, Sask.....Hamilton.
Warsaw, Ont. .. ..Montreal
Waskada, Man ....Union (of Can.)
Waterdown, Ont...Traders.
Waterford, Ont.....Montreal.
Waterloo, Ont .....Commerce.
Molsons.
Toronto.
Waterloo, Que .....East. Townships
Sovereign.
Waterville, Que....East. Townships

Watford, Ont.....Merchants.
Sterling.
Watson, Sask.....Commerce.
Wawanesa, Man... Union (of Can.)
Webbwood, Ont....Traders.
Welland, Ont.....Imperial.
Toronto.
Wellandport, Ont ..Sterling.
Wellesley Ont ... Western.
Wellington, Ont....Metropolitan.
Standard
Wellwood, Man....Union (of Can.)
West Fort William
Ont.....Traders.
West Lorne, Ont....Merchants.
Westmeath, Ont ...Ottawa.
Westmount, Que.. Royal.
Montreal.
Weston, Ont .. Farmers.
B N. A.
Westport, Ont .....Merchants.
West Selkirk, Man Traders.
West Shefford, Que.East. Townships
Westville, N. S ....Nova Scotia.
Westwood, Ont ....Union (of Can)
Wetaskiwin, Alta..Imperial.
Merchants.
Commerce.
Weyburn, Sask.....Union (of Can.)
Commerce.
Weymouth, N. S....Royal.
Wheatley, Ont.....Merchants
Union (of Can.)
Whitby, Ont.. .... Western.
Dominion.
White Horse,
Yukon.... .....Commerce.
Whitewood, Sask..Merchants.
Wiarton, Ont ,Commerce.
Union (of Can.)
Williamsburg, Ont.Molsons.
Williamstown, Ont.Farmers.
Winchester, Ont....Ottawa
Union (of Can.)
Windsor, Ont.....Merchants.
Commerce.
Traders.
Dominion.
Sovereign.
Windsor, N. S.....Commerce.
Nova Scotia.
Union (of Halif.)
Windsor Mills, Que East. Townships
Wingham, Ont ...Hamilton.
Dominion.
Commerce.
Winkler, Man ..... Hamilton.
Winnipeg, Man....B. N. A
Hamilton.
Montreal
Nova Scotia.
Ottawa.
Commerce.
Dominion.
East.Townships.
Imperial.
Hochelaga.
Merchants.
Molsons.
Union (of Can.)
Traders.
Toronto.
Northern.
Royal.
Home.
Winona, Ont. .....Traders.
Wolfville, N. S.....Montreal.
Union (of Halif.)

Wolseley, Sask.....Union (of Can.)
Toronto.
Northern.
Woodbridge, Ont ..Crown.
Woodstock, Ont .. Commerce.
Imperial.
Molsons.
Traders.
Crown.
Woodstock, N. B...Nova Scotia.
Royal.
Montreal.
Woodville, Ont ....Standard.
Wooler, Ont.....Metropolitan.
Wroxeter, Ont.....Hamilton.

Wyoming, Ont ....Sovereign.

Yamachiche, Que..Provinciale.
Yarker, Ont . ...Merchants.
Yarmouth, N. S ...Nova Scotia.
Union (of Halif.)
Montreal.
Yellow Grass, Sask.Commerce.
Yorkton, Sask.....B. N. A.
Union (of Can.)
Toronto.

Zephyr, Ont..... .Farmers.
Zurich, Ont ... .Sovereign.

INSURANCE IN CANADA.

Fire Insurance.

In 1906 there were 43 companies carrying on a fire insurance business in Canada, 15 of these being Canadian companies, 17 British, and 11 American. The assets of the Canadian companies amounted to $9,757,319.-5, an increase of $613,386.02 over the figures of the previous year. The liabilities, not including capital stock, were $7,561,418.97, leaving an excess of assets over liabilities amounting to $2,195,900.28. This shows a smaller surplus than that of the preceding year, the 1905 surplus being $3,120,235.57. The capital stock paid up in 1906 was $5,213,263.88 as compared with $3,614,070.00 in 1905. The assets in Canada of British companies doing business in the Dominion were $22,256,895.91, and the total liabilities in Canada $7,748,474.04 leaving a surplus of $14,508,421.87. American companies had assets in Canada amounting to $2,888,262.09, while their liabilities are $2,011,298.11, leaving a surplus of $876,963.98.

The following table shows the premiums received and losses paid by the Canadian, British and United States fire insurance companies doing business in Canada :

Companies....	Premiums Received 1906.	Losses Paid 1906.	Total Premiums 1869-06.	Total Losses 1869-1906.
Canadian.....	$ 3,193,470	$1,575,374	$ 51,179,522	$ 34,178,902
British	8,601,960	3,829,763	150,070,666	100,129,793
American.....	2,916,600	1,152,917	29,323,131	18,559,714
All companies.	$14,712,030	$6,558,054	$230,573,319	$152,868,409

Life Insurance.

The life insurance business of Canada in 1906 was carried on by 54 companies, of which number 24 were Canadian, 14 British and 18 American. The assets of the Canadian life offices increased during 1906 from $102,438,414 to $114 573,703, while their aggregate liabilities (excluding capital) increased from $92,982,284 to $103,065,321. Surplus to policy-holders, therefore, showed a growth from $9,456,130 to $11,508,382 during the year. Reinsurance reserves increased, from $91,272,164 to $101,040,479. The assets in Canada of British life companies were $23,693,833.11, with liabilities of $15,178,580.94, leaving a surplus of $9,562,624.21. American companies had in Canada assets amounting to $42,164,240.06, and liabilities to the amount of $39,060,920 03, giving a balance of $3,103,320.03.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The following table shows the extent of the life insurance business in Canada:

Companies ...	Premiums Received 1906.	No. of Policies in Force 1906.	Net Amount of Policies in Force 1906.	Claims Paid 1906.
Canadian.....	$14,092,762	395,828	421,981,978	$4,518,119
British	1,583,861	22,905	45,698,843	1,254,230
American. ...	6,702,107	349,315	189,740,102	3,053,346
All companies.	$22,318,730	768,048	656,980,923	$8,825,695

GEOGRAPHICAL.

TERRITORY OF UNGAVA.

The Territory of Ungava, which was created in 1895, forms the northern portion of the Labrador Peninsula in the north-eastern part of Canada. It has a total area of 354,961 square miles.

Although there is some fairly good soil in the central and southern districts and although vegetables are successfully grown at East Main River, Hamilton Inlet and other places, the climate is considered too cold for successful agriculture. The principal forest areas of the Labrador Peninsula (and they appear to be extensive and very valuable) are in the province of Quebec, but in Ungava the forest wealth, apart from large quantities of pulpwood, is confined almost wholly to the river valleys and the edges of the lakes. There are numerous magnificent water-powers, while the fisheries both inland and coast, but particularly th · former, are susceptible of extensive development. The attention of the Government has recently been drawn to the necessity of providing for the protection of the walrus in the Hudson bay and strait, as owing to the present wasteful method of conducting the walrus fishery industry three out of every four walruses killed are lost.

The mineral wealth of Ungava includes lead, copper, mica, asbestos and iron. Southeast of Ungava bay lies a belt of iron-bearing rock probably 100 miles long and 200 to 300 miles wide, and the opinion has been expressed by competent authorities that in the future Labrador will furnish a large supply of iron.

The fur-bearing animals of Ungava would appear to constitute a valuable asset of the Dominion, as it has been shown that the best skins in the world, including marten, foxes, otters, mink, black bear and white bear, are obtained in Labrador.

The development of the country, papticularly in connection with the great forest areas in the vicinity of Hamilton Inlet, has been greatly retarded by the uncertainty with regard to the exact extent of the jurisdiction of the colony of Newfoundland from the Atlantic coast inland, and the attention of the government having been drawn to the subject, it is hoped that this barrier to progress will soon be removed.

THE TERRITORY OF KEEWATIN.

The Territory of Keewatin lies along the west shore of Hudson Bay, stretching from Western Ontario to the Artic Ocean. The area of the Territory is about 470,416 miles. There are some considerable sections in the

southern and western portions that promise to be of agricultural value, the climate being considered good for settlement, and summer frosts being rare. To the north of Lake Winnipeg it is estimated that there is an area of from 5,000 to 10,000 square miles of country adapted to agriculture; Wheat has been grown as far north as Norway House, which is situated at the northern extremity of Lake Winnipeg, on the 54th degree of north latitude.

The inland fisheries of Keewatin are extremely valuable, while the mineral deposits are very promising. The Huronian rocks, which occur at intervals, carry good indications of minerals—copper pyrites and different sulphides of that kind. Between Chesterfield and Fullerton there are deposits of iron pyrites, and some of these contain small deposits of gold. Those rocks have not thus far been properly prospected; neither has a large area of norite rock near Front Lake, similar to those formations in which the nickel deposits of Sudbury occur. The territory is governed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

THE GREAT MACKENZIE BASIN.

The vast region north of the Saskatchewan Valley and west of Keewatin, which may be broadly described as the Great Mackenzie Basin, has been shown by thoroughly authenticated evidence to be much more valuable than was at one time supposed, and to be capable of supporting a very large and prosperous population. The settlements in this distant region, while, in comparison with its vast area, insignificant in number and extent, are important, as demonstrating practically and unquestionally the great possibilities of this territory as an agricultural and industrial country. It is claimed that there is in the Peace River section alone as much good agricultural land fit for settlement, and yet unsettled, as there is settled in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan to-day. One qualified authority indeed estimates the area of agricultural lands available in the unorganized territory of Mackenzie, and in Alberta, north of the 55th parallel of latitude, at notless than one hundred million acres.

At Fort Providence, latitude 62-30, about 400 miles north of Edmonton, splendid crops of excellent wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other vegetables are raised, while as far north as Fort Good Hope, within fourteen miles of the Arctic Circle, or latitude 66-18, and 970 miles farther north than the city of Edmonton, cabbages, onions and other garden vegetables are raised.

The basin of the Athabaska river is declared to include much good soil, but being of higher altitude than the more northern region, the climate is somewhat precarious, and this particular district is believed to be better suited for ranching than for grain-raising. The ranching industry, in a comparatively small way, has already been inaugurated. The various sections of the Mackenzie Basin possess great forest wealth, the spruce areas in the north extending to the Arctic Sea. The rivers and lakes teem with fish of various kinds, and there is also an abundance of game, including a number of herds of wood buffalo.

The mineral wealth of the region is considerable, including deposits of coal, oil, copper, silver, gold, native salt, sulphur, ochre, sand suitable for glass making, tar sands, &c. The large area of oil sands, along the Athabaska, promises to be of great commercial value, and prospectors are now engaged, with costly equipments, exploring that neighbourhood for oil.

The means of communication leave much room for improvement, and it is in connection with the development of part of this region that the Hudson Bay Railway route was proposed. There is an admirable natural harbour at Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay, which is capable of improvement. There are also great possibilities in the inland waterways of the Mackenzie Basin. There have been a few steamboats plying successfully for years on the longer stretches of the Mackenzie, the Peace, the Liard, and the

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Athabaska rivers, and also on Lake Athabaska and Great Slave Lake. The striking fact has been ascertained that by the construction of two tramways of an aggregate length of about 20 miles, a continuous water and rail route of 1,600 miles of uninterrupted communication, the longest inland water route in the world, can be provided.

NEW ONTARIO.

Of the newer sections of Ontario, the one to which the greatest amount of attention is being drawn at the present time is the country extending from the west of Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, on the Manitoba boundary. It comprises the southern portions of the Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts, lying immediately north of the State of Minnesota. The international line forms the southern limit and the Canadian Pacific Railway may be said, roughly speaking, to be the northern boundary, thus constituting a parallelogram of country about three hundred miles in length and from eighty to one hundred broad. Taken as a whole, the district must be considered as a mining and lumbering rather than a farming country, yet it has the advantage of possessing here and there valuable tracts of farming land as fertile as any in Ontario, and capable of supporting a large agricultural population; although, compared with the extent of the country, the amount of arable land is, of course, exceedingly limited. The lumbering industry is considerably developed, but it is only lately that the wealth of its mineral deposits has been made known. A very important feature of the district is the completeness of its water system as a mea. f communication. The southern and western boundaries of the region consist of a series of international waterways, comprising the Lake of the Woods, Rainy River, Rainy Lake and Pigeon River. But in addition to these there are chains of lakes and rivers intersecting the country in every direction, rendering travel by canoe to any point practicable and comparatively easy. The chain of navigation afforded by Rainy River, Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods has an extent of two thousand miles of coast line, which exceeds that of any other series of inland navigation on the continent with the exception of the great lakes. Besides these mentioned there are many other lakes requiring but slight improvements on the connecting streams to enable vessels from Rainy Lake to pass into them. It is estimated that there are between three and four million acres of arable land in the Rainy River district. The greatest stretch of unbroken agricultural country is found in the valley of the Rainy River between the Lake of the Woods and Fort Francis. It is not confined to the river, but extends north-easterly along the shores of the Lake of the Woods. This by no means includes all the good land in the district, as there are other valleys of excellent land, such as the valley of the Wabigoon, but none so large as the Rainy River valley.

ANTICOSTI.

Anticosti is an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. . is about 140 miles long, width a maximum width of thirty miles, and has an area of 2,500,000 acres. The land is generally swampy or rocky, with numerous small lakes, and the most notable hills are 500 feet high. The commercial value of the island, except for a strip of spruce forest along the north shore, has always been considered as small. That of its surrounding waters is greater, and little groups of fishermen from Newfoundland, the northern shores of Quebec and Labrador, took up their residence on its shores. They lived there undisturbed for many years, but in December, 1895, the island was sold in London by the Island of Anticosti Company, Limited, to M. Menier, the well-known chocolate manufacturer, of Paris, for $125,000. The settlers then on the island, who were principally located at Fox Bay, refused to submit to the restrictions imposed by M. Menier, and after considerable trouble and litigation, they were removed by the Dominion Government to new homes in Manitoba.

SABLE ISLAND.

Sable Island is a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, ninety miles north-east of Nova Scotia and lying directly in the track of vessels sailing between the northern ports of Canada and Europe. It is about twenty-five miles in length, and one and one-quarter miles in breadth. It is low and sandy and has been the scene of many terrible shipwrecks. A company of men, furnished with provisions and other necessaries for the relief of shipwrecked mariners is supported by the Imperial and Dominion Governments on the island, at the annual expense of about $7,000. Two lighthouses, one at each end of the island, with powerful, fixed white lights which can be seen at a distance of seventeen miles, and provided with steam fog whistles, were constructed some years ago. The central wireless Marconi station is situated in the centre of the island.

PRINCE RUPERT—THE G. T. P. TERMINUS.

Prince Rupert, which is to be the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's extreme western terminus, is situated on Kaien Island, off the northern coast of British Columbia. The new city, designed by the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters, is to be a model seaport. A wide channel leads into a land-locked harbor a mile in width, whose waters extend far inland beyond the extensive basin, which forms the harbor itself. The port, it is claimed, will be able to accommodate all the fleets of the Pacific. The city itself is being laid out on somewhat model lines. The country back of the city is described as virgin territory of great potentiality, quite equal in coal, gold, timber and agricultural lands to the southern portion of the province. The country in the immediate vicinity of the city is said to be better adapted to mining than anything else; while back of the coast range of mountains the conditions change entirely. There, it is said, are to be found vast areas of the finest agricultural lands. The climate of that portion of the province is described as genial. The temperature experienced in the new city, has indeed been characterized as ideal. From May until September fine, warm, sunshiny weather prevails, with an occasional shower. Snow seldom falls, and work is carried on in the open all the year round.

RUPERT'S LAND.

Rupert's Land was formerly the official designation of that part of Canada which forms the basin of Hudson's Bay and Strait. It was so named after Prince Rupert, cousin of Charles II., who in 1670 with seventeen noblemen and gentlemen, formed a corporation under the title of "The Company of Merchant Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," a company of which the Hudson's Bay Company of to-day is the lineal descendant. In 1870 the company made a formal cession of their territory, with certain reservations, to the British Government, in consideration of an indemnity of £300,000 received from the Dominion of Canada.

NEW IRELAND.

It was once proposed to call Prince Edward Island New Ireland. When the Island was in possession of the French it was known as St. Jean, and after it passed into the hands of the British it was called St. John. The inconvenience of the name was felt at an early date on account of there being several other places of the same name. An effort was made in 1780 to change it to New Ireland, and a bill was introduced and passed in the House of Assembly adopting that name as the future one of the Island; but the action was taken without the knowledge or consent of the Imperial Government, and the bill was disallowed. No further effort was made to change the name for nearly twenty years. Finally, in 1799 the name was changed to Prince Edward Island in honour of Edward Duke of Kent, brother of King George IV, and King William IV., and grand-father of King Edward VII. At that time the population of the island was 4,500.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

MOUNTAINS OF CANADA.

The following list of notable mountains in Canada has been revised by the Dominion Geographer, and may be accepted as the most correct list published. For years geographical publications have been accustomed to class Mounts Brown and Hooker as the highest peaks in the Dominion, and to credit them with an altitude fifty per cent. more than what is really theirs. As will be noticed from the following list, the highest mountains are the St. Elias Alps, a northern offshoot of the Rockies in the western corner of the Yukon. The smaller mountains in eastern Canada are given for comparative purposes.

ST. ELIAS ALPS.

Mt. Logan	19,539 ft.
Mt. St. Elias	18,060 "
Mt. Fairweather	15,287 "

ROCKIES.

Mt. Robson	13,700 ft.
Mt. Columbia	12,500 "
Mt. Forbes	12,100 "
Mt Alberta	12,000 "
Mt. Lyell	11,950 "
Mt. Athabaska	11,900 "
Mt. Bryce	11,750 "
Mt. Woolley	11,700 "
Mt. Temple	11,626 "
Mt. Saskatchewan	11,500 "
Mt. Victoria	11,355 "
Mt. Murchison	11,300 "
Mt. Lefroy	11,220 "
Mt. Freshfield	10,900 "
Mt. Vaux	10,741 "
Mt. Stephen	10,523 "
Mt. Hooker	10,505 "
Mt. Chaba	10,300 "
Cathedral Mountain	10,284 "
Wind Mountain	10,100 "
Cascade Mountain	9,836 "
Three Sisters	9,734 "
Mt. Inglismaldie	9,715 "
Pilot Mountain	9,680 "
Mt. Rundle	9,665 "
Mt. Pechee	9,617 "
Hole-in-the-Wall Mountain	9,174 "
Mt. Brown	9,050 "
Mt. Field	8,554 "
Pigeon Mountain	7,845 "

SELKIRKS.

Mt. Sir Donald	10,808 ft.
Sugarloaf Mountain	10,732 "
Mt. Bonney	10,205 "
Mt. Macdonald	9,482 "
Eagle Peak	9,353 "
Mt. Tupper	9,229 "
Mt. Mackenzie	8,064 "
Mt. Abbott	7,710 "

COAST RANGE.

Devil's Thumb	9,105 ft.
Mt. Alfred	8,450 "

GOLD RANGE.

Mt. Begbie	8,946 ft.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Victoria Peaks	7,484 ft.
Mt. Albert Edward	6,968 "

QUEBEC.

Notre Dame Mountains	4,000 ft.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Cobequid Mountains	1,000 ft.

LAKES IN CANADA.

A list of some of the principal lakes of Canada with their areas was given on page 4. The following list is much more complete, containing as it does a large number of lakes the names of which are but little known. In the case of Lake Athabasca it will be noticed that there is somewhat of a discrepancy in the area as it appears in the two lists. The list on page 4 was taken from a handbook published some years ago by the Department of Agriculture, while the subjoined list was taken from the atlas of Canada prepared by the Dominion Geographer and published by the Department of the Interior in 1906 and is therefore more up-to-date.

ALBERTA.

	Area sq. miles.
Claire	405
Lesser Slave	480

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Atlin	343
Babine	306
Kootenay	221
Stuart	221
Teslin	245

MANITOBA.

Dauphin	196
St. Martin	125
Shoal	102
Swan	121

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Aberdeen	515
Apiskigamish	392
Aylmer	612
Baker	1,029
Clearwater	478
Clinton-Colden	674
Dubawnt	1,654
Etawney	625
Garry	980
Granville	392
Lac la Gras	674

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

	Area sq. miles.
Island	551
Kamapiskan	411
Mackay	980
Maguse	490
Lac la Martre	1,225
Mishikamau	613
Moose	552
Payne	747
South Indian	1,531
Yathkyed	858

NOVA SCOTIA.

Br .s d'Or	230

ONTARIO.

Abitibi	356
Erie	10,000
Huron	24,200
Nipigon	1,730
Nipissing	330
Ontario	7,260
Rainy	324
St. Clair	445
Seul	392
Simcoe	300
Superior	31,800

QUEBEC.

Ashuanipi	319
Attikonak	331
Champlain	400
Melville	1,298
Mistassini	975
Mistassinis	206
St. Francis	83
St. John	250
St. Louis	57
St. Peter	130
Temiskaming	117

SASKATCHEWAN.

Athabaska	2,842
Buffalo	281
Cree	407
Lac la Plonge	383
Reindeer	2,437
Rouge	384
Wollaston	906

YUKON.

Kluane	184

THE INDIANS OF CANADA.

There are still living in Canada many representatives of the original inhabitants, but the redskins have been completely submerged by the palefaces who supplanted them, and the original lords of the forest are now the wards of a nation that has grown up within the very borders of their former domain.

The early history of the North American Indians is lost in the obscurity of tradition, and it is only from the beginning of the XVII century that we begin to have any exact knowledge concerning them. As a result of information obtained by explorers, traders, settlers, and missionaries, we are now able to divide the whole race, at least so far as it is represented in Canada, into a number of more or less clearly-defined tribes or groups of tribes.

In the Eastern part of the country there were two of these main groups, the Algonquins, and the Huron-Iroquois. Each of these was again subdivided into a number of lesser branches, differing from each other to some extent in language and customs.

THE ALGONQUINS.

The Algonquins proper, on the first settlement of Europeans in Canada, occupied an extensive domain along the north bank of the St. Lawrence river. At the present time the entire nation does not number more than 600 souls. In a larger sense, and according to more common use, the name Algonquin is applied to the great family or stock of Indians which occupied all the country from the Mississippi to the Atlantic north of the Ohio, and southeastward to Cape Fear, but excluding the Iroquois and a few other tribes. To this stock belong many tribes including the Delawares, the Shawnees, the Ojibiways or Chippewas, the Pottawatamies and the Ottawas, the Micmacs of Nova Scotia, the Etchemins of New Brunswick, the Montagnais and Abenaquis of Quebec, the Nipissings of the far north, and farther west the Crees, the Saulteaux, the Cheyennes, and the confederation of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans. The Cree language is the typical language of this race.

THE HURON-IROQUOIS.

The Huron-Iroquois had reached a fairly high level in the aboriginal social scale. They lived in a definite tract of country, had a certain amount of political organization, and to some extent were tillers of the soil. The Algonquins on the other hand were nomads and hunters, and quite innocent of all ideas of agriculture, of political affairs, or of a permanent abode.

THE IROQUOIS.

The Iroquois were a strong confederation of different tribes. At the beginning of the XVII century they included the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, being known then as the Five Nations. In 1715 they were joined by a related tribe, the Tuscaroras, and from that time they became known as the Six Nations. The confederation was found by the earliest settlers in possession of the greater part of what is now the State of New York, but by the end of the XVII century all the tribes between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River, and from the St. Lawrence to the Tennessee, had been brought under its influence. With the Dutch, and afterwards with the English the Iroquois generally maintained friendly relations, even taking sides with their allies during the American Revolution. To the French on the other hand they were bitterly hostile, and their enmity had an important effect in checking the growth of French influence in North America. After the Revolution the Mohawks crossed into Canada under the leadership of Joseph Brant (Thayendanega) and are now settled on two reservations in Western Ontario. The Cayugas are scattered, and some hundreds only of the Tuscaroras found a home among the Mohawks. Most

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

of the Oneidas are still at Green Bay, Wisconsin, most of the Senecas in Western New York State, while the Onondagas still hold their beautiful valley near Syracuse, N. Y. The Iroquois at their strongest probably never had more than four thousand active warriors, and yet in warfare they were by far the greatest of the Indian Tribes. In the long struggle between English and French for supremacy in North America, it was the red hand of the Iroquois that swayed the balance of power. In modern life one branch of the Iroquois, the Mohawks, have taken a high rank, being able to boast among their numbers such names as those of Dr. Oronhyatekha, the great organizer of the Foresters, Joseph Brant, and Pauline Johnson, the authoress.

THE HURONS.

The Hurons belonged to the same great family as the Iroquois, and had a number of the same characteristics. They possessed the same courage, but not the same aggressive qualities. In the early part of the XVII century the Hurons numbered about 30,000 persons, living in twenty-five villages within a small territory near Georgian Bay. They met destruction by means of disease and famine, and at the hands of the ruthless Iroquois confederacy. After 1680 they practically disappeared from view, and in 1693 the French removed the few survivors to Jeune Lorette, near Quebec, where a few hundred descendants still are to be found. These, however, are for the most part by no means pure-blooded Hurons.

THE DAKOTAS OR SIOUX.

This tribe seems to have come from the same stock as the Iroquois, as they strongly resemble them in physique and in disposition. They are a hardy, cruel nation, and further resemble the Iroquois in being a confederacy. There are also some similarities of language. Up till 1861 the tribe lived chiefly in the "land of the Dakotas." In that year the terrible Sioux massacres took place, and this led to a large migration of the tribe to the north of the line. These immigrants have settled down to a fairly civilized life. Most of them are good farmers, and a good number of them have embraced the white man's religion. One branch of the tribe came up to the Assiniboine district long before the arrival of the white man, as the result of a feud in the nation. These became known as the Assiniboines and have long been friendly both with Crees and with Sioux. On the huge brown sandstone cliffs of the Souris River there are still to be seen many pictorial records wrought by this tribe.

CHIPPEWAYANS, ATHABASCANS, OR TINNEH.

This tribe, who must not be confounded with the Chippewas, live chiefly to the north of the Crees, in the region stretching west from Hudson Bay to the Rockies. Farther down, a branch called the Sarcees border on the territory of the Blackfeet, and indeed some tribes of the Athabascan people are said to be found as far south as New Mexico. The Chippewayans differ from most of the other Indians in that they have not the same intensely black hair and piercing eyes. They are sober in their habits, timid in disposition, and are fond of travelling.

THE INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There are a great many different tribes of Indians in British Columbia, and the great racial variety they show is quoted in support of the theory that our Indians came first from Asia or the islands lying between Asia and North America. One of the most famous tribes in British Columbia is that of the Haidas. This tribe occupies the Queen Charlotte Islands, and part of the adjoining mainland. In number they exceed six thousand, and they have long been famous because of their totem poles. Other tribes are the Tsimiahs, a branch of the Haidas, the Nutkas, the Selishes or Flatheads, and the Shushwaps. The Chinooks, near the mouth of the Columbia River, were

once a very powerful people, but are now almost extinct. Their language was combined with French and English into the famous Chinook Jargon, which became the trade language for all that part of the country. There is a notable physical difference between the Indians of the hills in British Columbia, and those of the coast. The latter, living chiefly on fish, are dwarfed and spiritless, while the former, living more on flesh, are noted for their independence and their athletic skill.

THE INDIANS OF THE YUKON.

In the Yukon district there are several races, the Tahl-tan, Tagish, and Taku Indians in the Interior, and the Thlinkit tribe on the coast. Along the Mackenzie River are to be found the Slaves, Dog-ribs, Chippewayans, and Yellowknives, who are all of the same race, the Thicannies or Sicannies, who belong more distantly to the same stock, and the Loucheux or Koochin Indians, still more distantly connected with the main branch of Chippewayans.

THE ESKIMOS OR INNUITS.

In the northerly districts of Canada, within the Arctic circle for the most part, are to be found the longest established of the aboriginal inhabitants, the Eskimos. This name has been given to them in derision by the Algonquins, and signifies "raw-meat-eaters." They inhabit a large stretch of country, including the coast of Labrador, the banks of the Coppermine River, the Arctic shores, and the Alaskan Peninsula. They dress in sealskin, live in snow-huts, and travel from place to place in sledges. The general impression is that they are dwarfed in stature, but this is erroneous, as it is only their extreme stoutness that gives them their stunted appearance. Their chief forms of food are the seal, the walrus, and the reindeer. A peace-loving, clever, and yet somewhat gross people, they display remarkable skill in fashioning out of walrus tusks and whalebone, the only materials at their disposal, a great variety of instruments, utensils and ornaments.

The first census of the Indians, taken in 1871 gave them a population of 102,358. By 1901 they had dwinled to a total of 93,454, but of recent years they have again been on the increase, and the figures for 1906 show that there are now over 109,000 in the country. The rate of increase in the older provinces is more than enough to offset the decrease in the new.

Of the total number of Indians in Canada, only about twenty thousand are outside the treaty limits and of nomadic habits of life. The great majority have been placed on reservations by the Government of the Dominion. Like an army they have been, and indeed many of them still are clothed and fed at the expense of the country. Most of them are now however partially self-supporting, and some of them entirely so. The more advanced and prosperous possess the electoral franchise and prize it highly. The majority would not know the significance of a vote.

Indian affairs are administered by the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa. This is a subdivision of the Interior Department, and is under the superintendence of Mr. Frank Pedley, who acts through a number of Indian Agencies scattered through the country. An important feature of the work done among the Indians has been the establishment of something like 300 schools, where the sons of the red men are given a good elementary education and taught some useful calling. These schools, including day, board and industrial institutions, are conducted by the Roman Catholics, the Anglicans, the Methodists and the Presbyterians. Over fifty per cent of the Canadian Indians who profess Christianity belong to the Roman Catholic church. Pagans include in round numbers a little over ten per cent of the population. The remainder belong to the Protestant denominations already mentioned and to the Baptists.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

BEGINNINGS OF THINGS CANADIAN.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN CANADA.

The first permanent settlement in what is now the Dominion of Canada was made in 1605 at Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia. The little settlement was planted by a French nobleman named de Monts, and associated with him was Samuel de Champlain, who three years later founded the City of Quebec.

FIRST PARLIAMENTS IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

The old Province of Quebec which to that time comprised the present province of Quebec and the greater part of what is now the province of Ontario, was divided into Upper and Lower Canada by the Constitutional Act of 1791, the boundary between the two provinces being practically the same as that now separating the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under this act also a legislature was given each province. The first assembly for Upper Canada met at Newark (now Niagara), in September 17, 1792. The very first act of the first Upper Canadian Parliament introduced English law as the rule of decision in all matters relating to "property and civil rights." Trial by jury was also provided for. After a short session of four weeks, during which eight acts in all were passed, the Assembly was prorogued by Lieut.-Governor Simcoe. The first parliament of Lower Canada met at Quebec on December 17, 1792. It contained fifty members in the assembly of whom fifteen were English-speaking. It was at once resolved that both the English and the French languages should be used in the proceedings of the House. The session was marked by a Quaker Toleration Act. A bill against slavery was introduced, but it failed to pass. In 1800, the Court of King's Bench in Montreal held slavery in Lower Canada to be illegal. In 1793 an act was passed in Upper Canada putting an end to slavery in that province.

FIRST ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP.

The first ship to cross the Atlantic Ocean wholly propelled by steam was the Royal William, built by a joint stock company at the yard of Campbell & Black in Quebec in 1830-31. The designer of the ship and superintendent of its construction was Mr. James Goudie, who was born in Quebec in 1809 and died in 1892. The ship was launched in the spring of 1831, was towed up the St. Lawrence River to Montreal to receive her machinery, and, on being fitted for sea, her first voyage was made to Halifax, N. S. For a time she traded between Quebec, Halifax and Boston, and on August 5, 1832, she left Quebec for London. She called at Pictou, N. S., to receive coal and overhaul machinery, and started again from Pictou on August 18 with 7 passengers and a light cargo. She encountered a terrific gale on the Banks of Newfundland, which disabled one of her engines. The passage from Pictou to London occupied 25 days. Ten days after her arrival in London she was chartered by the Portuguese Government, and in the following year was sold to Spain. She was then converted into a war ship and named the Isabel Sigunda. Among the original owners were the three brothers, Joseph, Henry and Samuel Cunard, of Halifax, N. S., the founders of the famous Cunard Line.

FIRST RAILWAY IN CANADA.

The first railway in Canada was the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway, which ran from Laprairie on the St. Lawrence River, eight miles above Montreal, to St. Johns, on the Richelieu, a distance of 14½ miles. "The company of proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway," was incorporated on February 25, 1832, but work was not begun until 1835. On July 21, 1836, the first train was run over the road. A few days before an

accident had happened to the little engine, and it was deemed advisable to attach to it only two of the passenger cars, while the others were drawn each by two horses. Some three hundred persons, including the Earl of Gosford and other high officials were present by invitation of the directors, to take their first trip over a Canadian railway. Next day, when the engine had been repaired it effected the journey to St. Johns, with two passengers and two loaded freight cars, in forty-five minutes, and returned in thirty. The rolling stock of the road consisted of the engine, of from five to six tons, four passenger cars each carrying eight persons and twenty freight cars, capable of conveying about ten tons each. The engine cost $7,500, and the cars $5,000. The cost of the road itself was estimated at $[illegible]. The rails were of wood, with flat iron spiked to them, and as far as any degree of smooth conveyance was concerned, similar conditions, to-day, would by no means suit twentieth century requirements. The first railway line constructed in the United States was from Boston, Mass., to Quincy, four miles in length, opened in April 17, 1827.

FIRST TELEGRAPH WIRE IN CANADA.

The first telegraph wire strung in the Dominion of Canada was put up by the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catharines Telegraph Company in 1847. It was a simple uninsulated wire. In the same year a line connected Montreal and Quebec. In 1848 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were supplied with their first telegraph communication. The first electric telegraph office was opened in St. John, N.B., in 1849, the first month's receipts being $56.00.

FIRST TELEPHONE IN CANADA.

The first telephone line erected in Canada was an experimental one, from the residence of Prof. Grahame Bell's father in Brantford, Ont., to the residence of Rev. T. Henderson in the same city. The first telephone working any distance was one set up by Prof. Grahame Bell between Paris, Ont., and Brantford, Ont. The battery was in Toronto, some 60 or 70 miles away from Paris. The first commercial telephone was established in Hamilton in 1877.

FIRST ELECTRIC CARS IN CANADA.

Electricity was first used as a motive power in Canada in 1883, when a short piece of track was laid on the grounds of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The following year produced the first practical road. In 1885 the track was lengthened, and the overhead wire and trolley arm used. In 1891 the possibility of combating the snow was successfully demonstrated by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company. Montreal followed in 1892, and Quebec in 1897.

ORIGIN OF CANADIAN PLACE NAMES.

The origin of the name Canada has given rise to a good many theories, of which five deserve notice. One derivation says it comes from the Algonquin word *canada*, meaning "welcome", which the Indians are said to have used when they first saw Cartier. A second theory gives the source of the word as the Indian term *Canatha*, meaning a collection of huts, being the word applied by the Algonquins to their chief town. Thirdly, it is sometimes said to be derived from the Spanish word *Acanada*, meaning "there is nothing there", indicating that the coasts showed no sign of gold to the Spaniards who entered the gulf. Fourthly, it is claimed by some that the word comes from the Portuguese *Canada*, meaning "narrow passage", the passage in this instance being the river St. Lawrence. A fifth derivation would take as the origin of the name the Basque word *Canada*, which simply means "canal." This gives a theory akin to the fourth. The second theory is that generally accepted, but Mr. George Johnson, until recently Dominion

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Statistician, in an article in Mr. Hopkins' Cyclopedia of Canada, declares himself in favour of the fourth and fifth theories.

CALGARY.

Calgary was named after Calgary, Mull Island, Argyleshire, by Colonel McLeod of the North West Mounted Police, when establishing the station.

EDMONTON.

Edmonton takes its name from a suburb of London in which the Governor of Hudson's Bay resided at the date of the founding of Fort Edmonton.

HALIFAX.

Halifax was so named in 1749 after Lord Halifax, who had been largely instrumental in securing the establishment of a garrison in the town. Previous to 1749 the name of the place was *Chebucto*, an Indian word signifying "greatest of havens."

LACHINE.

Lachine, at the foot of Lake St. Louis, was so named in derision after the failure of La Salle's attempt to reach China by means of the Laurentian water ways. The French name for China is "la Chine."

LONDON.

London got its name from Governor Simcoe when he tried to establish a sort of second England in Ontario, and duplicated a number of English names in the district.

MONTREAL.

Montreal takes its name from the mountain which rises behind it. This was named Mont Royal (Royal Mount or Mount Royal) by Jacques Cartier. It is claimed by some that the present form is due to Portuguese influence, indeed that it is the Portuguese form, but it is stated by competent authorities that the form is that of a dialect of French spoken in the centre of France.

MANITOBA.

Manitoba derives its name from an Indian word signifying the "Strait of the Spirit."

NIAGARA.

Niagara is an Indian word which signifies "Thunder of water."

OTTAWA.

Ottawa was originally called "Byton," after Colonel By, B.E., who founded the town in 1827. It was incorporated a city, and its name changed to Ottawa in 1854, and in 1858 was selected by Queen Victoria as the capital of the Dominion. Two origins of the name Ottawa are given. According to the Rev. M. Belcourt, and old time missionary, it comes from an Indian name *Ottawak*, meaning "those who have ears," given to a tribe of Algonquins because of their practice of splitting their earS and inserting pieces of skin or cloth, which operation, we are informed, "rendered the ears very large." According to Father Arnaud, Ottawa comes from the Indian name *Ottaouis* or *Ottaouets*, meaning "the place of boiling waters."

QUEBEC.

Quebec comes from the Indian word *Kebec*, which means "a narrow strait", and if we accept the fourth or fifth derivation of the name Canada, Quebec and Canada mean the same thing, the former being the native word, and the latter the European.

QU'APPELLE.

Qu'Appelle is a name which often causes a little wonder. The old Indian name was *Catabuysepu*, signifying the "river that calls." The French form "Qu'Appelle" is a direct translation of this.

St. John.

St. John, N. B., gets its name from the river St. John, which was discovered by Champlain and DeMonts on 24th June, 1604, St. John Baptist's day.

Toronto.

Toronto is an Indian word for "Trees in the water". Dr. S. E. Dawson explains that "In the old days long before Toronto was settled the island in front of it was covered with trees and as approached from the water in a canoe the trees seemed to rise immediately out of the water—the land, as you know, is very low. The meaning is beyond question for the best scholars in the Iroquois time have so explained it.

"I may add, however, that Dr. Canniff of Toronto holds the opinion that it means Place of meeting, which is certainly very far fetched and without any authority in the Indian language."

Victoria.

Victoria, B. C., was originally known as *Camosun*, the old Indian name. Later, under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company, it became Fort Camosun. Then it became in turn Fort Albert and Fort Victoria, finally shedding the first part of the name, and appearing, as at the present day, as Victoria.

Vancouver.

Vancouver gets its name from Captain George Vancouver, an officer of the British navy, who visited the Pacific coast and made explorations there in and about 1792.

Winnipeg.

Winnipeg is named after Lake Winnipeg, which is an Indian word for muddy water. The lake is unusually turbid owing to frequent storms. Winnepegosis is a diminutive form.

POLITICAL.

EFFECT OF SOVEREIGN'S DEATH UPON PARLIAMENT.

Neither in Great Britain nor in Canada is Parliament dissolved by the death of the Sovereign though this was formerly the case in both countries. In Queen Anne's reign the rule in Great Britain that Parliament was dissolved by the death of the Sovereign was relaxed, and Parliament was permitted to sit for six months afterwards; and this restriction was swept away by the Reform Act of 1867. In 1820 the Legislature of Lower Canada was dissolved by the death of George III., and in 1830 by the death of George IV. In 1843 the Legislature of Canada passed an act providing that "no Parliament of this province, summoned or called by our Sovereign Lady the Queen, or her heirs and successors, shall determine or be dissolved by the demise of the Crown, but shall continue to meet notwithstanding such demise." This act was re-enacted in the first session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and is contained in Chapter II, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Similar legislation exists in all the provinces with respect to Provincial Legislatures.

FRENCH LANGUAGE IN PARLIAMENT.

The use of the French language in Parliament is provided for in the British North America Act. Section 133 of the act reads as follows: "Either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the Houses of Parliament of Canada, and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec; and both these languages shall be used in the res-

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

pective records and journals of those Houses.....The acts of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both these languages." In Parliament all motions, bills, etc., are printed in both languages, so, too, are the journals, the statistics and the reports of the debates.

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES.

Members of Parliament enjoy certain personal privileges, most of which are long established, both in Canada and in Great Britain, and have received the sanction of years of usage. Members are protected in their attendance on parliament, and guaranteed against all restraint and intimidation in the discharge of their duties. This privilege continues in full force, whether a member is absent with or without leave of the House, and only cease when the member resigns, accepts an office of emolument, or is expelled. The privilege has always been held to protect members from arrest and imprisonment under civil process, but it is not claimed for an indictable offence. The privileges of exemption from serving as jurors, or attending as witnesses, during a session of parliament are well established. Though members cannot be compelled to attend as jurors, yet the House may give leave of absence to members to attend elsewhere as witnesses, when it is shown that the public interest will not suffer. Among the most important privileges enjoyed by members of Parliament is that of perfect freedom of speech—a privilege long recognized and confirmed as part of the law of the land in Great Britain and in all other parts of the empire enjoying representative institutions. Consequently, this privilege secures to every member an immunity from prosecutions for anything said or done by him, as a representative, in the exercise of the functions of his office, whether it be in the House itself, or in one of its committees.

PETITIONING PARLIAMENT.

Under the constitution of Canada every person has a right to petition Parliament in respectful language on any question with which Parliament has the right to deal. Such petitions are presented by a member in his place in the House or in the Senate, as the case may be, and must be signed by the person petitioning on the same sheet containing the prayer of the petition. If there are more than three petitioners, then the names of three at least must appear on the sheet having the prayer. The petition itself may be printed in English or French. No papers can be attached to the petition; no words can be rubbed out or written between the lines. Every petition to either House should begin with the words:

"To the Honourable the Senate (or House of Commons as the case may be), in Parliament assembled."

"The petition of the undersigned humbly showeth."

Then follows the nature of the petition. The conclusion should be a prayer, or statement shortly summing up the previous part in these words:

"Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your Honourable House will—(here the object of the petition should be summed up). The concluding part of the prayer is: "And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray." Then come the signatures. In case the petitioner requires a money grant from the Government he should address his petition not to Parliament, which cannot receive such petitions, but "To His Excellency the Governor-General in Council." Parliament cannot receive a petition asking for a grant of money.

VOTING BY BALLOT.

Voting by ballot in elections for members of the Canadian House of Commons was introduced by an act passed in 1874. At that time the government of the late Alexander Mackenzie was in office at Ottawa. Under the federal election law, there is no number on the ballot paper itself, but

there is on the counterfoil or small square of blank paper which is detached from the ballot paper before the latter is placed in the ballot box. Upon entering a poll for the purpose of voting, the elector receives from the deputy-returning officer a blank ballot paper. On the face of the ballot paper are the names and descriptions of the candidates, and opposite each name is a circular white space in a black square. On the back of the ballot the deputy-returning officer writes his initials. Attached to the ballot paper is the counterfoil, but almost separated from the ballot paper by perforation. On the back of the counterfoil is the number of the ballot paper. After the elector has marked his ballot, the law says he "shall then fold up such ballot paper so that the initials on the back can be seen without opening it, and hand it to the deputy-returning officer, who shall, without unfolding it, ascertain by examining his initials and the number upon the counterfoil that it is the same which he furnished to the elector, and shall then immediately, and in the presence of the elector, place the ballot paper in the ballot box."

NATURALIZATION IN CANADA

The law respecting the naturalization of aliens in Canada is contained in chapter 113 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. This Act provides that any alien, who is of the full age of twenty-one years, and not an idiot, lunatic, or married woman, may become a British subject as a Canadian, by taking the oath of allegiance as under, and also an oath that he intends to remain in Canada. He must have resided in Canada for not less than three years, or been in the service of the Government of Canada or any of the provinces of Canada for not less than three years. The naturalization of an alien confers upon him the municipal, provincial, and parliamentary franchise, but before being able to exercise his right of franchise in a provincial or municipal election such naturalized citizen would have to fulfil the conditions as to provincial and municipal qualifications for voters of the franchise act of the province in which he happened to be residing.

The Oath of Allegiance.

The schedule to the naturalization act, gives the oath of allegiance, which reads as follows: "I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII., as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominion of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said Kingdom, and that I will defend him to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his person, crown and dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, his heirs and successors all treasons or traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against him, or any of them, and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation. So help me God."

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.

Previous to 1897, the amount of superannuation payable to an employe of the Canadian Civil Service on retiring was arrived at by dividing the average amount of his salary for the three preceding years by fifty, and multiplying the sum by the number of years the person had been in the service, up to thirty-five. Ten years of service was the minimum time upon which superannuation could be granted. In this way it would be possible for an official who had served thirty-five years to secure on retirement thirty-five fiftieths of this average salary for the three years preceding. In 1897 the Act was amended and under the present system five per cent. is withheld

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

from month to month as salary payments are made. These sums bear interest at four per cent, and are compounded semi-annually. The amount which has accumulated to the credit of the official at the time of retirement or death, whichever first occurs, is then payable. Officials appointed previous to 1897 were permitted to come under the new arrangement if it was their desire to do so.

THE GREAT SEAL OF CANADA.

By command of the Crown the Government of the Dominion of Canada has authority to use a special great seal, composed of the royal effigy, with appropriate armorial surroundings and a combination of the arms of the four provinces that first entered into a federal union. This seal, in accordance with the usages of the English law, is the emblem of the royal authority in Canada. It is affixed to proclamations summoning, proroguing

and dissolving parliament; to writs of election; commissions of lieutenant-governors, judges, members of the privy council, departmental ministers, speakers and members of the senate, chief clerks of the two houses, deputy ministers, and numerous other public officers; and in short to all official and executive acts of the Queen, done under the authority of the governor general in council. All documents bearing the great seal must be countersigned by a crown officer or secretary of state.

GOVERNOR-GENERALS OATHS OF OFFICE.

The following are the oaths of office taken by the Governor-General of Canada:

(1) "You shall well and truly execute the office and trust of Governor-General of Canada and the territories depending thereon, and duly and impartially administer justice therein. So help you God."

(2) "You shall well and truly execute the office of Keeper of the Great Seal of His Majesty, Dominion of Canada, according to the best of your knowledge and ability. So help you God."

GRIT AND TORY.

The use of the word Grit as the name of a political party had its origin in Ontario more than a half a century ago, when the province was known as Upper Canada and when the political issues were almost wholly different from those of the present time. At that time the administration of United Canada was known as the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry, and its supporters were generally known as the Reformers. The Ministry proved too conservative for the most ardent reformers in both provinces. By the year 1850 two new parties had become distinctively developed, the "Clear Grits" in Upper Canada, and the "Parti Rouge" in Lower Canada. The "Clear Grits" were the radical wing of the Reform party. Years went by and the political issues changed as well as the men who fought the political battles. Confederation broadened the field of Canadian public life. Upper Canada became the Province of Ontario, and the Reform or Grit party, uniting with the Reformers of the other provinces, became known as the Liberal party.

The word Tory is said to be derived from the Irish Toiridhe, "a purser," a name first given to certain bands of outlaws, half robber, half insurgent, who harassed the English settlements in Ireland. It is used in this sense in Irish state papers of 1666. About 1679, the time of Oates's plot, it began to be applied as a term of approach to the Cavalier or Court party, as supposed abettors of that trumped-up conspiracy. Oliver Heywood's Diaries refer, under the date of October 24, 1681, to "the ranters calling themselves Tories, an Irish title for outlaw persons," which shows that the nick name was soon adopted by one of the two great political parties in Great Britain—the adherents, namely, of the ancient constitution of England without change, supporters of regal, ecclesiastical, and aristocratical authority. "Their prejudice," said Dr. Johnson, "is for establishment while that of Whigs is for innovation." As Whig has been largely superseded by Liberal, so, since 1830, has Tory been superseded by Conservative.

POSITION AND DUTIES OF THE PREMIER.

In the British system of responsible Parliamentary Government which we enjoy in Canada the members of a Cabinet only occupy office while they retain the confidence of a majority of the members of the House of Commons, and a majority of the Cabinet necessarily sit in that body though there is always a certain representation in the Senate. The Ministry is practically a committee of the two houses. The head of the ministry, known as the Premier or Prime Minister, is the leader of the party in power, who, from his commanding ability and influence, is in a position to lead the House and control the Government of the country. His title of Premier originates from the fact that he is first called upon by the sovereign, or in Canada by the Governor-General, the representative of the sovereign, to form a Ministry. The moment he is entrusted with this high responsibility it is for him to choose such members of his party as are likely to bring strength to his Government as a political body, and capacity to the Administration of Public Affairs. The Governor-General, on his recommendation, appoints these men to the Ministry. As a rule, on all matters of important public policy, the communication between the Cabinet and the Governor-General takes place through the Premier, its official head. Every Minister, however, has a right to communicate with the Governor-General on ordinary departmental matters. If the Premier dies or resigns, the Cabinet is dissolved, and the Ministers can only hold office until a new Premier is called to the public council by the representative of the Crown, that is, by the Governor-General. It is for the new Premier then to ask them to retain office, or to accept their resignation. In case a Government is defeated in Parliament, the Premier must either resign or else convince the Governor-General that he is entitled to a dissolution or general election on the ground that the vote of censure in the House of Commons does not represent the sentiment of the country.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

EDUCATIONAL.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The late Cecil Rhodes, in his desire to foster an appreciation of the advantages which would result from the union of the English-speaking people throughout the world, and to encourage in students from the United States an attachment to the country from which they had originally sprung, directed in his will that a part of his fortune be applied for the creation of a certain number of colonial and American scholarships covering a three-years course at Oxford University. By a codicil he established a number of German scholarships for the reason that "a good understanding between England, Germany and the United States of America will secure the peace of the world, and educational relationships form the strongest tie." So that the student who shall be elected to the scholarship shall not be merely a bookworm, regard is to be had not only to his literary and scholastic attainments, but also to "his fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football and the like; his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for the protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship; and his exhibition during school days of a moral force of character, and of instincts to lead and take an interest in his schoolmates, for those latter attributes will be likely in after life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim." It is also directed that "no student shall be qualified or disqualified on account of his race or religious opinions." The colonial and American scholarships are of the yearly value of £300, and the German £250. The colonial scholarships are allotted as follows: Nine to Rhodesia, 12 to Cape Colony, 3 to Natal, 18 to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 6 to Canada, 4 to Newfoundland, 3 to Bermuda, and 3 to Jamaica. For the United States there are two for each State and Territory in the Union, and for Germany fifteen in all, five in each of the three years after the founder's death.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FUND.

The purpose of the Carnegie Foundation Fund, as originally announced, was "to establish retiring pensions for teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in Canada, the United States and Newfoundland, and for the purpose of aiding the cause of education and removing a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid, and yet one of the highest of all professions." The purposes of the fund have since been further enlarged to provide for the care and maintenance of the widows and families of said teachers, and to make benefactions to charitable and educational institutions. The amount of the benefaction is $10,000,000. The trustees of the fund, twenty-five in number, include the heads of the leading universities in the United States, and Dr. William Peterson, principal of McGill University, Montreal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

McGill University owes its origin to private endowment. On December 19th, 1813, the Hon. James McGill died, leaving his Burnside estate and the sum of $50,000 in money to found a college in a provincial university, the erection of which had already been provided for by the British Government. The property was to be put in the hands of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning on condition that the Institution should, within ten years after the testator's decease, erect and establish on his Burnside estate "an University or College, for the purposes of education and the

advancement of learning in this Province," and that the college, or one of the colleges, in the University, if established, should "be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of McGill College." Owing to opposition in certain quarters and to the refusal by the Legislature to make the grants of land and money which had been promised, the proposed establishment of the provincial university by the British Government was abandoned. The Royal Institution, however, secured a charter in 1821, and prepared to take possession of the McGill estate, but it was not till 1829 that it was surrendered to them. Commencing then the work of teaching with two faculties, Arts and Medicine, the record of the first thirty years of the University's existence is an unbroken tale of financial embarrassment and administrative difficulties. The charter was cumbrous and unwieldy, and the University, with the exception of its medical faculty, became almost extinct. But after thirty years several gentlemen undertook the responsibility of its renovation, and, in 1852, an amended charter was secured. The Governor-General of Canada for the time being, Sir Edmund Head, became interested in its fortunes, and in 1855, with the advent of a new Principal, an era of progress and prosperity began, which has continued up to the present time. In the spring of 1907 the University was unfortunate in having two of the finest buildings, worth nearly $1,500,000, destroyed by fire, but in the autumn the work of rebuilding had been so energetically pushed forward that courses were resumed without interruption. The number of students in attendance averages about 1,250, while the value of college property, funds, etc., is considerably over $6,000,000.

The following are the chief officers of the University :

Chancellor,	Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Principal,	Wm. Peterson, M.A., LL.D., C.M.G.
Secretary and Bursar,	Walter Vaughan.
Registrar,	J. A. Nicholson, M.A.

McGill University of British Columbia :—

President,	Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, Vancouver, B.C.
Principal,	G. E. Robinson, B.A., Vancouver, B.C.
Secretary,	W. P. Argue, B.A., Vancouver, B.C.
Registrar,	Lemuel Robertson, M.A., Vancouver, B.C.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The charter for a college at or near York (Toronto), to be called King's College, and to be endowed with a grant of Government lands, was granted in 1827, but owing to the difficulty of realising a substantial annual revenue from the endowment, and also to the strongly sectarian terms of the charter, it was found impossible at the outset to organize the institution. The sectarian clauses of the charter having been abolished in 1837, the University of King's College was at last organized, and lectures were commenced in 1843. In 1849 the constitution was remodelled, and the name was changed to that of "The University of Toronto." In 1853 another reorganization took place, and the functions of the institution were divided between the University of Toronto, an examining body, and University College, a teaching body. Since then two theological colleges have entered into federation with the University—Victoria University (Methodist) and the University of Trinity College (Anglican). The following institutions are now affiliated with the University : The School of Practical Science, the Ontario Agricultural College, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, the Ontario Veterinary College and the Toronto College of Music. The University grants degrees in all the courses given by these institutions. There are now faculties of Arts, Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education and Forestry. The number of students in attendance at the University is well over 3,000 : the endowment is $3,800,000,

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Following are the chief officers of the University of Toronto :

President,	Robt, A. Falconer, M.A., LL.D., D. Litt, D.D.
Vice President,	R. Ramsay Wrigh. M.A., LL.D.
Registrar,	James Brebner, B.A.
Bursar,	F. A. Mouré Esq.
Principal of University College,	Maurice Hutton, M.A., LL.D.
Registrar of University College,	Malcolm W. Wallace, B.A., Bh. D.
President of Victoria College,	Rev. N. Burwash, S.T.D., LL.D.
Registrar of Victoria College,	A. R. Bain. M.A., LL.D.
Provost of Trinity College,	Rev. J. C. S. Macklem, M.A., D.D., LLD.
Registrar of Trinity College,	A. H. Young, M.A.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, ONT.

Queen's University was founded by the Canadian branch of the Church of Scotland, the charter being obtained in 1841 and work being commenced in the following year. In 1854 the Medical Faculty was established, and in 1870 a system of co-education was inaugurated for some subjects, the full academic course being granted to women in 1878. In 1868, owing to the failure of the Commercial Bank and the withdrawal of the government grant the University passed through a crisis which came near to checking its career entirely, but with the help of private subcriptions it continued to exist until 1874, when it was re-organized and from which time it has been in a flourishing condition. The average annual attendance of students is now over 1000.

The chief officials of the University are as follows ;

Chancellor,	Sir Sandford Fleming, C.E., K.C.M.G., LL. D.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,	Very Rev. Daniel Miner Gordon, M.A., D.D.
Vice-Principal,	John Watson, M. A., LL. D.
Registrar,	George Y. Chown, B.A.
Dean of the Faculty of Science,	Nathan F. Dupuis, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,	J. C. Connelly, M.A., M.D.

In close affiliation with Queen's University is the School of Mining, of which Professor Dupuis is the Dean of Faculty. This was founded in 1893 and has a separate board of governors.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

Bishop's College was constituted a University by Royal Charter in 1853, being empowered to confer degrees in Arts, Divinity, Law and Medicine. The government of the institution is largely in the hands of the Bishops of the English Church in the Province of Quebec.

The officers of the University are as follows :

Chancellor,	John Hamilton, Esq., M.A., D.C.L.
Vice-Chancellor,	Rev. Principal Parrock, M.A., LL.D.
Registrar,	F. W. Frith, Esq., M. A.
Dean of the Faculty of Arts,	The Rev. Principal Parrock.
Dean of the Faculty of Divinity,	The Rev. F. J. B. Allnatt. D.D., D.C.L.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC.

Laval University was founded by the Roman Catholic Seminary of Quebec in accordance with a Royal Charter granted in 1852. In 1876 Pope Pius IX accorded to the institution the full privileges of a Catholic University. In 1876 a branch was opened in Montreal, and in 1889 this offshoot of the main university became practically independent. In both branches there are four Faculties, those of Theology, Arts, Law and Medicine.

The chief officers are as follows :

Cardinal Protector,	His Eminence Girolamo-Maria Gotti, Rome.
Visitor and Apostolic Chancellor,	His Grace Mgr. Louis-Nazaire Begin, Archbishop of Quebec.
Apostolic Vice-Chancellor,	His Grace Mgr. Paul-Louis-Napoléon Bruchési, Archbishop of Montreal.
Rector,	Mgr. Olivier-E. Mathieu.
Vice-Rector at Montreal,	M. Gaspard Dauth (Canon).
Secretary and Moderator,	M. Ph.-J. Fillion.
Secretary at Montreal,	M. J.-A. Curotte.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

The University of Ottawa, conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, was established and incorporated in 1848 by Bishop Gigues as the "College of Bytown." In 1866 it received the title of College of Ottawa, together with the power of conferring University degrees. In 1889 Pope Leo XIII raised it to the rank of a Catholic University. The courses given embrace theology, law, arts, business, and others. These courses are given in both English and French. The average annual attendance is about 500.

Following is a list of the chief officials :

Rector.	Rev. W. J. Murphy, O.M.I.
Vice-Rector,	Rev. A. Poli, O.M.I.
Secretary,	Rev. J. P. Fallon, O.M.I
Prefect of Studies,	Rev. R. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I.
Prefect of Discipline,	Rev. J. A. Fortier, O.M.I.
Bursar,	Rev. O. Cornellier, O.M.I.
Apostolic Chancellor,	His Grace, the Most Reverend J. T. Duhamel, D.D., Archbisop of Otawa.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, HALIFAX, N.S.

Dalhousie College was founded by the Earl of Dalhousie as a non sectarian college in 1818. In 1841 university rights were granted to it, but in 1845 lack of funds forced the college to close for a time. The university was reorganized in 1863, and by the help of generous benefactors it has been enabled to continue with success to the present date. The Faculty of Medicine was organized in 1868, that of Science in 1877, that of Law in 1883, while the School of Mines was established so recently as 1902. About 350 students attend Dalhousie every year. The endowment in about $100,000.

The following are the chief official of the institution :—

President,	Dr. John Forrest.
Chairman of the Board of Governors,	Thomas Ritchie.
Dean of the College,	Professor Howard Murray.
Secretary.	Professor Walter Murray.
Dean of Law Faculty,	Professor Weldon.
Dean of Medical Faculty,	Dr. Sinclair.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N.S.

The University of King's College, Windsor, N.S., is the oldest Colonial University in the British Empire. It was founded by an act of the Provincial Legislature in 1789, was opened in 1790, and received a Royal Charter from King George III in 1802. It is affiliated to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, and confers degrees in Arts, Divinity, Law, Engineering, Science and Medicine. The University, which is open to students of all denominations, numbers among its graduates many distinguished men, including Judge Haliburton ("Sam Slick"); General Inglis, the defender of Lucknow; Bishop Souter, and many others.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

In connection with the University there are two other educational institutions, the Collegiate School (or Academy) which was opened in 1789, and the School of Law at St. John, N. B., established in 1892.

The endowment of the University amounts to $135,000, while the number of students in attendance is 52.

The chief officials of the University are as follows:

Patron,	His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Chancellor.	The Hon. E. J. Hodgson, D.C.L., Master of the Rolls, P. E. I.
Vice-Chancellor and President of the College,	The Rev. C. J. Boulden, M.A., D.C.L.
Vice-President,	The Rev. C. E. Willetts, M.A., D.C.L.
Registrar,	The Rev. Canon Vroom, M.A., D.D., D. C. L.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

In 1828 there was formed in Nova Scotia a society known as the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, and in the following year an Academy was opened at Wolfville. In 1838 the society resolved to found a Collegiate Institution, and Acadia University thus took its rise. From that time both the Academy and the University have continued in spite of occasional financial difficulties, and now there is a third institution known as Acadia Seminary. In all there are seven buildings worth $150,000. The endowment is about $273,000, and the number of pupils and students about 500, of whom 163 are University students.

The chief officers of the University are as follows:

President of the College,	Dr. W. B. Hutchinson.
Chairman of the Board.	Dr. B. H. Eaton.
Secretary and Treasurer.	Dr. A. Cohoon.

MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE, SACKVILLE, N.B.

In 1843 an Academy was established at Sackville, N.B., mainly through the generosity of a merchant named Charles F. Allison. Nineteen years later, in accordance with an act passed in 1858, a degree-conferring institution, with full university powers, was organized as "Mount Allison Wesleyan College." The first class graduated in 1863. By an amendment of the original charter in 1886 this became "The University of Mount Allison College." The University has Faculties of Arts, Theology, and Applied Science. The last named is affiliated with the Science Faculty of McGill University, Montreal. The endowment of the College is $160,000, and the number of students is about 180.

The chief officers of the University are as follows:

President,	David Allison, LL.D.
Secretary and Executive Committee.	G. M. Palmer, M.A.
Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science,	W. W. Andrews, LL.D.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

The Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston, Ont., is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian militia. In fact it is intended to take the place in Canada of the Woolwich and Sandhurst of England, and the West Point of the United States. The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army and the Canadian permanent force, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form a large proportion of the college course. While the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and

sound training in all subjects essential to a general modern scientific education. The object being to give them a training which will equip them for either a military or a civil career. Five commissions in the Imperial regular army and the Canadian permanent army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets. The length of the course is three years, in three terms of nine and a half months' residence each. The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instruction material, and all extras, is from $750 to $800. The annual competitive examination for admission into the college takes place at the headquarters of the several military districts about the second week in May of each year.

The chief officers of the institution are as follows :—

President,	The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence.
Commandant,	Lt.-Col. E. T. Taylor.
Staff Adjutant,	Capt. F. D. Lafferty.
Medical Officer,	Major R. K. Kilborn.
Chairman Board of Visitors,	Major-General Lake.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

In addition to the Royal Military College there are in Canada the following schools of military instruction :—

Cavalry.

Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., St, John's, Que.

Artillery.

Headquarters and Garrison—Quebec, Que.
Field—Kingston, Ont.
Garrison—Halifax, N.S. ; Esquimault, B.C.

Engineers.

Halifax, N.S.

Infantry.

Esquimault, B.C. ; Toronto, Ont. ; Halifax, N.S. ; Winnipeg, Man. ; Quebec, Que. ; London, Ont. ; Fredericton, N.B.

Musketry.

Ottawa, Ont.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

The Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., owes its existence to the generosity of Sir William Macdonald who has expended two million dollars in providing land, buildings and equipments with an additional two millions of an endowment for the maintenance of the work. It is an incorporated College of McGill University by which degrees are conferred. There are included in the College three schools—the School of Agriculture, the School of Household Science and the School for Teachers. In the agricultural courses young men receive a theoretical and practical training in the several branches of agriculture. The household science course for young women gives a training which will make for the improvement and greater enjoyment of home life. The teachers' course affords a thorough training in the art and science of teaching, more especially as it relates to education in the rural districts. The College property consists of 561 acres comprising the main farm of 387 acres, and the small cultures farm and experimental plots of about 175 acres. The productive phase of agriculture receives considerable attention and the products of the farm will be marketed in a business way to make a profit over working expenses. It is the intention of the management to distribute among the farmers of the

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

province at low rates, selected seeds, grains and breeding animals. By an agreement with the Government of the Province of Quebec, the training of teachers for the Protestant schools is undertaken at the Macdonald College, diplomas being granted by the Protestant Central Board of Examiners.

The following are the chief officers of the College:

Principal,	James W. Robertson, LL.D., C.M.G.
Dean of the School of Teachers and Prof. of the History and Principles of Education,	George H. Locke, M.A.
Dean of the School of Household Science and Assistant Prof. of Household Science,	Miss. Helen A. Bainbridge, Ed.B.
Professor of Bacteriology,	F. C. Harrison, B.S.A., M.Sc.
Professor of Biology,	William Lochhead, B.A., M.Sc.
Professor of Physics,	Carleton J. Lynde, Ph.D.
Professor of Cereal Husbandry,	Leonard S. Klinck, M.S.A.
Professor of Animal Husbandry,	H. S. Arkell, M.A., B.S.A.
Professor of English in the School for Teachers,	Abner W. Kneeland M.A., B.C. L.
Professor of Nature Study,	John Brittain, D.Sc.
Assistant Prof. of Horticulture,	W. Saxby Blair.
Farm Supt. and Instructor in Farm Machinery,	John Fixter.
Manager and Instructor in Poultry Department,	Fred C. Elford.
Instructor in Manual Training,	George E. Emberley.
House-Mother and Supt. of Women's Residence,	Mrs. Jennie Muldrew.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, was organized in 1874 and was the pioneer in agricultural education in Canada. Little progress was made for the first few years because of mistakes of management and general prejudice against such an institution. After a time, however, it met with better success and in recent years, it has grown rapidly, the attendance of students reaching nearly a thousand in all courses. The grants from the Ontario Government have kept pace with the needs of the College and at the present time the equipment is fairly complete in all departments. Large buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the chemical and biological departments; a library building has been provided by private gift and recently a machinery hall has been completed. In connection with the farm department, barns and stables of the most modern type have been built. The courses of study are adapted to the wants of young men who intend to be farmers. A four year course leads to the degree of B. S. A. in Toronto University; a two year course qualifies for a diploma, while short courses of two weeks to three months provide instruction in special subjects as dairying, stock judging, poultry raising and fruit growing. Experimental work with field crops has always been a prominent feature in connection with the College. A field of fifty acres divided into about 1,800 plots is used for testing varieties of grains, roots, corn and potatoes. Comparisons are made of the relative values of different kinds of manure and methods of cultivation. The Macdonald Institute, which is affiliated with the Agricultural College, offers instruction in household science and nature study, the latter being intended specially for teachers. The chief officers of the two institutions are as follows:

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

President,	G. C. Creelman, B.S.A., M.S.
Professor of Dairy Husbandry,	H. H. Dean, B.S.A.
Professor of Field Husbandry and Experimentalist,	C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A.
Professor of Veterinary Science,	J. Hugo Reed, V.S.
Professor of Animal Husbandry and Farm Supt.,	G. E. Day, B.S.A.
Professor of Agriculture,	H. L. Hutt, B.S.A.
Professor in English,	J. B. Reynolds, B.A.
Professor of Bacteriology,	S. F. Edwards, M. Sc.
Manager and Lecturer in Poultry Department,	W. R. Graham, B.S.A.
Prof. of Botany and Nature Study,	S. B. McCready, B.A.
Professor of Chemistry,	R. Harcourt, B.S.A.
Prof. of Entomology and Zoology,	J. S. C. Bethune, M.A., D.C.L.
Lecturer in Forestry,	E. J. Zavitz, B. A., M.S.F.

MACDONALD INSTITUTE.

Director of Home Economics,	Miss M. U. Watson.
Professor of Manual Training,	John Evans.
Lady Superintendent,	Mrs. K. T. Fuller.

OTHER UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, Toronto, (est'd 1829) :—

Chairman, Board of Governors,	Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, Toronto.
Principal,	Henry W. Auden, M.A., Toronto.

HALIFAX MEDICAL COLLEGE, Halifax, N.S :—

President,	N. F. Cunningham, Halifax.
Secretary,	C. Dickie Murray, Halifax.
Registrar,	L. M. Silver, Halifax.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, Halifax :—

Chairman, Board of Governors.	Rev. J. McMillan, D.D., Halifax, N.S.
Principal,	Rev. Robt. Magill, M.A., Ph. D., Halifax, N.S.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE, Toronto (est'd 1879) :—

Chairman of Council and President of the Corporation	N. W. Hoyles, Esq., Toronto.
Principal,	Rev. Canon O'Meara, LL.D., Toronto.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE, London (est'd 1878) :—

Chancellor,	Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Huron, D.D.
Provost,	N. C. James, M.A., Ph.D., London.
Principal, Normal School,	F. W. Merchant, M.A., D. Paed, London.
Dean of Medical Faculty,	W. H. Moorhouse, B.A., M.B., London.
Registrar of Medical Faculty,	Wm. Waugh, M.D., London.

KNOX COLLEGE, Toronto :—

Chairman, Board of Management,	Lieut.-Gov. Clark, Toronto.
Principal,	Rev. Wm. MacLaren, D.D., LL.D., Toronto.
Secretary,	Rev. R. C. Tibb, B.A.

MANITOBA COLLEGE, Winnipeg (est'd 1871) :—

Principal,	Rev. Wm. Patrick, M.A., D.D., Winnipeg.
Registrar,	F. W. Clark, B.A., Winnipeg.

WESLEY COLLEGE, Winnipeg :—

Principal,	Rev. J. W. Sparling, M.A., D.D., Winnipeg.
Registrar,	Dr. Stewart, Winnipeg.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Winnipeg :—

Warden,	Most Rev. Archbishop Matheson, D.D., Winnipeg.
Secretary and Dean,	Very Rev. Dean Coombes, M.A., D.D., Winnipeg.
Bursar and Steward,	Rev. W. A. Burman, B.D., Winnipeg.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, Winnipeg (est'd 1877) :—

Principal,	Rev. Father Cherrier, Winnipeg.
Secretary and Registrar,	G. J. Laird, M.A., K.C., Winnipeg.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY, Toronto (est'd 1887) :—

Chairman, Board of Governors,	Hon. John Dryden, Toronto.
Principal,	Alex C. Mackay, B.A., LL.D., Toronto.
Secretary and Registrar,	A. C. Newcombe, B.A., B.Th., Toronto.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, Montreal :—

Chairman, Board of Management,	D. Morrice, Esq., Montreal.
Principal,	Rev. John Scrimger, M.A., D.D., Montreal.
Secretary,	Wm. Yuill, Esq., Montreal.
Registrar,	Rev. D. J. Fraser, B.D., LL.D., Montreal.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Montreal :—

Chairman, Board of Governors,	Rt. Rev. Bishop Carmichael, D.D., Montreal.
Principal,	Rev. E. J. Rexford, D.D., Montreal.
Secretary,	W. H. Nowers, Esq., Montreal.

WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Montreal :—

General Superintendent,	Rev. Robt. Carman, D.D., Toronto.
Principal,	Rev. W. J. Shaw, D.D., Montreal.
Registrar,	Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., Montreal.

CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE OF CANADA, Montreal :—

Chairman' Board of Governors,	S. C. H. Miner, Esq., Montreal.
Principal,	Rev. E. Munson Hill, D.D., Montreal.
Registrar,	Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D., Montreal.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, Toronto :—

Principal,	J. Galbraith, M.A., LL.D., Toronto.

CHURCHES.

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

The Methodist Church in Canada, as at present constituted, is the outcome of two separate and distinct unions. In 1874 the Wesleyan Church united with the New Connexion Church, forming what was known as the Methodist Church of Canada. In 1883 this body joined forces with the Methodist Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian Churches, the result of this union being the body now officially styled the Methodist Church, Canada. At the time of the union the aggregate strength of the newly-formed church was about 1,600 ministers and 170,000 members, and the growth of the denomination is shown by the returns of the General Conference in 1906, when 2,209 ministers and 317,000 members were reported. Including adherents and all those claiming to be Methodists, according to the census of 1901, the strength of the Church was 916,000 and is now probably about a million. In 1906 the value of all property owned by the Church was over $31,000,000, and the annual revenue from all sources was about $3,750,000.

For purposes of administration the Church is divided into twelve sections, called "Conferences," as follows: Toronto, London, Hamilton, Bay of Quinté, Montreal, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. These Conferences hold annual meetings, attended by all the ministers and

an equal number of elected laymen, for the transaction of their own local business. Every fourth year a General Conference is held, attended by a certain limited number of elected ministers and laymen from all over the Dominion; this is the highest governing body of the Church.

The head offices of the Church are in the Wesley Buildings, Toronto. The principal officers are as follows:

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Rev. Albert Carman, M.A., D.D.

PRESIDENTS OF ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

Toronto Conference,	Rev. J. C. Speer, D.D.
London "	Rev. W. J. Ford, LL.B.
Hamilton "	Rev. A. L. Gee, B.A.
Bay of Quinté "	Rev. R. Duke.
Montreal "	Rev. F. G. Lett.
Nova Scotia "	Rev. W. H. Heartz, D.D.
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference,	Rev. Jas. Crisp.
New Foundland Conference,	Rev. W. E. Dotchor.
Manitoba, "	Rev. W. Bridgman.
Saskatchewan, "	Rev. R. A. Scarlett.
Alberta, "	Rev. J. N. Riddell, D.D.
British Columbia, "	Rev. A. M. Sanford, M.A.

GENERAL CONFERENCE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Rev. A. Carman, D.D., LL.D., - - *President* } *Ex-officio*
Rev. I. A. Moore - - - - - *Secretary* }

Rev. Dr. Carman is Chairman of all General Conference Boards and Committees.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Rev. Principal Shaw, D.D., LL.D., - - - *Secretary*

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D.D., - *General Secretary.*
Rev. James Allen, M.A., - - - *General Secretary.*
Rev. F. C. Stephenson, M.D., - - *Secretary of Young People's Forward Movement.*
Rev. Jas. Woodsworth, D.D., - - *Senior Superintendent of Missions.*
N. W. Fudger, Esq., - - - - *Secretary-Treasurer.*

BOOK AND PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rev. Wm. Briggs, D.D., - - - *Book Steward.*
Rev. W. B. Creighton, M.A., - - *Editor of "Christian Guardian."*
Rev. N. R. Wethrow, - - - - *Editor of Sunday School Periodicals.*
Rev. A. C. Crews, D.D., - - - *Editor of "Epworth Era."*

HALIFAX DEPARTMENT.

Rev. S. F. Heustis, D.D., - - - *Book Steward.*
Rev. D. W. Johnson, D.D., - - *Editor of "Wesleyan."*

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Rev. John Potts, D.D - - - - - *General Secretary.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND EPWORTH LEAGUES.

Rev A. C. Crews, D.D., - - - - *General Secretary.*
E. S. Caswell, Esq., } - - - *Treasurers.*
W. E. Willmott, Esq., D.D.S., }

SUPERANNUATION FUND BOARD.

Rev. W. S. Griffin, D.D., - - - - - *Treasurer.*

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

SUPPLEMENTARY FUND BOARD.

Rev. E. Evans, D.D., . . . *Treasurer (Hampton, N. B.)*

GENERAL CONFERENCE FUND AND CHURCH AND PARSONAGE AID FUND.

Rev. W. S. Griffin, D.D., ... *Treasurer.*

TEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION AND MORAL REFORM.

Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., ... *General Secretary.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada, as it stands at present, is the outcome of three distinct unions. There were formerly in the Maritime Provinces branches of the United Presbyterian Church and of the Free Church. The former, known as the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, had in 1860 some 40 ministers, while the latter, known as the Synod of the Free Church in Nova Scotia, had 36 ministers. In that year the two bodies united to form the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower provinces of British North America, throwing off entirely all control by other bodies. In the following year came the union at Montreal of the Synod of the (Free) Presbyterian Church of Canada, with 158 ministers, and the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church in Canada with 68 ministers. The body thus formed assumed the name of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

In 1875 the two churches formed by these unions took part in another union, which included, besides themselves, the two great branches of the Church of Scotland, namely, the Synod of the Maritime Provinces of British North America, and the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland. The body resulting from this final union took the name of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It was divided into four synods, as follows: Maritime Provinces (23,073 communicants), Montreal and Ottawa (13,765 communicants), Toronto and Kingston (27,125 communicants), Hamilton and London (24,267 communicants), the total number of communicants being 88,228.

The following table gives statistics for the present time. It will be noted that there are now eight synods, four having been established in the Western provinces:

Synod,	Ministers.	Communicants on Roll.	Value of Property.	Annual Contributions.
			$	$
Maritime Provinces.....	252	43,050	1,994,723	509,873
Montreal and Ottawa.....	203	40,889	3,191,494	553,142
Toronto and Kingston.....	308	76,951	4,286,721	917,879
Hamilton and London.....	230	57,206	2,626,726	666,356
Manitoba and North West..	144	18,725	1,366,971	356,516
Saskatchewan.....	75	6,607	438,737	124,801
Alberta.....	69	3,931	396,931	71,401
British Columbia	36	6,033	388,088	151,316
Total.....	1,361	253,392	14,690,442	3,351,284

The following are among the principal officers of the Church

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 19[illegible]

The Rev. ROBERT CAMPBELL, D.D., Moderator, [illegible] St. Famille St., Montreal.

The Rev. JOHN SOMERVILLE, D.D., Joint Clerk } Confederation Life Building, Toronto.
The Rev. R. D. FRASER, D.D., Interim Clerk, }

CONVENERS OF COMMITTEES.

Home Missions—Western Section	Rev. E. D. McLaren, D.D.	Toronto.
Home Missions—Eastern Section	Rev. J. S. Sutherland	Halifax, N.S.
Foreign Missions—Eastern Section	Rev. W. A. J. Martin	Brantford, Ont.
Foreign Missions—Western Section	Rev. E. D. Millar, D.D.	Yarmouth, N.S.
French Evangelization	Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D	Montreal.
Church Life and Work	Rev. S. H. Eastman, B.A.	Meaford, Ont.
Sabbath Schools	Rev. A. Macgillivray	Toronto.
Finance—Eastern Section	J. C. Mackintosh, Esq	Halifax.
Statistics	Rev. John Somerville, D.D.	Toronto.
Hymnal Committee	Rev. Wm. Gregg, D.D.	Toronto.
	Rev. W. J. Dey, M.A.	Simcoe, Ont.
Young People's Societies	Rev. W. S. McTavish, B.D., Ph.D	Kingston.
Sabbath School Publications	James Bain, Esq., LL.D.	Toronto.
Sabbath Observance	J. A. Paterson, K.C	Toronto.
Board of Trustees	Robert Kilgour, Esq.	Toronto.
Correspondence with other Churches	Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D.	Montreal.
Union Committee	Rev. Prof. D. J. Fraser, LL.D	Montreal.
Committee re application for Mission Work	Rev. E. D. McLaren, D.D.	Toronto.
General Agent of the Church — Eastern Section	Rev. E. A. McCurdy, D.D.	Halifax.
Treasurer of the Church—Western Section	Rev. John Somerville, D.D	Toronto.
Editor "Presbyterian Record"	Rev. E. Scott, D.D.	Montreal.
Editor "Sabbath School Publications"	Rev. R. Douglas Fraser, D.D.	Toronto.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA

The first divine service in British North America according to the English Prayer Book was held in New foundland in 1583, but it was not until after the cession of Canada to England in 1713 that any organized work was done. The people who really began anything like active work for the church in Canada were the United Empire Loyalists, who belonged largely to the Anglican communion. In 1787 Dr. Inglis was made the first Anglican Bishop in Canada and had a diocese consisting of the whole of British North America except Newfoundland. In place of this one diocese there are now twenty-three, with prospects of a speedy increase to twenty-five or more. The twenty two clergy then employed have multiplied so greatly as to be now about sixty times that number. The twenty-two bishops of the church exercise jurisdiction over a territory stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and considerably larger than the whole of the United States. For purposes of administration there are two ecclesiastical provinces, that of Canada and that of Rupert's Land. The former has ten dioceses, and the latter thirteen. The chief officials of the General Synod are as follows :

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Primate of all Canada and President of the Synod,	The Most Reverend Arthur Sweatman, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., Lord Archbishop of Toronto
Secretary of the Upper House,	The Rev. Canon J. G. Baylis, D.D., Synod Office, 75 University St, Montreal.
Prolocutor of the Lower House,	The Rev. Canon J. C. Farthing, M.A., Woodstock, Ont
Clerical Secretary of the Lower House,	The Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., D.C.L., London, Ont.
Lay Secretary of the Lower House,	Robt. Campbell, Esq., K.C., Quebec.
Treasurer of the Synod,	His Honour Judge A. S. McDonald, M.A., D.C.L., Brockville, Ont.
Registrar of the Synod,	Francis H. Gisborne, Esq., Ottawa.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL.

The Most Reverend the Primate of all Canada.
The Most Reverend the Archbishop of Rupert's Land.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal.
The " " " " " " Fredericton.
The " " " " " " Ottawa.
The " " " " " " Calgary
The " " " " " " Columbia.

CONVENERS OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE	CONVENER.
Canons,	Bishop of Fredericton.
Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline,	Archbishop of Rupert's Land.
Lay Help,	Bishop of Algoma.
Sunday Schools,	(vacant)
Candidates for Holy Orders,	Bishop of Niagara.
Educational Work,	Archbishop of Rupert's Land.
Maintenance of Colleges,	Archbishop of Rupert's Land.
Beneficiary Funds,	(vacant)
Christian Union,	Bishop of Quebec.
Temperance,	(vacant)
Statistics and State of the Church,	Bishop of Niagara
Young People's Society,	Bishop of Huron.
Peace,	Bishop of Huron.
Legal Questions,	Archbishop of Rupert's Land.
Lord's Day,	Bishop of Saskatchewan
Vital Statistics,	Bishop of Ontario.
Resolutions of 1903 Conference,	Archbishop of Rupert's Land.

LOWER HOUSE COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE.	CONVENER.
Amendments to Constitution,	Dr. J. A. Worrell, K.C.
Elections and Credentials,	His Honour Judge McDonald.
Finance,	" " " "
Diaconate,	Rev. Canon Farthing.
Legislation.	Rev. J. Simpson.
Colonial Clergy Act,	Rev. J. Simpson.

BAPTIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

The first Baptist Church in Canada was organized at Beamsville, Ont., in or about 1780 and at the same place, in 1869 the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society had its birth. The members of the Baptist faith in Canada number altogether some 134,000, of whom 83,000 are in the Maritime Provinces.

These figures refer only to adult persons who have given credible evidence of conversion, made confession of faith and undergone the ceremony of baptism by immersion.

As regards organization, the Baptist Churches of Canada are organized into three Conventions, those of the Maritime Provinces, of Quebec and Ontario, and of Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia, each Convention being subdivided into a number of associations. The separate congregations are, however, quite independent, the powers of conventions and associations being purely advisory.

The activities of the Baptist Church in Canada embrace the maintenance of a number of educational institutions, including Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.; McMaster University, Toronto; Brandon College, Brandon, Man.; Summerland College, Summerland, B.C.; Horton Academy, Wolfville, N.S.; Feller Institute, Grande Ligne, Que., and a number of others of less importance. The combined student enrolment is about 1800. Missions are also maintained in India and Bolivia, and among the French Canadians of Quebec and Eastern Ontario. The following are the chief officers of the church in Canada.

CONVENTION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

President, Rev. W. N. Hutchins, B.A., B.D., Truro, N.S.
Secretary, Rev. J. H. McDonald, M.A., Fredericton, N.B.

CONVENTION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

President, Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., Montreal.
Secretary, Rev. C. J. Cameron, B.A., B.D., Toronto.

CONVENTION OF THE NORTH WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

President, H. E. Sharp, Esq., Winnipeg, Man.
Secretary, J. H. McIntyre, Esq., Winnipeg, Man.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND SECRETARIES.

Supt. of Home Missions for N. S. and P. E. I.,	Rev. J. W. Porter, M.A.
Supt. of Home Missions for N. B.,	Rev. W. E. McIntire, D.D.
Supt. of Home Missions for Ontario and Quebec,	Rev. W. E. Norton, D.D.
Genl. Supt. for North West and B. C. Mission,	Rev. W. G. Stackhouse, M.A.
Foreign Mission Sec. for Maritime Provinces,	Rev. W. V. Higgins, M.A.
Foreign Mission Sec. for Ontario and Quebec,	Rev. J. G. Brown, D.D.
Field Sec. for Grande Ligne,	Rev. R. Bosworth.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA.

The history of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada begins in 1508, when Aubert de Dieppe and his French sailors took possession of the country in the name of the King of France, planting the Cross beside the Royal Standard. Verrazano in 1521, and Jacques Cartier in 1534, were also zealous in the cause of the faith as far as their resources permitted. In 1608, Champlain founded Quebec, and in 1615, he invited the Recollet Fathers from France to establish missions in the new land. The first religious orders of women to arrive in Canada were the hospital sisters who founded the Hotel-Dieu at Quebec, and the Ursulines, both of whom came in 1639. The Company of Montreal was formed about this time. Its sole aim was "the glory of God and the establishment of religion in New France without charge to the clergy or the people." In May, 1642, Paul Chomedy de Maisonneuve, who was a faithful executor of the Society's intentions laid the foundations

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

of Ville-Marie (now Montreal). With him came Mlle Mance, foundress of the Hotel-Dieu, and Marguerite Bourgeoys, who organised the Congregation Notre-Dame for the education of Canadian girls.

The year 1659 marks the commencement of the ecclesiastical hierarchy in Canada. Monsignor François de Montmorency Laval was named Bishop of Petrea and Apostolic Vicar of New France, by Alexander VII. He opened a small seminary, and in 1768, laid the foundations of a Grand Seminary, to prepare young men for the priesthood. In 1674, Quebec was created a bishopric by Clement X. The jurisdiction of the new see extended all over North America until 1789, when the bishopric of Baltimore was created.

In 1763, when by the Treaty of Paris, Canada was ceded to the British, the Catholic Church was disestablished. A test-oath was imposed upon the clergy which their allegiance to Rome forbade them to take, in consequence of which many of them left the country, and in other ways both clergy and laity suffered under severe disabilities. Political exigencies brought unexpected relief. When the French Revolution broke out, the British Government offered the hospitality of Canada to its victims, and in 1776, George III, consented to the consecration of Monsignor Briand as Bishop of Quebec, but with the title only of Superintendent of the Catholic Cult. In 1774, the Act of Quebec restored the French Civil Laws, dispensed with the test-oath, and recognised the civil and religious rights of the people. Monsignor Plessis, Bishop of Quebec, having proved his loyalty by calling his diocesans to arms, to repel the American invasion in 1812, was rewarded by signal favours from the King, including the official recognition of his title. His vast diocese was divided in 1817, Nova Scotia, Upper Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island being erected into Vicarates-Apostolic. In 1820, those of the North-West and of the district of Montreal were formed, and after the death of Plessis in 1825, Kingston, Charlottetown, and Montreal were erected into dioceses, and Halifax in 1852.

In 1868, a notable event was the rallying of the Pontifical Zouaves of Canada to the relief of Pope Pius IX when the army of Victor Emmanuel invaded the Pontifical domains. Monsignor Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, was raised, in 1886, by Leo XIII, to the rank of a Cardinal.

Administration.

The Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, His Holiness Pope Pius X. (Joseph Sarto), is represented in Canada by the Apostolic Delegate, His Excellency, Monsignor Donato Sbaretti, Archbishop of Ephesus, residing at Ottawa, Ont.

The Dominion of Canada is divided into eight ecclesiastical provinces or Archdioceses, each presided over by an Archbishop who is appointed by the Pope. The archdioceses are subdivided into twenty-seven dioceses, and four Vicarates-Apostolic, administered by Bishops.

There is but one Mitred Abbot in Canada, The Very Reverend Dom Antoine of the Trappist Fathers who ranks as a bishop, but has jurisdiction only over the members of his order.

There are, in all, about 3750 ordained priests in Canada, of whom 1696 have parishes in which they reside. In French Canada, the vicar has the right of tithes for maintenance, though the present ruling interprets "tithes" as only the 26th part and in grain alone. There is an increasing tendency to pay it in money. There are over 3000 churches, chapels, and oratories not including a vast number of private chapels in religious institutions, throughout Canada.

The Roman Catholic population of the Dominion numbers about 2,137,661, of whom over three-fifths are in the province of Quebec, and about 100,000 scattered through the other provinces of the Dominion.

The religious communities for men number thirty-two; for women, seventy-four, each having numerous branches, the total being several thousands.

There are three Catholic Universities, Laval, Quebec; Laval, Montreal, and Ottawa University. Seventeen colleges in Quebec are affiliated to Laval, Young men are trained for the priesthood in four Grand Seminaries, at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and Ottawa. There are also nine smaller seminaries, besides scholasticates and juniorates, each religious community having an academy for the training of aspirants to the priesthood. The most brilliant students are sent by their bishops to the Canadian College in Rome founded by the Sulpicians in 1888. Here the degrees of Doctors in Philosophy, Divinity and Canon Law are given.

The Archbishops of the eight ecclesiastical provinces or Archdioceses are as follows:

1. Quebec:	His Grace, Monsignor		Louis Nazaire Begin.
2. Montreal:	"	"	Paul Bruchesi.
3. Ottawa:	"	"	Joseph Thomas Duhamel.
4. Toronto:	"	"	Denis O'Connor.
5. Kingston:	"	"	Charles H. Gauthier.
6. Halifax:	"	"	Cornelius O'Brien.
7. St. Boniface	"	"	Louis P. A. Langevin.
8. Vancouver:	"	"	Bernard Orth.

NOTE.—Newfoundland, though within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, forms a separate ecclesiastical province, subdivided into three dioceses, St. John's, Harbour Grace, and Saint George's. The Catholic population of Newfoundland is about 95,000. There are 128 churches, 21 convents, 1 college, about 100 schools, and 64 priests on the Island.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN CANADA.

The history of the Church of Scotland in Canada is for the most part the history of the Presbyterian Church. Before the Union of 1875 there were two great divisions of the church in what is now the Dominion, namely the Synod of the Maritime Provinces of British North America, and the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland. These two bodies as a whole took part in the union of 1875 (see Presbyterian Church in Canada), but a number of congregations in each body remained apart. Up till recently these continued to exist as the Synod of the Maritime Provinces and the Synod of Montreal and Glengarry respectively, but of late years congregation after congregation has gone over to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, until now the first-named Synod has ceased to exist, and the other consists only of two congregations, those of Montreal and Lochiel (Glengarry). Of the latter synod, or as it is now called, presbytery, the Rev. D. Mackenzie, of Lochiel, is Moderator, and the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, of Montreal, Secretary.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN CANADA.

The first Congregationalists to settle in the eastern provinces of Canada came from New England in 1798 and settled in Nova Scotia, where by what Haliburton has called the Magna Charta of Nova Scotia they were permitted the exercise of their religious beliefs. In Lower Canada immigrants from both New and Old England settled in the early part of the XIX century, the first congregation being established in Quebec in 1801. Here a great deal of suffering was experienced as a result of the hostility of the established Anglican authorities. In the Eastern Townships the settlers who introduced Congregationalism were nearly all from New England, and suffered a great deal from the attitude of the established church towards them. Their ministers laboured under severe civil disabilities, and were not allowed to perform even the ceremony of marriage. This continued until the secularization of the clergy in 1855. In Upper Canada the first

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

congregational church was at Southwold. This was established in 1819 by the Rev. Jos. Silcox. In 1834 a deputation from England visited the field, and as a result a considerable amount of money was set aside for developing the Canadian Branch of the Congregational Union. In June 1907, the Association of United Brethren in Ontario broke away from the main body in the United States, and joined the Congregational church. There are now altogether in Canada some 140 churches and chapels belonging to the Congregational Union, with a total membership of about 10,000.

The following are the chief officials of the leading Congregational Committees and Societies in Canada :—

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF CANADA (formerly of Ontario and Quebec) —*Chairman*, Mr. Chas. Cushing, B.C.L, Montreal ; *Secretary*, Rev. J. T. Daley, B.A., Maxville, Ont.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Chairman*, Rev. W. S. Pritchard, B.D., St. John, N.B. ; *Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Cox, B.A., Truro, N.S.

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION—*Chairman*, Rev. Merten Smith, Vancouver. B.C. ; *Secretary*, Rev. John Simpson, 1065 Pacific Street, Vancouver, B.C.

CANADA CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY—*President*, Rev. Wm. McIntosh, Ottawa ; *Secretary*, Rev. W. T. Gunn, Toronto : *Treasurer*, Mr. Charles R. Black, Bank of Toronto Chambers, Montreal ; *Supt. Immigration*, Rev. F. J. Day, B.A., B.D.

CANADA CONGREGATIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—*President*, Rev. T. B. Hyde, Toronto; *Secretary*, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, London; *Treasurer*, H. W. Barker, Toronto, Ont.

WOMEN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS—*Hon. President*, Mrs. McCallum, Kingston; *President*, Mrs. Moodie, Montreal ; *Secretary*, Mrs. H. W. Barker, 12 Simpson Ave., Toronto ; *Treasurer*, Miss Emily Thompson, 27 Linden St., Toronto.

WOMEN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS. N. S. AND N. B—*Hon. President*, Mrs. A. Jenkins, Yarmouth, N. S.; *President*, Mrs. Hutchinson, Milton, N. S ; *Secretary*, Miss Ida Barker, Sheffield Academy, N. B.

CONGREGATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND SOCIETY — *Chairman*, Chas. R. Black, Montreal ; *Secretary*, H. J. Ross, 180 St. James St., Montreal.

GONGREGATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY—*President*, H. O'Hara, Toronto ; *Secretary*, H. W. Barker, 12 Simpson Ave., Toronto.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

So far as known the earliest attempt to organize a congregation of Christian Unitarians in Canada was made in Montreal, in 1832. This movement, however, came practically to an end after a few years. Of the congregations now existing in the Dominion the oldest is that of the Church of the Messiah in Montreal which followed the earlier attempt and was organized in 1842. Its first pastor for many years, was Rev. John Cordner, LL.D., of Belfast, Ireland, who began his work in Montreal in 1843. From a modest beginning the congregation grew in strength and influence and has just completed a new and beautiful place of worship. The present minister of the congregation is Rev. S. Barnes.

There are several other Unitarian churches of a later date in Canada ; These are located as follow : Toronto, Rev. R. J. Hutcheon, minister ; Ottawa, Rev. C. W. Casson, minister ; Hamilton, Ont., Rev. W. D. Smith, minister ; London, Ont., Rev. V. J. Gilpin, minister ; and Winnipeg, Man., where there are two churches, one of them being of Icelandic origin, Rev. R. Peturssore, minister. No account is here made of the Unitarians who largely exist outside these centers of organized work. The churches named are more or less affiliated with the Unitarian denomination of the United States. With no official creed they emphasize the religion of common life, and stand for " freedom, fellowship and character."

THE JEWISH CHURCH IN CANADA.

In 1768 a number of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in Montreal united to form a congregation, that of Shearith-Israel, and in 1777 they built the first synagogue in Canada. In 1778 the first regularly ordained Jewish minister in Canada came to Montreal in the person of the Rev. Jacob Raphael Cohen. Since that time the congregation has prospered steadily, and now it is a large and influential factor not only in the affairs of Montreal, but in Jewish life and thought all over America. The successive Rabbis of the Shearith-Israel congregation have always been men of note outside their own circle. The late Rev. Abram De Sola was a professor in McGill University, and received the degree of LL.D., from that institution, being the first Jewish minister to receive that degree from a university in the British Empire.

The Reform movement in the Jewish church spread to Montreal in 1882, and a number of Jews who were not satisfied with the orthodox ritual broke away from the parent body, forming a congregation and building a synagogue under the name of the Temple Emmanuel.

In Toronto the first synagogue was built about half-a-century ago by the Holy Blossom congregation. This body has flourished, and is now very strong and influential. Other towns in the Dominion where there are important Jewish colonies are Hamilton, Ottawa, Ontario, Kingston, London, Winnipeg, Halifax and Quebec. The total number of Jews in Canada is about 40,000 or 45,000.

Hitherto the various Jewish synagogues throughout the Dominion have been more or less independent of each another, but recently this defect has been to a great extent remedied by the spread of the Zionist movement in Canada. There is practically no town of any importance which has a Jewish congregation, in which an active branch of the movement is not to be found. Besides the great central objects of the relief of persecuted Jews and the re-colonization of Palestine, the society does a large amount of benevolent work, chiefly among immigrants. The president of the Federation of Zionist Societies of Canada is Mr. Clarence I. De Sola, of Montreal, and the secretary is Mr. J. S. Leo, of the same city.

An important Jewish institution in Canada is the Baron de Hirsch Institute, in Montreal. This was originally the Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society (founded 1863) but as a result of the benefactions of the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch the present Institute was established. It is aided to a great extent by the Jewish Colonization Association of Paris, which is really the De Hirsch board of trustees. The institute looks after the relief of the sick and distressed, provides free burial in its own burial ground, and conducts various other benevolent enterprises. One important branch of its work is education, a regular school being maintained for the Jewish children of Montreal.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The first Young Men's Christian Association in North America was organized in Montreal in November, 1851. At the present time there is hardly a town of importance from Halifax to Vancouver in which there is not a Y.M.C.A. branch. Altogether there are in the Dominion some 76 associations, with a membership of 23,426 young men. Fifty-three of these associations either own buildings or have them in course of construction, the total value of these, together with the lots they stand on, being well over $1,700,000.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

In 1881 special attention was first paid to the formation of associations among railway men, the first being organized in that year at St. Thomas, Ont. These have grown in number until now there are fourteen such associations at important railway centres. An interesting point about these is that their expenses are largely met by the railway companies. One association has been organized among the Indians of Manitoba.

At first purely a spiritual association, the scope of Y.M.C.A. work has been so enlarged that it may now be defined as an organization of young men for mutual helpfulness, providing for their spiritual intellectual, physical and social welfare. The activities of the Association embrace Bible classes, gymnasium courses, educational classes, athletics, social evenings and a thousand and one other details. A triangle representing Spirit, Mind and Body is the official emblem, and describes succinctly the aims of the organization. Particular attention is paid to the junior department as the Association always believes in the good effect of careful training of the young. In recent years the work has grown beyond the confines of the Dominion, and besides the uplifting of the youth of Canada, missionaries and secretaries are sent out to aid in the uplifting of heathen in other lands.

While the Canadian Associations have always been more or less closely connected with those of Great Britain, it has always been found convenient to have the closest relations with the associations in the United States. The Canadian branches are now connected with other branches of the movement in the United States and other parts of the world by means of the International Committee, with headquarters at 3 West 29th St., New York City. Under this committee there is a Canadian Section, with headquarters at Montreal. The office of chairman of this section was recently left vacant by the death of Mr. C. T. Williams of Montreal, and at the time of going to press a successor had not been chosen. The members of the board are Messrs. D. W. Ross, Wm. Birks, and Abner Kingman, of Montreal, and also Mr. G. T. Ferguson, of Toronto, and Mr. Geo. F. Stephens, of Winnipeg. The secretary is Mr. D. A. Budge, Montreal.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA.

The establishment of the Salvation Army in Canada was due to the efforts of two young Englishmen who had been converted by the Army in England, and later settled in London, Ont. Despite strong opposition, they succeeded in winning many to their banner, and the Salvation Army in Canada was thus got under way. This was in 1883. Now there is practically no town of importance in the Dominion in which the movement is not represented.

The national or "Territorial" headquarters of the Canadian "Wing" as it is called, are situated in Toronto, Ont., and besides there are the following provinces :

Western Ontario (headquarters London).
Quebec and Eastern Ontario (headquarters Montreal).
North-West Province (headquarters Winnipeg).
Pacific Province (headquarters Vancouver).
Eastern Province (headquarters St. John, N. B.).
Newfoundland (headquarters St. John's).

Some of these provinces are subdivided into Divisions, but this reorganization is not as yet complete.

Altogether in Canada there are 482 societies and corps operated by the Army, in addition to 31 social institutions, and 41 day schools. One of the

chief institutions is the "Newcomers' Inn" in Toronto, which is owned by the Provincial Government and lent to the Salvation Army for a period of three years. In the same city there is the "Hostel", for women. Other important institutions are the Tisdale Colony in Alberta (run under an agreement with the Independent Order of Foresters) and the Grace Hospital, Winnipeg.

The religious principle is at the bottom of all Salvation Army activities, but a great deal of practical work is done on all sides. Two of the chief features of this are the work among the immigrants and that among prisoners and convicts. The Transportation and Immigration branch looks after the choosing of suitable immigrants, their transportation and the securing of employment for them, yet never losing sight of the religious motive. As regards the prison work, there is practically no prison or penitentiary in the Dominion to which the Prison Secretary or his deputies cannot gain access. Both the Federal and the Provincial Governments join in making the path of the Salvation Army as smooth as possible. Other features of importance are the Women's Social or rescue work, which does a great deal of good among the immigrants and in the large centres, and the training of officers for the Army's special purposes by means of a special Training College in Toronto.

The following are the chief officers of the Canadian Wing:

Commissioner,	Thos. B. Coombs, Toronto.
Chief Secretary,	Col. Chas Sowton, Toronto.
General Secretary,	Lt.-Col. Gaskin, Toronto.
Editor "War Cry",	Brigadier Bond, Toronto.
Financial Secretary,	(Vacant.)
Trade and Printing Secretary,	Brigadier Southall, Toronto.
Transp. and Immigration Officer,	Brigadier Howell, Toronto.
Property Secretary,	Major Rawling, Toronto.
Architect,	Staff Captain Miller, Toronto.
Prison Work, Men's Social and Enquiry Department,	Lt.-Col. Pugmire, Toronto.
Women's Social,	Mrs. Commissioner Coombs, Toronto
Principal, Training College,	Brigadier Taylor, Toronto.
Prov. Officer, Western Ontario,	Lt.-Col. Sharp, London.
Prov. Officer, Newfoundland,	Lt.-Col. Rees, St. John's.
Prov. Officer, Quebec and Eastern Ont.,	Brigadier Hargrave, Montreal.
Prov. Officer, Eastern Province,	Brigadier Turner, St. John, N. B.
Prov. Officer, North-Western Province.	Brigadier Burditt, Winnipeg.
Prov. Officer, Pacific Province,	Major Frank Morris, Vancouver.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

LEGAL INFORMATION.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

There are two Federal courts, namely, the Supreme Court of Canada which has appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion, and the Exchequer Court which has jurisdiction over claims arising against the Crown, revenue cases and matters relating to patents and trade-marks.

In each of the Provinces there are Superior, District and County Courts. The provincial jurisdiction extends to the administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction; and including procedure in civil matters.

LAW OF THE DOMINION.

As will be seen by referring to the Constitution of Canada, (see page 8) the Dominion has exclusive jurisdiction over some matters, the Provinces over others. The result is that for Dominion matters we get uniform legislation; for the Provinces we have varying legislation. The Provinces, other than Quebec, have all the same foundation for their laws, and the B. N. A. Act contemplates an eventual uniformity of the laws relative to property and civil rights in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario. The Province of Quebec has its own peculiar system. We give first the laws relating to some of the important matters under Dominion control, and, next, matters under Provincial control.

The matters under Federal control dealt with in the following pages are:

Banking,	Electoral Franchise,	Interest.
Companies,	Extradition,	Legal Tender.
Divorce,	Insolvency.	Promissory Notes.
		Railways.

BANKING.

The general business of a bank is to deal in money, to lend upon the security of promissory notes, stocks, etc., but it cannot engage in the business of buying or selling property. It may, however, hold mortgages as an additional security for debts due it.

A bank may issue notes for circulation payable to bearer on demand of the value of $5 or any multiple of $5. These notes are the first charge on the assets of the bank in case of insolvency. Each bank must deposit with the Minister of Finance an amount equal to five per cent. of the average note circulation. These deposits form a circulation redemption fund.

A bank may hold warehouse receipts, etc., as collateral security, and it may make advances to manufacturers and shippers on goods manufactured or shipped. Its rate of interest charged borrowers must not exceed 8 per cent. per annum and in addition to discount it may exact a collection fee.

Any person whatever his age or condition may deposit in a bank and the bank may pay out to such person provided that if by the law of the Province, such person could not deposit or withdraw money in and from a bank, the total amount to be received from such person on deposit under the authority of this law, shall not exceed $500.

In the event of the insolvency of the Bank, each shareholder shall be liable to the creditors to an amount equal to the par value of his shares, in addition to any amount not paid up on such shares.

Companies.

Letters patent of incorporation will be issued by the Secretary of State, Ottawa, to any five or more applicants of full age, constituting them and all others who may subsequently become shareholders a joint stock company.

The company must not begin business until ten per cent. of its capital has been paid in; it must have an office at its principal place of business in Canada, and it must always use the word "Limited" after its name, which is a notice to the public that the liability of its shareholders is limited to the unpaid portion of their shares.

The letters patent specify the business in which the company may engage and it may also acquire, possess, mortgage, sell and transfer any immovable property, necessary for the execution of its business.

The directors manage the company, contract for it and pass by-laws in accordance with the letters patent and law with regard to dividends, number of directors and their qualifications, the functions of officers, agents, etc.

Shareholders representing one quarter in value of the capital stock may call a special meeting.

A vote is allowed for each share; a shareholder may vote by proxy. The majority carries the motion and the president has a casting vote.

At the general annual meeting the directors must present to the shareholders a statement of the business showing the financial position of the company. No dividend should be declared which would impair the capital.

Divorce.

In Manitoba, Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan, there is no Divorce Court. Application must be made to the Dominion Parliament by means of a private bill, praying for a relief by reason of adultery, or adultery and cruelty, if it is a wife who is seeking a divorce from her husband. The charges made are investigated by a special committee of the Senate, and if a favorable report is presented to the Houee, the bill usually passes. The expense of obtaining the bill is very great, exceeding, in any event, five hundred dollars.

In British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the courts grant divorces for adultery and other serious causes. The superior provincial courts have power to grant separation for cruelty, etc., without dissolving the marriage tie.

Electoral Franchise.

By an act of the Dominion Parliament passed in 1898 the respective Provincial franchises were made to apply to Dominion elections.

Extradition.

Canada will surrender to the foreign countries with which she has an extradition treaty fugitive criminals who have fled from such countries to the Dominion.

The treaties between Great Britain and the United States specify the following crimes as extraditable: murder, assault with intent to murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, utterance of forged paper, voluntary manslaughter, counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money, embezzlement, larceny, receiving any money, valuable security or other property knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled or fraudulently obtained; fraud by a bailee, banker, agent factor, trustee or director or member or officer of any company made criminal by the laws of both countries; perjury or subornation of perjury; rape, abduction, child stealing kidnapping; burglary, house-breaking or shop-breaking; revolt or conspiracy to revolt

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

by one or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting to do so; assault on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm; crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave-trading; obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretenses; wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads endangering human life; and procuring abortion.

No surrender will be allowed if the offence charged is a political offence or if the proceedings are taken to punish the fugitive for such an offence.

The fugitive is arrested on a warrant issued by a judge on a foreign warrant or information, and he then goes before an extradition commissioner who hears the evidence and decides whether the extradition should be granted and the accused surrendered to the foreign country for trial.

Such fugitive, if surrendered, cannot be tried or punished for an offence other than the one for which he was surrendered.

A requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from Canada who is in a foreign state may be made by the Minister of Justice of Canada to a consular officer of such state at Ottawa or to the Minister of Justice or other minister of such state through the diplomatic representative of His Majesty in that state.

Insolvency.

There is now no general insolvency law in force in the Dominion.—See the laws of the various Provinces under Assignment or Abandonment of property.

Interest.

Unless in the particular instance the law provides the contrary, any person may stipulate in any contract, any rate of interest or discount agreed on. If the contract merely provides for interest without expressing the rate, it is fixed by law at 5 per cent .a year. If the deed provides for a rate of interest payable by day, week or any time less than a year, no more than 5 per cent. can be recovered unless the yearly rate of interest corresponding to such rate above mentioned is expressly set out. This last provision does not apply to mortgages on real estate.

A professional moneylender cannot exact on any contract or agreement of which the principal is less than $500, a rate of interest or discount of more than 12 per cent. a year, and from the date of judgment on such a contract, the rate is reduced to 5 per cent. a year. In any action or other proceeding on a loan of money by a professional moneylender, of which the principal sum was originally less than $500, if it is alleged that the rate of interest paid or claimed thereon including all sums claimed as discount. commission, disbursements, searches, penal clauses, bonuses, renewals and other costs apart from taxable costs, exceeds 12 per cent., the court may modify the terms and conditions of the agreement, and discharge the debtor from all indebtedness in excess thereof or order the restitution of such excess.

A holder in good faith of a title bearing such excessive interest may recover the full amount but the debtor may then claim the difference from the professional moneylender.

Legal Tender.

Dominion notes are legal tender throughout Canada. The equivalent of the British sovereign has been fixed at $4.86 ⅔. British gold, silver and copper coins are legal tender. Foreign money and defaced coins are not legal tender though American gold is, and all other foreign gold coins may become so when their value has been fixed by a proclamation of the King.

Promissory Notes.

The law requires no particular form for a promissory note but there is a well known form consecrated by usage which it is almost imperative to adopt in order to insure against material omissions or illegal additions.

Notes are made payable on demand or at a determinable future time, viz., at sight, at a fixed period after sight or after date or after the occurrence of an event sure to happen. They are payable on demand when so expressed, when no time for payment is expressed or when, being overdue, they are indorsed.

A note may be made payable to order or to bearer. It is payable to order, when so expressed or when payable to a certain person without a prohibition to negotiate. It is payable to bearer when so expressed, when the last indorsement is blank, or when the payee is non-existent.

When made payable to bearer a simple delivery constitutes a transfer; when to order an indorsement is necessary.

Indorsement must be written on the note. It may be in blank, special or restrictive. The last named prohibits further negotiation and subsequent indorsees have only the rights of the transferor. A special indorsement mentions the name of the person to whom the note is assigned and the indorsee cannot transfer the note without himself indorsing in full or in blank. A blank indorsement consists simply of the signature of the indorser; the note becomes substantially payable to bearer and may be tranferred by simple delivery. Any special indorser may escape liability on the note by adding "without recourse to me" or words to that effect.

An indorser undertakes that the note will be paid according to its tenor and if not that he will indemnify the holder, if due notice of dishonor is given.

The holder of a note is the payee, indorsee or bearer in possession. To be a holder in due course he must have taken the note before it was overdue and without notice of dishonor, in good faith and for value, without notice of defects in the title at the time of negotiation. He may sue on the note in his own name and holds it free from the defective title of prior parties.

A time or sight note must be presented for payment on the due date; a note payable on demand must be presented within a reasonable time. If no place of payment is specified the note must be presented at the residence of the maker; if he has none, then at his place of business, or last known place of business or wherever he can be found.

The note is dishonored when after due presentment, payment is not made or when presentment is excused and the note is overdue and unpaid.

Notice of dishonor must be given to the indorsers: otherwise they are discharged. The note must be protested by a notary. Notice may be waived in advance by any party entitled to it.

Except for notes payable on demand three days of grace are allowed and are added to the time of payment as fixed by the note.

Payment by an indorser does not discharge the maker.

A note is discharged by renunciation by the holder of his rights against the maker, but renunciation of his rights against any other parties does not discharge it. Material alteration without the assent of the parties will also discharge a note.

Railways.

A railway company desiring to construct lines that extend beyond the limits of one Province or whose lines are declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, obtains a charter from the Federal Parliament and comes under the operation of the General Railway Act and the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission. The Company has a right to survey its lines across the land of any person and, subject to compensation, to take a

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

strip of land 100 feet wide for its right of way, which at station points can be increased to 500 feet in width. If the owner of the land and the company cannot agree as to the compensation to be paid by the latter, arbitrators are appointed who fix the amount.

The company is obliged to construct across its track crossings for the use of the owners of the land so crossed and it must fence its right of way, erect suitable gates at the farm crossings and construct cattle-guards at highway crossings.

The company, whether guilty of negligence or not, is liable for damages from fire started by a locomotive but if the company shows that it has used modern and efficient appliances and has not otherwise been neglectful, the total damage liability for all claims caused by the same locomotive on the same occasion shall not exceed $5,000 and shall be divided among all claimants as the court decides.

The tolls, which the Railway Commission has the power to regulate, must be equal to all persons for similar services.

PROVINCIAL LAWS.

The following legal hints apply to all the provinces except Quebec. For the Quebec law see page 106.

Assignments for Benefit of Creditors.

Assignment of property by any person at any time when he is in insolvent circumstances, or is unable to pay his debts in full, or knows that he is on the eve of insolvency, with intent to defeat or delay or prejudice his creditors, or give one a preference over the others, or over any one or more of them, or that has that effect, is void; but an assignment made by the debtor for the purpose of paying all his creditors rateably and proportionately and without priority, or any bona fide sale of goods, or payment made in the ordinary course of trade to innocent purchasers is valid. The court has a general jurisdiction to enforce the proper distribution of insolvent estates.

All persons employed by the insolvent at the time of or within one month before the assignment, are entitled to be paid three months wages or salary in full, (if owing,) before the claims of general creditors are paid, and may rank on the estate, as ordinary creditors, for any balance. No creditor is entitled to rank on the estate in respect of any claim for interest for any period subsequent to the date of the assignment until after all claims for interest on such principal money (where interest is by law payable thereon) calculated down to the date of the assignment, have been fully paid and satisfied.

Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages.

Absolute bills of sale or transfer of chattels are void (except as between grantor and grantee) unless grantee forthwith upon execution thereof takes actual possession of chattels and grantor ceases to have possession. Chattel mortgage requires to be registered and to have an affidavit indorsed made by the grantee or his agent to the effect that grantor is really indebted to the grantee in the amount expressed in the mortgage, or that a consideration of nature and amount therein expressed really and truly exists, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the mortgage was not executed for the purpose or with the intent of protecting the property therein described from creditors of the grantor, or of defrauding the creditors of the grantor or any of them. All conveyances and dispositions of property made with an intention of defrauding creditors are null and void against them. Chattel mortgages or other conveyances or transfers (except such as are given for a present actual bona fide payment or advance of money, or made in consideration of any present actual bona fide sale or delivery of goods or other property) are void if given by a debtor in insolvent circumstances with

intent to give an undue preference over other creditors or to prejudice or delay any of his creditors.

In all cases registration is necessary and merchants should always take the precaution to ascertain from time to time if any bills of sale or chattel mortgages are registered against parties with whom they are dealing. They should also see that the chattel mortgages which they hold as security are kept renewed each year.

The validity of bills of sale and chattel mortgages depends upon compliance with the statutory requirements of the province where they are executed. If not so executed and renewed they are void as against the claims of other creditors.

Deeds of Land and Mortgages.

In *all the Provinces*, all deeds, judgments and attachments affecting lands must be registered in the registry office of the district or county in which the land is situated. All conveyances of land must be in writing, and, before registration, must be acknowledged by party executing same, or proved by the oath of a subscribing witness.

Lands may be within the "Torrens System" of Transfer, which is by certificate instead of deed.

Mortgages on lands should be executed, proved and registered like deeds. It may be discharged by a certificate signed by the mortgagee, or his assignee, or representative entitled to receive the money, and such certificate should be registered in same Registry Office. A person paying off a mortgage is entitled to demand an assignment of the mortgage instead of a discharge. By Dominion legislation, after a mortgage has been in force for five years, the holder of the mortgage may be compelled to receive his money after three months' notice or payment of three months' interest. The usual means of collecting a mortgage are sale or foreclosure of the property, or a personal action upon the agreement to pay.

Descent of Property.

Manitoba, *Alberta* and *Saskatchewan*.—The laws relating to both real and personal property are the same. If the intestate leaves a widow and any child or children, or descendant of any child, the widow shall take a third part. If intestate leaves no issue, his widow shall take all, provided that she has lived chastely. The husband of a married woman is entitled to the whole of her effects on her death intestate. If the intestate leaves a widow and child or children, two-thirds of his estate shall go to such child or children. The father of any person dying intestate without wife or children take all intestate's property. The mother of any person dying intestate without wife, child, or father takes all.

In *Alberta and Saskatchewan*.—There is the following special legislation: In the distribution of the personal property of any woman dying intestate, her illegitimate children shall be entitled to the same rights as if they were legitimate. The mother of any illegitimate child dying intestate shall take all the personal property of such child.

British Columbia.—The real estate of persons dying intestate descends directly to the heirs or devisees, and is only made available for debts of the deceased by action against the heirs or devisees. Undevised real estate is subject to the widow. The order of descent of real property is as follows: 1, to the lineal descendants of deceased, and those claiming under or through them per stirpes: 2, if no lineal descendants, then to the father, unless the estate is derived through the mother, when she takes, if living; in such case, if the mother be dead, then to the father for life, reversion to brothers and sisters their sisters of intestate and their descendants, equally, and if no brothers or sisters or their descendants, then to the father absolutely; 3, If no lineal descendants and no father, (or no father entitled to inherit)

then to the mother for life, reversion to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and descendants of those dead equally; if no brothers or sisters or their descendants, then to the mother absolutely; 4, if no father or mother living the collateral relatives (brothers and sisters) of intestate take equally, those dead being represented by their descendants; 5, if no heir under the preceding, and estate is derived through the father, it descends to the brothers and sisters of the father, and the descendants of those that are dead, equally; if the state is derived through the mother, then to her brothers and sisters and the descendants of those dead equally; 6, if no brothers or sisters of the father or descendants of such (where estate is derived through him) it descends to the brothers and sisters of the mother, and their descendants; similarily, when the estate is derived through the mother and there be none of her brothers or sisters or descendants of them, it goes to the brothers and sisters if the father and their descendants; 7, if the estate is derived neither through the father or mother, it descends to the brothers and sisters of them both, and the descendants of such of them as are dead, equally; 8, relatives of the half blood take equally with those of the whole blood in the same degree, and their descendants inherit in the same manner as the descendants of those of the whole blood; but where the intestate has derived the inheritance by descent, devise or gift on an ancestor, all who are not of the blood of such ancestor are excluded; if deceased intestate leave widow (or husband) and no children, one-half the real and personal estate goes to such wife (or husband) absolutely. Descendants, in all cases, share per stirpes, (or by representation, however remote the degree of consanguinity.

The surplusage of the personal estate of a person dying intestate is distributed as follows: 1, one third to the wife, and the residue to the children and legal representatives of such as are dead. share and share alike; where any child has been advanced during the lifetime of the intestate he only takes such share as shall make the portion of all equal; 2, if there are no children nor representatives of dead children, then one-half to the wife and the residue to the next of kin of the intestate and their representatives, equally; 3, if no wife the whole is distributed equally among the children and their representatives, if neither wife nor children then among the next of kin of the intestate and their representatives; 4, where the intestate leaves a mother, and brothers and sisters, but no wife nor children such brothers or sisters and the representatives of such as are dead, share equally with the mother; if deceased leave a widow (or husband) and no children one-half the real and personal estate descends to such widow (or husband) absolutely. One year must elapse after the death before the personalty may be distributed among those entitled thereto.

Ontario.—The real and personal estate of a testator or intestate devolves on his executors or administrators, and, subject to payment of debts, and to the widow's dower, which she may take in lieu of her distributive share or may elect to give up for such share, is distributed by them so far as undisposed of by deed, will, or other effectual disposition as follows: Where the husband dies intestate without issue, the widow is entitled to $1000, and to her share (one-third) of the surplus, if any, over the $1000. If deceased leave wife and child or children, one-third to wife, rest to child or children. If children are dead, then to their representatives, *i. e.* their lineal descendants), except such child or children (not heirs at law) who had estate by settlement of intestate, or were advanced by him in his lifetime, equal to the other shares. If intestate leaves a wife only, half of his estate descends to wife and the rest to next of kin in all of his estate descends to next of kin and to their legal representatives. If he leaves child, children, or their representatives, the estate descends to him, her or them. If he leaves child, or grandchild by deceased child, half of his estate descends to child and half to grand-child. If intestate leaves husband and children, her estate

goes one-third to him, two-thirds to children; if no children, it goes one-half to husband and one-half to next of kin. If intestate leaves father, mother, brother and sister, the survivors share equally in the estate.

Nova Scotia.—The real estate of a person who shall [illegible] estate shall be distributed as follows: To his children in equal s[illegible] in case of decease of any to such as shall legally represent them, [illegible] child living at time of his death, to his other lineal descendants; if no issue, one-half to his father [illegible] half to widow; if no widow, all to father; if no issue, nor father, one-half [illegible] widow, and other half in equal shares to mother, brothers and sisters, and children of deceased brothers or sisters by right of representation; if no widow, whole to mother, brothers and sisters and children of deceased brothers and sisters by right of representation; if none of above named, then to the next of kin in equal degree. Personal property descends in the same way, except that after the payment of debt, funeral expenses, etc., if the intestate shall leave no lawful issue, one-half of such residue shall go to his widow; and if the intestate shall leave no kindred, the whole of such residue shall go to his widow for her own use. The widow is allowed all her paraphernalia, wearing apparel, etc., sustenance for family for ninety days after death of husband. There is no distinction in the half-blood and posthumous children share the same as the others.

New Brunswick.—1. Where intestate leaves a wife, she is entitled to dower in his real estate and, if there be children, one-third of his personal property; if there be no children, the wife gets one-half of the personalty. The real estate of an intestate passes to the next of kin. 2. Where married woman dies intestate husband has right of administration and acquires the personalty, if she dies childless. If she leaves children by a former husband the surviving husband shall be entitled to one-third of the personalty, her children getting the balance. If she leave children by surviving husband only he shall be entitled to one-half of the personalty, the other moiety passing to her children or their representatives. The real estate passes to her next of kin, subject to curtesy. There is no distinction in the half-blood.

Prince Edward Island.—In cases of intestacy land (subject to widow's right of dower) is divided among all children or their legal representatives in equal shares, and in case there be no children or their representatives then to the next of kin in equal degree, but no representation admitted among collaterals after brothers' and sisters' children. If after death of a father, any of his children die intestate without wife or child in the lifetime of the mother, every brother and sister of the intestate shall have an equal share with her. When a brother and sister of the whole blood and a brother and sister of the half-blood shall be such next of kin, the distribution shall be confined to the brother and sister of the whole blood. When the next of kin shall be a brother or sister and a grandfather or grandmother, distribution shall be confined to the brother or sister or the representatives of them. The father may be heir to his child dying without issue, and shall be preferred as heir to such child before a brother or sister of such child. Personal estate (after payment of all debts) is distributed as follows: One-third to widow and residue in equal proportions amongst children and those legally representing them; if no children or representatives, then one-half to widow and residue amongst next of kin. No representation among collaterals after brothers' and sisters' children.

Dower.

In *Manitoba and Saskatchewan* dower has been abolished. In *provinces where dower is allowed*, the widow becomes entitled to a life estate in one-third of realty and one-third absolutely of the personalty. By agreement her interest in the life estate is often valued and a lump sum paid her in settlement of same. It follows therefore that a widow can only transfer her interest as doweress in land during her own lifetime; her share in the

personalty she can dispose of absolutely. For further information as to rights of a widow in the estate of deceased husband see Descent of Property.

EXEMPTIONS FROM SEIZURE.

The following are exempt from seizure under writs of execution or distress :

The necessary and ordinary clothing of defendant and family.

Furniture and effects to the value of $500 in the *Western provinces* ; $150 in *Ontario* ; $100 in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, and $50 in *Prince Edward Island*.

Necessary food, in *Alberta and Saskatchewan* for six months ; *Manitoba*, eleven months ; *Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick*, thirty days.

Tools and implements of trade to the value of $200 in *Alberta and Saskatchewan* ; $500 in *Manitoba* ; $100 in *Ontario*, $30 in *Nova Scotia*. In *New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island* the exemptions for tools and implements are included with furniture and effects.

Live stock as follows : *Alberta and Saskatchewan*—Three oxen, horses or mules, six cows, six sheep, three pigs, and fifty domestic fowls, besides the animals the defendant may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for this stock for the winter months. *Manitoba*—Six cows, three oxen, horses or mules, ten sheep, ten pigs, fifty fowls, and food for same for eleven months. *Ontario*—One cow, six sheep, four hogs, twelve hens, and fifteen hives of bees, and food for thirty days. *Nova Scotia*—Two sheep, one hog, one cow, and food for thirty days. *Prince Edward Island*—One cow.

In individual provinces the following property is also exempt :

Alberta and Saskatchewan.—The harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow one cross plow, one set harrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper or binder, one set sleighs and one seed drill. Seed grain sufficient to seed all his land under cultivation, not exceeding eighty acres, at the rate of two bushels per acre, defendant to have choice of seed, and fourteen bushels of potatoes. The homestead of the defendant, provided that same be not more than one hundred and sixty acres ; in case it be more, the surplus may be sold subject to any lien or encumbrance thereon. The house and buildings occupied by the defendant, and also the lot or lots on which same are situate, according to the registered plan of the same, to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars.

Manitoba.—The land upon which the defendant or his family actually resides, or which he cultivates wholly or in part, or which he actually uses for grazing or other purposes (provided, the same be not more than one hundred and sixty acres ; in case it be more the surplus may be sold subject to any lien or incumbrance thereon, and said one hundred and sixty acres must be outside the limits of any city or town): the house, stables, barns, and fences on the judgment debtor's farm, subject however as aforesaid ; all the necessary seeds of various varieties or roots for the proper seeding and cultivation of eighty acres ; the actual residence or house of any person, other than a farmer, in any city, town, or municipality (provided the same does not exceed the value of one thousand five hundred dollars ; if the same does exceed such value, then, before such residence or house shall be sold, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars shall be paid to or secured to the person whose residence or house is to be sold, which said sum, or the security therefor, or any security in which the same may thereafter be invested, shall be exempt from seizure under execution, garnishee, attachee or attachment for debts.)

British Columbia.—Lands duly registered as a homestead to the value of $2,500.

Ontario.—Lands taken up under the "free grant and homestead act" are exempt for twenty years from settlement thereon if still owned by the

settler. Wages are exempt to amount of $25. Surplus over that amount may be attached.

Prince Edward Island.—Sixteen dollars in money.

FARMER'S LAW.

In a deed to agricultural property the boundaries should be clearly determined. The question, What does the farmer get? is answered by these boundaries, and the deed to a farm always includes the dwelling houses, barns and other improvements thereon belonging to the grantor, even though these are not mentioned. It also conveys all the fences standing on the farm, but all might not think it also included the fencing-stuff, posts, rails, etc., which had once been used in the fence, but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fencing material just bought and never attached to the soil, would not pass. So piles of hop-poles, stored away, if once used on that land, and intended to be again so used, have been considered a part of it, but loose boards or scaffold poles, merely laid across the beams of a barn and never fastened to it, would not be, and the seller of the farm might take them away. Standing trees, of course, also pass, as part of the land; so do trees blown down or cut down and still left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut and corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal property.

If there be any manure in the barnyard or in the composed heap on the field, ready for immediate use, the buyer ordinarily, in the absence of any contrary agreement, takes that also as belonging to the farm, though it might not be so if the owner had previously sold it to some other party, and had collected it together in a heap by itself, for such an act might be a technical severance from the soil, and so convert real into personal estate; and even a lessee of a farm could take away the manure made on the place while he was in occupation. Growing crops also pass by the deed of a farm unless they are expressly reserved, and when it is not intended to convey those, it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement to that effect would not be valid in law. Another mode is to stipulate that possession is not to be given until some future day, in which case the crops or manures may be removed before that time.

An adjoining road is, to its middle, owned by the farmer whose land is bounded by it, unless there are reservations to the contrary in the deeds through which he derives title, or unless the local laws vest the road absolutely in the Crown or municipality. But his ownership is subject to the right of the public to the use of the road.

If a tree grows so as to come over the land of a neighbor, the latter may cut away the parts which so come over, for he owns his land and all that is above or below. If it be a fruit tree, he may cut every branch or twig which comes over his land, but he cannot touch the fruit which falls to the land. The owner of the tree may enter peaceably upon the land of the neighbor and take up the branches and fruit.

Ditches and Watercourse.

Ontario.—Where lands would be benefited by a ditch, the respective owners must open and make the ditch. Each must undertake a fair proportion of the work. Even if a man has no direct interest in the work he cannot object to its construction, if beneficial to his neighbors, but he cannot be called upon to bear any expense in it. When ditches have once been opened, deepened or widened, they must be kept up in the same way. Overflooding or damming up back-water cannot be allowed, and the ditch must be carried through to its proper outlet,—even to an adjoining municipality.

If there is any dispute in the matter, it is referred to the Municipal Engineer. A meeting must be called, and if all parties agree, then the

agreement is put into writing, signed and filed with the clerk of the municipality. It can then be enforced. If no agreement is arrived at, the Engineer attends the meeting, and, if necessary, examines the parties on oath. If he thinks that the work is necessary, he makes an award in writing. This award specifies all necessary details, and must be filed with the Township Clerk. There is an appeal to the County Judge. The municipality pays the Engineer's fees and also any other fees or costs awarded to any person. The amount, if not otherwise repaid, is collected like any other municipal tax, from the lands of the person liable.

British Columbia. — Two-thirds in interest of the proprietors of any marsh, swamp, or meadow lands may select one or more Commissioners to carry on the work of reclaiming lands. The Commissioners may call on the proprietors to do the work, or, in case of neglect, do it themselves and charge the owners, or the land. There are also in *British Columbia* provisions similar to those in *Ontario* relating to Ditches and Watercourses. In the *other Provinces*, legislation similar to that of *Ontario* has been enacted.

Line Fences.

Ontario.—Owners of occupied adjoining lands must make, keep up and repair a just proportion of the fence between them. Owners of unoccupied lands adjoining occupied lands must, upon their being occupied, be liable as if their land had been occupied at the time of the original fencing. In case of dispute notice is given to call in fence viewers—three in number. If an occupant receives the notice he must communicate it to the owner. The fence viewers examine the premises, and, if required, take evidence on oath. They then make an award in writing, dealing with the question in detail. They must regard the nature of the fences in use in the locality, the pecuniary circumstances of the parties, and the suitableness of the fence ordered. The award must be deposited in the office of the clerk of the municipality. Any person desiring to enforce it may do so by notice. If the notice is not obeyed within one month, the person giving notice may perform the work and recover the value and costs in the Division Court. The award may be registered, and when registered becomes a lien on the land. An appeal is allowed from the fence viewers to the County Judge, whose decision is final.

No fence can be removed without six months' previous notice to the owner or occupier of the adjacent enclosure. The owner of the fence notified must pay the amount of the value of the fence as agreed upon or as fixed by the fence viewers.

If a tree is thrown down across a fence and damages a crop, the proprietor or occupant must, within forty-eight hours, remove the tree, repair the fence and make good the damage. If he does not do so, the injured party may do the work and collect the expense. Disputes on this subject are likewise adjusted by fence viewers.

In *the other Provinces* similar provisions are found. In *Manitoba*, parties desiring a survey of boundary line can have it made by giving notice in writing to all parties interested. Twelve months' notice of removal of fences is require instead of six as in Ontario.

In *Nova Scotia*, the proprietor of a field adjoining another improved must maintain his portion of fencing, and in case he neglects, after three days' notice, any fence viewer appointed by the Municipal Council may cause that portion to be built, and recover double the cost and the expenses as an ordinary debt from the person making default. The fence viewer is entitled to 60 cents a day while engaged, and is liable to a fine of $8.00 for neglect of duty. All fences, except stone, picket and board, which shall be 4 feet high, shall be 4 feet 6 inches high.

HOLIDAYS.

Under Dominion Legislation the following are legal holidays: Sundays, New Year's Day, the Epiphany, Good Friday, the Ascension, All Saints' Day,

Conception Day, Easter Monday, Ash Wednesday, Christmas Day, the King's Birthday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day.

Bank holidays in *all the provinces* are as above with the exception of the Epiphany, the Ascension, All Saints' Day and Conception day, which are bank holidays in the *Province of Quebec*, only Ash Wednesday is not a bank holiday in *any of the Provinces*.

If New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day or the King's Birthday falls on Sunday, the next day is a bank holiday.

In *all the provinces* any non-juridical day by virtue of a statute of such province is also a bank holiday.

In *the provinces* the following are legal holidays: Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday in Ontario, Victoria or Empire Day (May 24th), or Arbour Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

Landlord and Tenant.

If there is no agreement as to time, the tenant as a rule holds from year to year. A tenant is not responsible for taxes, unless it is so stated in the lease. The tenant may underlet as much of the property as he desires, unless it is expressly forbidden in the lease. A husband cannot make a lease which will bind his wife's property. A lease given by a guardian will not extend beyond the majority of the ward. A new lease renders void a former lease. In case there are no writings, the tenancy begins from the day possession is taken; where there are writings and the time of commencement is not stated, the tenancy will be held to commence from the date of said writings. Where a tenant assigns his lease, even with the landlord's consent, he will remain liable for the rent unless his lease is surrendered or cancelled.

There are many special features of the law of landlord and tenant in relation to agricultural tenancy. Generally an outgoing tenant cannot sell or take away the manure. A tenant whose estate has terminated by an uncertain event which he could neither foresee nor control is entitled to the annual crop which he sowed while his estate continued, by the law of emblements. He may also, in certain cases, take the emblements or annual profits of the land after his tenancy has ended, and, unless restricted by some stipulation to the contrary, may remove such fixtures as he has erected during his occupation for convenience, profit or confort; for in general, what a tenant has added he may remove if he can do so without injury to the premises, unless he has actually built it in so as to make it an integral part of what was there originally.

The following are immovable fixtures: Agricultural erections, fold-yard walls, cart house, barns fixed in the ground, beast house, carpenter shop, fuel house, pigeon house, pineries subtantially fixed, wagon house, box borders not belonging to a gardener by trade, flowers, trees, hedges, alehouse bar, dressers, partitions, locks and keys, benches affixed to the house, statue erected as an ornament to grounds, sun dial, chimney piece not ornamental, closets affixed to the house, conduits, conservatory substantially affixed, doors, fruit trees if a tenant be not a nurseryman by trade, glass windows, hearths, millstones, looms substantially affixed to the floor of a factory, threshing machines fixed by bolts and screws to posts let into the ground.

The tenant should not depend on promises of a landlord. All agreements should be embodied in the lease. The landlord's right against a subtenant is limited to the amount of rent due to the tenant by the subtenant.

Monthly tenants are entitled to and must give a month's notice; weekly tenants a week's notice. Yearly tenants must give six month's clear notice, ending with the anniversary of the commencement of the tenancy. If there

is a tenancy for a definite period, e.g., one year, six months, etc., on the expiration of that period no notice is required on either side. If the tenant continues to occupy the premises, after the end of that period, and pays rent, he becomes a tenant from year to year.

A lease is not terminated by the death of either party.

Lien Notes.

Lien notes and hire receipts given for manufactured goods are not valid against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees without notice for valuable consideration, unless at the time possession is given to the bailee the name and address of the manufacturer, bailor, or vendor of the same is printed, stamped, or engraved thereon, or otherwise plainly attached thereto. But this does not invalidate any note, receipt, or instrument evidencing the bailment or conditional sale, which is filed with the county court in the county in which the bailee or purchaser resides.

Limitation of Actions.

All actions for recovery of merchants' accounts, bills, notes, and all actions of debt, grounded upon any contract, shall be commenced and sued within six years after the cause of such action arose

In the case of actions upon bonds, mortgages, judgments or instruments under seal the time within which action must be brought is in general twenty years. In *Ontario and Manitoba* actions on covenants and mortgages must be commenced within ten years.

Actions to recover land must be brought in general within twenty years. In *Alberta and Saskatchewan* they must be brought within twelve years and in *Ontario and Manitoba* within ten years.

The time for bringing action runs in all cases from the last payment on account of the debt or from the last acknowledgment in writing and promise to pay. In cases of claim to land, the time runs from the last written acknowledgment of title or payment of rent.

Married Women.

A married woman is capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing of any real or personal property in the same manner as if she were unmarried and may enter into contracts, and may render herself liable in respect and to the extent of her separate property.

Master and Servant.

Ontario.—Verbal agreements of service cannot exceed one year in duration. No voluntary contract is binding for more than nine years. All disputes between master and servant must be determined before a Justice of the Peace. Agreements made outside of the Province with regard to employment in the Province are void, except in the case of skilled foreign workmen in new industries, teachers, actors, artists, lecturers or singers.

Tavern keepers and boarding house keepers cannot keep the clothes of any servant or laborer in pledge for more than six dollars. On payment or tender of that sum they must be given up no matter how much is due by the servant.

In case of complaint of non-payment of wages up to $40, a Justice of the Peace may summon any master or employer and direct the payment of wages for thirty days, or a balance equal to the wages for thirty days, to be levied with costs forthwith unless the magistrate chooses to give time in a proper case for law. If no specific rate of wages has been agreed on, the magistrate may make a reasonable allowance. The employer has the right to claim a set off for damages caused by negligence or wrong doing of servant.

Manitoba.—Any servant or laborer refusing or neglecting to perform his duties, or obey lawful commands, or guilty of any unlawful act to property of his employers, may be summoned before a Justice of the Peace and fined twenty dollars and costs.

Any domestic servant, journeyman or laborer deserting or abandoning, or neglecting or refusing to perform his work, may be in like manner summoned and fined.

Suits for wages up to $100 may be brought before any Justice of the Peace.

Builders and contractors must keep a pay sheet showing the men's names, and every payment must be attested thereon. Any proprietor can require the production of this sheet before paying any amount claimed to be due. The proprietor must see that any man who appears to be unpaid is paid, and until the workmen are paid, he is liable equally with the builder or contractor.

A copy of the original contract must be filed under oath with the Clerk of the County Court. Workmen and their witnesses may inspect premises on which they are working so as to ascertain their wages.

Prince Edward Island.—All contracts of hire of servants, if for one month or longer, must be in writing, signed, or verbally before one or more credible witnesses.

Servants engaging for one calendar month or more may be punished for misconduct, absence from duty, etc., upon complaint before two Justices. The penalty is imprisonment not exceeding one month. Masters may be fined by two Justices.

Provisions similar to those of *Manitoba* are in force in *all the other provinces.*

Employers' Liability.

Employers are liable to their workmen for death or personal injuries caused: 1, by defect in the construction, arrangement or condition of ways, works, machinery, plant, stages, scaffolds, buildings, premises, etc., of the employer, where such defects arise or continue through the negligence of the employer or his responsible agent; 2, by the negligence of any person entrusted by the employer with superintendence, while such person is exercising such superintendence; 3, by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, to whose orders the person injured was bound to conform and did conform, where the injury has resulted from such conformance; 4, by the act or omission of any person engaged by the employer, made or done in obedience to the rules or instructions of the employer, where the injury results from some impropriety or defect in such rules or instructions; 5, by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, who has charge of any signal, points, locomotive, engine, machinery or train upon a railway, tramway or street railway. The workman cannot recover damages where he has been aware of the defect and has inexcusably failed to notify the employer or some person superior to himself in the employer's service, unless he was aware that the employer or superior already knew of the defect. Notice of the injury must be given within twelve weeks, and an action commenced within six months (two years in Manitoba) after the injury occurs. Damages are limited to three years' wages. Workmen can only contract to waive the benefit of the statute where there is some other consideration than the employment, and the court is of the opinion that such consideration is ample and adequate, and the contract reasonable and not improvident on the part of the workman. Employers are also liable for damages caused to workmen through *accident*, if not brought about by the serious negligence of the workman. Such compensation, in case of death, is limited to $1,500. In case of total or partial disability the compensation is limited to a weekly sum not exceeding 50% of the claimant's

average weekly earnings in the same employment but not to exceed $10 per week or $1,500 in all.

Mechanics' Liens.

In *all the Provinces*, mechanics, contractors, builders and laborers have a lien or charge for the price of any work done or materials furnished upon the estate and interest of the person for whom such work is done or materials furnished in the building, erection or mine where such work is done or furnished and in the lands occupied therewith, provided a statement verified by affidavit be filed in the Registry of Deeds for the County, and action taken to enforce claim. An owner may himself pay the workman and charge the contractor. Before a contractor can claim any money on his contract, he must prove to the owner payment of wages up to the fourteenth day before payment to him, the contractor. The owner may hold back any wages due. A lien for wages is not affected by any subsequent garnishment, and a lien holder can enforce a lien on an unfinished building as well as on a finished one. Mortgages to secure future advances will not hold priority over wages if the mortgagee has actual notice of unpaid wages. The mortgagee must have proof from the contractor that the wages are paid. The purchaser or mortgagee of an unfinished house must, to protect his purchase, secure proof on oath from the vendor or mortgagor that wages are paid. Otherwise, any unpaid wages will have priority. Where proceedings are taken to enforce liens, a mortgagee may be notified. If notified, all proceedings under the mortgage (except notice of sale) must stop until leave to proceed is obtained from the official before whom the proceedings are pending. The registration of a mechanic's lien ceases to have effect after six months, unless proceedings have been instituted to realize the claim and a certificate registered in the County Registry Office.

In *Manitoba*, no lien can exist for a claim under $20. The lien is limited to the estate of the person at whose instance the work was done or machinery furnished.

SALES FOR TAXES.

Alberta and Saskatchewan.—Land may be sold for two years' arrears of taxes (municipal) after due notice in the *Provincial Gazette* and advertisement in a local newspaper and may be redeemed by any person acting in the owner's behalf or interested therein at any time before the expiration of one year thereafter.

Manitoba.—Lands may be sold for taxes, when in arrears for one year or upward, by the secretary-treasurer of the municipality within which the lands lie, and may be redeemed at any time within two years from date of sale, upon payment of the arrears of taxes and costs for which sold, together with ten per cent. interest if redeemed within one year, or twenty per cent. interest if redeemed after one year from sale. If the land is not redeemed within two years the treasurer forwards a memorandum showing same to the District Registrar of the Land Titles District in which the municipality lies. If the purchaser at tax sale desires to become owner of property he makes application to the District Registrar. A notice in then served on those who had any interest in the land at the time of tax sale, and they are allowed a further period of six months from service thereof to redeem. If property not then redeemed a certificate of title is issued to the purchaser upon payment of the proper fee therefor.

British Columbia.—Real estate sold for taxes may be redeemed within one year in municipalities, and two years elsewhere, on payment of the amount paid therefor by the purchaser, with interest at 12 per cent. Lands and goods seized for taxes are not entitled to the protection of the Homesteads and Exemptions Act.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia.—If the municipal rates, or a portion thereof, charged against lands remain unpaid for three years, the Municipal Council

may order the municipal clerk to issue a warrant to the sheriff of the County to make sale of so much of said lands as may be necessary to pay such taxes and all costs and charges connected with the sale. The sheriff shall thereupon make such sale by public auction conducting the same in accordance with the forms prescribed for the sale of lands under judgment of the Supreme Court.

Ontario.—Lands may be sold for taxes when they are in arrears for three years. The owners may redeem within one year after sale.

Solemnization of Marriage.

In *Ontario*, before a marriage can be solemnized a licence must be obtained or banns be published. If either of the parties is under eighteen years, the consent of the father, if alive, or if not of the mother or guardian, must be obtained and also an affidavit sworn by one of the contracting parties that one or other is of the full age of eighteen years or that consent, when necessary, has been obtained.

The minimum age at which a man and woman can be married in *Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta* without the consent of any other person is twenty-one. There is no statutory law in any of these Provinces settling the age at which a marriage ceremony can be performed where the consent of the proper parties is obtained, but the common law of England prevails.

In *Saskatchewan and Alberta* there is also special provision made that a girl, who is not living at home or with a guardian but is earning her own living, does not need to obtain the consent of any one after she is eighteen years of age.

In *British Columbia* the age at which persons are permitted to marry without the consent of the parents or guardians of the contracting parties is twenty-one years.

In *Nova Scotia and New Brunswick* there is no statute law fixing the age at which minors can consent to marry. The English common law applies to the effect that a female infant may contract a valid marriage at twelve years of age, and a male infant at fourteen years of age.

In *Nova Scotia*, if either party to an intended marriage is under twenty-one years of age the consent of the father, or if dead, the mother, or if both are dead the guardians if any, must be obtained before a licence for their marriage can be issued.

In *New Brunswick* consent of the father or guardian is not required where the parties are over 18 years of age.

The *Prince Edward Island* law on the subject is regulated by an old act of 1832 which renders null and void any marriage to which one or both of the parties is under twenty-one years of age and has parents or guardians living and resident within the Province when such marriage is solemnized without the consent of such parents or guardians, and the same law imposes a penalty of £500 upon any clergyman solemnizing such a marriage. When there are no parents or guardians the clergyman, upon being satisfied after enquiry as to the propriety of the marriage, may issue this certificate upon which the banns may be published or the licence issued and the marriage ceremony proceeded with.

Wills.

Every person of sound intellect can make a will, and may revoke or alter it at any time. A soldier on active service, or a mariner at sea, may dispose of his personal property by any written paper signed by him though not attested. A will is revoked by the marriage of the person who makes it, but except by marriage it can only be revoked by a will made at a later date, or by its destruction. A codicil is a supplementary clause to a will; it must be executed and witnessed in the same manner as the will itself. Property acquired after the making of a will is included in its effects. A

will is not rendered invalid by reason of the incompetency of witnesses. A will is construed to speak and take effect as if it had been executed immediately before the death of the testator unless a contrary intention appears. The will of a person not legally of age is not valid. A will can be proved any time after death, though it takes effect at the moment of the testator's decease. A verbal death bed bequest is not valid except as regards gifts delivered at the time. Executors or administrators of a will may be allowed, in addition to out-of-pocket expenses, a commission on discretion of the court based on the work and responsibility involved.

In *all the Provinces*, the requirements are; Wills must be in writing, and signed, but need not be sealed, by the testator or by some person in his presence and by his direction; such signature to be made or acknowledged by the testator, in the presence of two witnesses, both present at the same time, who shall sign their names as such witnesses, in the presence of the testator, and at his request. A common form of attestation clause is as follows:

"Signed and declared by the above-named A. B., as and for his last will "and testament, in the presence of us, both present at the same time, who, "at his request and in his presence, have hereunto subscribed our names "as witnesses."

"C. D., of Toronto, Clerk."

"E. F., of Hamilton, Merchant." (Signed), "A. B."

The gift to a witness, or to the husband or wife of a witness, is invalid. A will to pass personal property need only be in conformity with the law of the country in which the testator had his domicile. To pass real estate, however, the will must be valid and effectual for such purpose according to the law of the country where the real estate is situated.

No one should draw up his own will. It is perfectly legal to do so, but most inadvisable and almost certain to lead to litigation. For this reason it is advisable to secure the services of a competent solicitor.

QUEBEC LAW.

While there is but small difference between the broad principles underlying the law of this Province and that of the other Provinces, the difference of detail is sufficiently great to require the setting apart of a separate section for Quebec law. The law of real estate, the law of married women and the law of interdiction are particular instances of wide departure from the common law in the other Provinces. The law of Quebec is founded on the old French law as embodied in the Custom of Paris and was codified in 1866 on the model of the French Code Napoleon of 1804.

Abandonment of Property for the Benefit of Creditors.

A trader who has ceased payments and upon whom a demand of abandonment has been made by any creditor whose claim is unsecured for a sum of $200 or upwards may make a judicial abandonment of his property for the benefit of his creditors.

The property so abandoned is distributed among the creditors upon order of the Court according to their respective rights. The abandonment of property discharges the debtor from his debts to the extent only of the amount which his creditors have been paid out of the proceeds of the sale of such property.

Capias.

The debtor of a personal debt of at least $50 created or payable within the limits of Quebec or Ontario who is about to leave such provinces for the purpose of defrauding his creditors or who is secreting his property, in order to defraud his creditors, or a trader refusing to make an abandonment of his property, may be arrested on a capias and held until the courts pronounce upon the matter.

Descent of Property.

If a person dies without a will leaving children, these divide the inheritance equally among them. If any of the children be dead, leaving children, the latter divide among themselves the share their parent would have inherited.

If a person dies without issue, leaving father and mother and also brothers and sisters or nephews or nieces, one half of the succession goes to the father and mother, who share it equally, and the other half is divided among the brothers and sisters. If a brother or sister be dead his or her share goes to the children of such deceased brother or sister. If there be no children the share is divided equally among the other brothers and sisters. If the father or mother be dead the surviving parent takes the entire half.

If the deceased leave no children, or grand children or brother or sister, nephews or nieces, or father or mother, the grand-parents or other ascendants take the whole succession. If both father and mother have previously died, the brothers, sisters and nieces take the succession to the exclusion of grand-parents or uncle and aunts. Relations beyond the twelfth degree do not inherit.

An heir must contribute to the discharge of liabilities in proportion to his share in the estate. The creditors of the estate have a right to a separation of the property of the estate from the personal property of the heir, so as to recover on the former. When a succession opens, the heir has three options. He may accept generally or under benefit of inventory or he may renounce. If he accepts generally he is liable for the debt in proportion to the share received; if he accepts under benefit of inventory he is liable only to the extent of the value of the property he has received; if he renounces he is entirely free and has no part in the succession.

Execution of Judgment.

Seizure in Execution.

The property of a debtor is the common pledge of his creditors and all his property, moveable and immoveable, present and future, is liable for the execution of his obligations except such as is declared exempt from seizure.

A creditor may seize in execution and cause to be sold in satisfaction of a judgment, the moveable or immoveable property of his debtor in such debtor's possession as well as any corporeal moveable in the possession of the creditor or third parties who consent thereto. Debentures, promissory notes whether negotiable or not, shares in corporations and other instruments payable to order or to bearer, bank notes included, may be seized like other moveables.

Garnishment.

Execution upon the moveable property of a debtor in the possession of a third party may, in all cases, and must, when such party does not consent to its immediate seizure, be effected by a seizure by garnishment. The same means must be adopted in executing on debts due to the debtor. The writ orders such third party or garnishee not to dispossess himself of the moveables in their possession belonging to the debtor or of such money or other things as he owes the debtor or will have to pay him, until the court has pronounced on the matter and to appear at a time fixed to declare under oath what property of the debtor he may have or what he owes or will have to pay him.

In seizing salaries or wages, the seizure by garnishment remains binding for the seizable proportion as long as the contract or engagement continues or as long as the debtor remains in the employ of the garnishee.

Exemptions from Seizure.

The debtor may select and withdraw from seizure: 1, bed bedding and bedsteads in use by him or his family; 2, ordinary and necessary wearing

apparel of himself and family ; 3, two stoves and their pipes, one pot-hook and its accessories, one pair of andirons, one of tongs and one shovel ; 4, all cooking utensils, knives, forks, spoons and crockery in use by the family, two tables, two cupboards or dressers, one lamp, one mirror, one washing-stand with its toilet accessories, two trunks or valises, the carpets or matting covering the floors, one clock, one sofa and twelve chairs—the total value not to exceed $50 ; 5, all spinning wheels and weaving looms for domestic use, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, fishing nets, lines and seines in common use, one tub, one washing machine, one wringer, one sewing machine, two pails, three flat-irons, one blacking brush, one scrubbing brush, one broom ; 6, 50 volumes of books, all drawings and paintings executed by the debtor or his family, for their use ; 7, fuel and food sufficient for the debtor and his family for 3 months ; 8, one span of plough-horses or a yoke of oxen, one horse, one summer vehicle and one winter vehicle and the harness used by a carter or driver for earning his livelihood one cow, two pigs, four sheep, the wool from such sheep, the cloth from such wool and the fodder for such animals ; one plough, one harrow, one working sleigh, one tumbril, one hay-cart and all harness necessary for farming purposes ; 9, books relating to the profession, art or trade of the debtor to the value of $200 ; 10, Tools, implements and other chattels used in his profession, art or trade to the value of $200 ; 11, 15 hives of bees.

Certain things are absolutely exempt such as those used in religious worship, family portraits, immoveables given or bequeathed upon condition of being exempt, certain alimentary allowances and pensions, fishermen's boats and nets, books of account and titles of debts.

Salaries Exempted from Seizure.

1. Pay and pensions of persons belonging to the Army or the Navy ; 2. contingent emoluments and fees due to ministers of worship for current services and the income of their clerical endowment ; 3, salary of professors, tutors and school-teachers ; 4, four-fifths of the earnings of pilots of Quebec and below Quebec.

5. All pensions granted by financial or other institutions to their employees, by means of retiring funds or pension funds.

6. Salaries of public officers except those of public officers and employees of the Province, of city or town clerks and other functionaries and municipal employees and assessors in incorporated cities or towns which are seizable for : (a) one fifth of every monthly salary not exceeding $1,000, a year , (b) one-fourth of every monthly salary exceeding $1,000, a year ; (c) one-third of every monthly salary exceeding $2,000, a year.

The following portions of all other salaries however and whenever payable are exempt : (a) four-fifths, when they do not exceed $3 a day ; (b) three-quarters, if they exceed $3, but do not exceed $6 a day ; (c) Two-thirds, when they exceed $6 a day.

HYPOTHECS OR MORTGAGES.

A Deed of hypothec must be made by a notary except for lands held in "free and common soccage" and for all lands in the countries of Missisquoi, Shefford, Stanstead, Sherbrooke and Drummond. For such lands there is a statutory form which is also valid.

The owner of a hypothec or mortgage when it is due and unpaid may proceed against the person holding the immoveable as owner and compel him to surrender it in order that it may be sold by the Sheriff. Out of the proceeds of such sale the creditor is paid his debt and cost.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is 5 per cent. per annum. If a debt sued on is made up in whole or in part of interest which appears to the judge to be usurious, whether such interest is called interest or discount, deduction on

money advanced, commission etc. the court may order that such sums interest be paid by instalments and fix the amounts and terms thereof.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A contract of lease is completed by the mere consent of the parties. It may be implied for example by occupation on sufferance and tacit renewal, which is established when the tenant without opposition or notice to quit occupies the premises eight days after the expiration of the former lease. The lease may be verbal or it may be in writing, as it should be to insure precision of agreement and facility of proof. If in writing it may be in notarial form, by private writing or in the form of a letter.

The lessor is bound to deliver the property in the condition it was in at the time the lease was made and maintain it in good condition throughout the lease. He must warrant peaceable possession that is, he must not himself disturb his tenant, for instance by changing the form or character of the premises, or by repairs which are not urgent, and he must compensate his tenant for disturbance from protracted urgent repairs.

The tenant on his part must furnish the premises sufficiently to secure the rent and use the property. He must pay at the time agreed upon or according to local usage, the sum agreed on as rent unless he is entitled to a reduction. He must also allow the visits of prospective buyers or tenants.

The landlord has a privilege on the moveables on the premises for his rent, and other claims arising from the lease, subject to the exemptions from seizure. He may within eight days of their removal without his consent, exercise his privilege. If they are seized and sold during the lease his claim has a preference upon the proceeds of the sale. The lessee may sublet the premises or transfer his lease unless the contrary is provided.

The tenant must make the lesser repairs—in general all those which are necessitated by the wear and tear and in ordinary course by the fault of the tenant. He is freed from these if they arise from old age or defect in the thing. All greater repairs such as those to main walls, beams, roofs, etc., are landlords' repairs.

The lease ends by the expiration of the term if agreed upon. If not or if the lease is verbal or presumed, notice to quit must be given—of three months if the rent is payable every three months, or at longer intervals; of one month if payable at intervals less than there months; of two weeks if payable monthly.

When any rent is in arrears the lessor may notify the lessee to vacate the premises within three days. If the latter complies, such rent is remitted, if he does not, all the moveables, without exemptions, on the premises are liable for the rent.

The sale of the premises breaks a lease of more than one year unless it has been registered, saving the recourse of the tenant against the former owner for damages.

MARRIAGE.

Age, Consent and Formalities.

To contract marriage a man must be of the full age of 14 and a woman of the full age of 12. Minors must obtain the consent of the parents before marriage; in case of disagreement, the consent of the father suffices. Marriage is prohibited between ascendants and descendants, between brothers and sisters whether they are so related by blood or alliance, and between uncle and niece, aunt and nephew. A man may, however marry his deceased wife's sister.

There is no civil marriage in the Province. All priests and ministers authorized to keep registers of civil status are competent to celebrate marriage but cannot be compelled to do so against the doctrine or discipline of their church. Bans must be published unless duly dispensed with or unless a licence is obtained.

A marriage contracted without the consent of the parties, or where there is an error as to person, or without the consent of parents or tutor when necessary, can be annulled by the courts.

Rights of Husband and Wife as to Property.

The rights of husband and wife respecting their property may be regulated by contract which must be made before marriage and by a notary. In such contract the parties may make any arrangement they see fit. It cannot be altered after marriage. If there is no contract they are governed by the law respecting legal community and dower. During marriage the husband or wife cannot confer benefits on each other except as regards the insurance of the life of the husband in favor of his wife and children.

Community of Property.

Community of property, which exists when there is no marriage contract is the common fund formed in general of the moveable property the husband and wife own at the time of the marriage, the revenues of their private immoveable property and all property, moveable or immoveable acquired during marriage except those acquired by succession or to replace immoveables owned at the time of the marriage and which did not fall into the community but were disposed of.

The community is liable for moveable debts of the consorts at the time of marriage or of successions falling to them during marriage, the debts of the husband during the community and of the wife if contracted with the consent of her husband; the interest and arrears of personal debts of each, repairs connected with usufruct immoveables not falling into the community; the maintenance of consorts and children and other charges of marriage.

The husband alone manages the community and may alienate or hypothecate without the concurrence of his wife. Debts contracted by the wife with the consent of the husband are to be paid out of the community or out of the property of either; if contracted under a general or special power of attorney, they are chargeable to the community. Separation as to property can be granted by the court on demand of the wife when her interests are in peril. She thereby regains the administration of her property.

Separation as to bed and board is granted for unfaithfulness and also in behalf of the wife for cruelty and want of maintenance.

After dissolution of the marriage by death, the wife or her legal representatives may accept or renounce the community. If she accepts, the assets and liabilities are divided.

Legal Usufruct of the Surviving Consort.

After the dissolution of the community by death, if there is no will to the contrary, the surviving consort has a right to the enjoyment of the property of the community coming to the children from the deceased which lasts until the majority or emancipation of such children.

Separation of Property.

Where separation of property has been agreed upon by marriage contract the wife can administer all her property and receive all her revenue, but she cannot alienate her immoveable property without the consent of her husband, or, in case of refusal, without the authorization of a Judge.

Dower.

If there is no contract or no stipulation in the contract respecting dower, legal or customary dower exists in favor of the surviving wife and children. It consists of the full enjoyment or usufruct for the wife during her life of

one half of the immoveables owned by the husband at the time of the marriage and of those which have fallen to him during marriage from ascendants. The dower of the children consists in the ownership of their half. If the children decide to inherit from their father as heirs they lose their right to dower.

Where there is a marriage contract the parties may make such a[illegible]ment respecting dower as they see fit.

[illegible] of Relatives.

Husband and wife must maintain and bring up their children. Children on their part must [illegible] other ascendants who are in want. Sons [illegible] must maintain their father-in-law and mother [illegible].

[illegible].

Servitudes are charges on real estate which lessen the proprietary rights of the owner. Servitudes [illegible] from the position of the property, or from the law or from [illegible] lower level must receive the waters flowing [illegible] higher level. The owner of the lower land cannot [illegible] this flow and the other owner cannot aggravate it in an[illegible].

The owner of land bordering on a running stream, not forming part of the public domain, may use it as it passes provided he does not prevent the same use to others entitled thereto..

Legal servitudes establish the obligations to leave a foot-road or [illegible] path along the banks of navigable or floatable rivers and other obli[illegible] regarding division walls, ditches, views, eaves of roofs and rights [illegible].

Ditches and hedges separating lands, and walls between b[illegible] yards, gardens and enclosed fields are presumed to be common [illegible] no mark, title or proof to the contrary. The repairing and bu[illegible] common ditches and walls are chargeab[illegible] to all who have any [illegible] them in proportion to such rights.

Trees growing nearer the boundary than the distance prescribed by [illegible], usage or the reasonable protection of the neighbour must be uprooted at [illegible] request of the neighbor and branches extending over the neighbouring land must be cut. The neighbor may himself cut roots extending into his property. The owner of cultivated land may compel the owner of contiguous uncleared land to clear a space of 15 feet in width adjoining the boundary of such uncleared land. Fruit trees, maple trees, and others used for decorative purposes are excepted from this clearance though subject to the other rules above given.

Right of Way.

An owner whose land is enclosed on all sides by that of others, without access to the public road, may claim a right of way on that of his neighbors subject to an indemnity to the latter. This way must generally be had by the shortest crossing and always by the way and in the manner least burdensome to the neighbor on whose land it is granted.

Actions of Boundary.

When two contiguous lands have never been bounded or the boundaries have disappeared or been wrongly placed and one of the neighbors refuses to agree upon a surveyor to fix or verify them, the other may bring an action to compel him to do so. The judge names a surveyor who makes a plan setting out the respective claims of the parties. The judge then orders the fixing in conformity with the rights and titles of the parties. The cost of the fixing of the boundaries is at the charge of both, the costs of the action is left to the discretion of the court.

Master and Servant.

Incorporated cities in the Province of Quebec may pass laws regulating the relations of masters and servants. The cities of Quebec and Montreal have passed such laws which are practically the re-enactment of the general law of the Province.

Servants engaged by the week, month or year, not by piece work or for a fixed period must give notice of their intention to quit at least one week before the expiration of the term if engaged by the week, or two weeks if engaged by the month or of one month if by the year. The master is bound to give the same notice or pay the wages due for such period. A servant bound by act, indenture, written or verbal contract before one or more witnesses to serve for a month or longer term who refuses to enter service, is guilty of misconduct or idleness, deserts his work, absents himself without leave, refuses or neglects to work or disobeys lawful orders without excuse, commits waste, etc., is liable to a fine.

A master who dismisses his servant without pay is liable to a fine. Servants may complain to the court of ill-treatment, cruelty, bad or insufficient food and cause the master to be fined. The court may cancel the contract in case of abuse, incapacity, or repeated misconduct.

Prescription.

Under the law of prescription rights are acquired and obligations discharged by the mere lapse of time.

In general and where not otherwise provided property and obligations are prescribed by the lapse of thirty years. A possessor during that period without title acquires ownership.

A purchaser of an immoveable in good faith acquires a good title by the lapse of ten years.

Ten years also prescribe actions in restitution of minors for wrongs, in rectification of tutors' account or in rescission of contracts for error, fraud, violence or fear. The action for indemnity under architects and contractors' warranty must be taken within ten years from the date of loss. If the defect is gradually revealed, prescription runs from the expiration of the 10 years warranty.

Five years prescribe actions for services and disbursements of advocates, and notaries and fees of officers of justice; against advocates notaries and functionaries for recovery of papers and titles confided to them; on inland and foreign bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc.; on sales of moveables; for hire of labor or price of manual, professional or intellectual work or materials furnished; for visits, services, operations and medicines of physicians or surgeons.

School taxes are prescribed by three years as also are municipal taxes, except in Montreal and Sherbrooke where four years are required.

Actions for seduction and damages from offences and quasi-offences unless otherwise provided; for wages of workmen hired for a year or more and for sums due schoolmasters for tuition, board and lodging are prescribed by two years.

One year prescribes actions for slander or libel, for bodily injuries unless otherwise provided, for wages of domestic or farm servants, clerks, and others hired by day, week or month or less than a year; and for hotel and boarding house charges. An action against a municipality for bodily injuries is prescribed six months after the accident.

Wills.

Every person of full age, of sound intellect and capable of alienating may dispose of his property freely by will. Wills may be made in authentic form before two notaries or before a notary and two witnesses. Holograph

wills are also valid and must be wholly written and signed by the testator and require neither witnesses, notaries nor any particular form. Wills made in the form derived from the laws of England are also valid and must be in writing, with the signature or mark of the testator made by himself or by another in his presence and under his express direction, which signature must be acknowledged as subscribed to his will then produced, before at least two witnesses who attest and sign in the presence and at the request of the testator. The witnesses must be of full age and may be related or allied to the testator or to each other. Aliens and women may be witnesses. Legacies made to the witnesses or to the husband or wife or any relative in the first degree of such witnesses are null. Anything coming after the signatures in holograph or English wills must be attested and signed as for the original part. Mention of place and date are not essential in these two forms of wills. The will need not be signed on each page. Authentic wills make proof of themselves; but holograph and English wills must be probated.

Wills are revoked by a subsequent will, by a notarial or other written act, by the destruction of a holograph or English will, by the alienation of the thing bequeathed. It is not revoked by the subsequent birth of children.

A testator may name one or more executors to carry out the terms of his will or provide the manner of their appointment If not otherwise provided executors receive no renumeration. If no executors are named, the heirs carry out the will.

The executors must secure an inventory of the property after notifying all interested persons to be present, probate and register the will, support its validity, pay the debts and legacies, receive debts due, etc.

FISH AND GAME LAWS.

Throughout the Dominion generally possession, sale or transportation of fish or game in the close season is prohibited, except that in some cases a few days grace are allowed for the disposal of game and fish after the open season has ended.

The export of certain kinds of trout is absolutely prohibited in a number of the provinces. The regulations provide that no one shall receive, ship, transport or have in possession for the purpose of shipping or transporting out of the Dominion of Canada any speckled trout, river trout or sea trout, taken or caught in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; provided:

(a) Any person may so ship such trout caught by him for sport, to the extent of 25 lbs. in weight, if the shipment is accompanied by a certificate to that effect from either the local fishery officer in whose district the fish were caught or from the local station agent adjacent to the locality in which they were caught, or is accompanied by copy of the official licence or permit issued to the person making the shipment,

(b) No single package of such trout shall exceed 25 lbs. in weight, nor shall any person be permitted to ship more than one package during the season.

QUEBEC.

HUNTING.

The open seasons for game in the Province of Quebec are as follows:

Big Game—Moose and deer, September 1st to December 31st, inclusive, excepting Ottawa and Pontiac Counties. Moose and deer in Ottawa and Pontiac Counties October 1st to November 30th, inclusive.

Caribou, September 1st to January 31st, inclusive.

Bear, August 20th to June 30th, inclusive.

No more than one moose, two deer, and two caribou may be killed in one season by any one person.

Dogs may be used to hunt red deer only between October 20th and November 1st.

The young of deer, moose or caribou, if only one year old or less, must not be killed.

Cow moose must not be killed at any time.

Other Game.—Mink, otter, marten, pekan, fox and lynx, November 1st to December 31st, inclusive.

Beaver are protected until November 1st, 1908.

Hare, December 1st to January 31st, inclusive.

Muskrat, April 1st to April 30th inclusive.

Game Birds.—Woodcock, curlew, plover, sandpiper, snipe, tattler, September 1st to January 31st, inclusive.

White partridge, ptarmigan, November 1st to January 31st, inclusive.

Widgeon, teal or wild duck of any kind, except sheldrake, loons, gull, penguin and sea parrots, September 2nd to February 28th, inclusive

Birch or spruce partridge, September 1st to December 1[illegible].

East and North of Saguenay River.

Regulations for that part of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay to the east and north of the River Saguenay are the same as the foregoing, except for the following the open season is as shown :

Caribou, September 1st to February 28th, inclusive (and not more than four caribou may be killed in one season).

Hare, October 15th to March 14th, inclusive.

Muskrat, November 1st to March 31st, inclusive.

Otter, October 15th to April 15th, inclusive.

Grey and spruce partridge, September 15th to January 31st, inclusive

White partridge and ptarmigan, November 1st to February 28th, inclusive.

Hunting License.—Entire Province.

Non-residents are required to obtain licenses to hunt, which may be procured on application to the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, Quebec, Que

The fee for hunting license for non-residents who are not active members of a club duly incorporated in the Province of Quebec or active members of a club who wish to hunt outside the club territory, $25.00 for season.

Non-residents, active members of fish and game clubs, duly incorporated, and who wish to hunt in territory leased to the club, $10.00 for season

Waste of Game

No person who has killed or taken any bird or animal suitable for food shall allow the flesh thereof to be destroyed or spoilt, and no person who has killed or taken a fur-bearing animal shall allow the skin thereof to be destroyed or spoilt.

Transportation.—Entire Province

After the first fifteen (15) days of the close season all public carriers are forbidden to transport any game or portion or hides thereof

FISHING.

The open seasons for fishing are as follows for the whole of the Province :

Bass, June 16th to April 14th, inclusive.

Maskinonge, July 2nd to May 24th, excepting from November 10th to 30th.

Ouananiche, December 2nd to September 14th, inclusive.

Pickerel (dore), May 16th to April 14th, inclusive.

Salmon, February 1st to August 14th, inclusive.
Speckled trout, May 1st to September 30th, inclusive.
Lake trout, grey trout, or lunge, December 2nd to October 14th inclusive.
Whitefish, entire year.

LICENSE.

The fee for fishing for salmon for non-residents is $15.00 for season.

For fishing for any other kinds of fish for non-residents if he belongs to an incorporated club, is $10.00 for season.

For non-resident active members of incorporated club, which is lessee of a fishing territory, fee is $5.00 for season within limits of territory of club, and $10.00 to fish outside limits of club territory.

ONTARIO.

HUNTING.

The open seasons for hunting in the Province of Ontario are as follows:

Big Game.—Deer, November 1st to November 15th.

Moose, caribou, reindeer, north of the Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway from Mattawa to the Manitoba boundary, inclusive, October 16th to November 15th.

Moose, reindeer or caribou, south of the Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway from Mattawa to the Manitoba boundary, November 1st to November 15th.

Elk wapiti, must not be hunted at any time.

Bear, all year. Cow moose must not be hunted at any time.

No more than two deer, one bull moose or one bull caribou or reindeer may be killed in one season by any one person.

Dogs may be used hunting deer, but must not be allowed to run at large during close season.

The young of deer, moose, reindeer or caribou, if only one year old or less, must not be hunted at any time.

Otter, mink, beaver and otter are protected until 1910.

Hare, [illegible] to December [illegible]

Muskrat, [illegible] 1st to April 30th (must not be shot during April).

Coyotes, [illegible] at all times by owners of land, etc., but must prove damage [illegible] done.

Squirrels, black and grey, November 1st to December 1st.

Game Birds.—Grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie fowl, woodcock, September 15th to December 15th; snipe, rail, plover, or any other birds known as shore birds or waders, September 1st to December 15th.

English or Mongolian pheasant protected until 1910.

Wild duck of all kinds and any other waterfowl, September 1st to December 31st.

Quail, November 1st to November 30th.

Swan or geese, September 15th to April 30th.

Wild turkeys, November 1st to December 1st.

Capercailzie, protected until September 15th 1909.

Wild duck, geese, or other waterfowl must not be hunted from sail boats, yachts or launches propelled by steam or other power.

Hunting on Sunday is prohibited.

HUNTING LICENSE.

Non-residents are required to obtain licenses to hunt, the fee for which $50.00 for season and $15.00 for ducks and small game only.

Residents of Province of Ontario are required to obtain licenses to hunt deer, the fee for which is $2.00, and to hunt moose, reindeer or caribou the fee for which is $5.00. Licenses may be procured on application to the

local Game and Fisheries overseer, or to the Game and Fisheries Branch at Toronto.

No person shall take into or have in his possession in the Temagaming Forest Reserve, during the close season for moose, reindeer or caribou, any gun, rifle, Mauser or other automatic pistol or any revolver or other firearm having a barrel of greater length than four inches.

FISHING.

The following are the open seasons for fishing in Ontario :

Bass from June 16th to April 14th, except in the waters of Lake Erie west of Point Pelee and around Pelee Island, where it is from July 16th to May 14th.

Maskinonge, from June 16th to April 14th.

Pickerel (dore), from May 16th to April 14th. Lake Huron and Lake St Clair abolished.

Salmon trout, from December 1st to October 31st.

Speckled and brook trout, from May 1st to September 14th.

Whitefish, from December 1st to October 31st.

Fishing Licenses.

Non-residents of Ontario desiring to angle for fish in Provincial waters are charged a fee of $2.00 per rod or $5.00 for a family of 5 while temporarily residing in Province, but if fishing from boat or yacht, $5.00 per rod, permit good for 3 months.

All persons are required to obtain permit to fish in the waters of Lake Nipigon and River Nipigon, which may be procured on application to the local Overseer, or to the Game and Fisheries Branch at Toronto. One license or permit only may be issued to any applicant, and shall not be for a longer period than four weeks from the date of issue. The fee for such license or permit shall be $15 for a period of two weeks or less, $20 for three weeks and $25 for four weeks, where the applicant is not a permanent resident of Canada ; and $5 for two weeks, and $10 for four weeks where the applicant is a permanent resident of Canada.

General Regulations.

No one shall fish for, catch or kill, in any of the waters of the Province by angling, or shall carry away more than 8 small or large-mouthed black bass, 4 maskinonge 12 pickerel (dore) or 4 lake trout, nor a greater number of speckled or brook trout than in the aggregate will weigh more than 10 pounds, nor more than 30 in number if they weight less than 10 pounds, nor shall any small or large-mouthed black bass less than 10 inches in length, speckled trout less than 6 inches in length, no pickerel (dore) less than 15 inches in length, no maskinonge less than 24 inches in length, be retained or kept out of the water ; they must be returned to the water immediately, alive and uninjured.

No one shall sell, barter or traffic in speckled trout, black bass or maskinonge taken or caught in Provincial waters before the first day of June, 1909.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HUNTING.

The open seasons for hunting in New Brunswick are as follows :

Big Game.—Moose, caribou, deer or red deer, September 15th to November 30th.

Cow moose or cow caribou (of any age) and calf moose under age of two years are protected at all times.

No person shall kill or take more than one [illegible] one one caribou and two deer during any one year.

Moose, caribou and deer are not to be hunted with dogs, or to be caught by means of traps and snares.

No person shall hunt, take, hurt, injure, shoot, wound, kill or destroy any moose or caribou in the night time, i.e., between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

A gun may not be carried in a moose or caribou country between November 30th and September 15th without first obtaining a permit from a game warden.

Other Game.—Beaver, protected until July 1st, 1910. Mink, fisher or sable, November 15th to March 31st. Muskrat, in Kings, Queens and Sunbury Counties, March 10th to June 10th.

Game Birds.—Partridge, September 15th to November 30th.

Woodcock and snipe, from September 15th to November 30th.

Wild geese, brant, teal, wood duck, dusky duck, commonly called black duck, September 2nd to November 30th.

Wild geese, brant, teal, wood duck, dusky duck, commonly called black duck, shall not be hunted with artificial light [illegible] nor guns nor trapped or netted at any time.

Sea-gulls, pheasants, song birds and insectivorous birds, entirely protected.

Sunday shooting is prohibited.

Hunting Licenses.

Non-residents must not kill any moose, caribou or deer without having obtained a license from the Crown Lands Office, Fredericton, N.B., or from the Chief Game Commissioner, or any county or special game warden, by payment of a fee of $[illegible], license to be in force for one open season. License will give right to kill one bull moose, one bull caribou and two deer.

Resident's license, $[illegible]. Guides and camp help must be licensed, cost $1.00, and are not allowed to shoot big game while so employed. Non-resident guides prohibited.

Transportation.

Every corporation, railway, express company, or other common carrier, or person acting as a common carrier, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalty hereinafter provided, who at any [illegible] or season, hereafter in any part of the Province: (a) Carries or transports from place to place any live moose, caribou or deer, or the carcass or any portion thereof, or the green hide of such game, unless the same be accompanied by the owner thereof, and be open to view and tagged or labelled with the owner's name and address; (b) Carries or transports without the Province any live game, or the carcass or any portion hereof or the green hide or pelt of any game. Nothing herein shall apply to game transported or exported on the special permit of the Surveyor-General under the provisions of Section 19 or to the transportation of heads or hides of moose, caribou or deer, shipped or delivered to any bona fide taxidermist within the Province.

FISHING.

The regulations regarding fishing in New Brunswick provide as follows:

Bass may be caught with hook and line at all times of year.

Lake trout, land-locked salmon, speckled trout, April 1st to September 30th.

Salmon February 1st to August 15th.

The use of explosive materials to catch or kill fish is illegal.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HUNTING.

The open seasons for game in Nova Scotia are as follows:

Big Game.—Moose, October 1st to December 1st, except in Island of Cape Breton where they are protected until 1915

(No person shall kill more than one moose in one season, or any calf moose under the age of one year).

Deer and caribou protected until October, 1910

Dogs must not be allowed to hunt moose, caribou or deer.

Bear, all year.

Other Game.—Beaver, protected.

Fox (yellow or red), at all times.

Hare or rabbit, November 1st to February 28th.

Mink, November 2nd to February 28th.

Muskrat, November 2nd to February 28th.

Otter, at all times.

Game Birds.—Woodcock, snipe, teal, blue-winged duck, wood duck, September 1st to February 28th.

Blue wing duck in Cumberland County, September 1st to April 30th.

Pheasant, blackcock capercailzie, ptarmigan, sharptailed grouse, spruce partridge or chukor partridge, protected at all times.

Ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, October 1st to 31st.

Cape Breton, ruffed grouse protected until .

Hunting Licenses.

Non-residents are required to obtain licenses to shoot from the Provincial Secretary, from Clerks of Counties or from the agents of the Game Society in various parts of the Province. License fee, for all game, $10.

FISHING.

The open seasons for fishing in Nova Scotia are as follows

Bass may be caught with hook and line at all times of the year.

Salmon, February 1st to August 15th.

Trout of all kinds and land-locked salmon, April 1st to September 30th.

Fishing Licenses.

Non-residents are required to obtain licenses to fish, which may be obtained on application to the Fishery Warden. Fee for three months, $5, fee for six months, $10. No person shall kill in one day more than 12 bass, pike or perch, or 20 trout.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The provisions of the Prince Edward Island laws for the protection of game fix the close seasons as follows:

Partridge, between the 1st day of December and the 1st day of October.

Woodcock and snipe, between the 1st day of January and the 20th day of August.

Water fowl which are known as wild duck, between 1st day of March and the 25th day of August.

Hares or rabbits, between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September.

Muskrat, marten or otter, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November.

No eggs shall be had in possession, nor shall woodcock be killed before sunrise or after sunset. The penalty for breaches of the act is a fine not exceeding $25.00 nor less than $5.00, for each bird, animal or egg.

The killing of any kind of wild fowl is prohibited between sunset and sunrise. Penalty $50.00.

The close season for fishing is from October 1st to March 31st inclusive.

MANITOBA.

HUNTING.

The open seasons for hunting in Manitoba are as follows :

Big Game.—All kinds of deer, including antelope, cabri, elk, or wapiti, moose, reindeer, or caribou, between December 1st and December 14th, and no one person may during any one season or year, kill or take more in all than one of any of such animals.

Deer, cabri, antelope, elk, wapiti, reindeer, moose and caribou, females and fawns of such animals, protected.

Other Game.—Beaver, otter, perpetually protected.

Fisher, or pekan and sable, October 2nd to May 14th

Marten, November 2nd to April 14th.

Muskrat, January 1st to May 7th (must not be shot or shot at).

Bison or buffalo, protected.

Game Birds.—All varieties of grouse, including prairie chicken and partridges, October 1st to 31st ; it is illegal for one person to kill more than 100 in one year or season or more than 20 in one day.

Pheasant, protected until September 15th 1909

Upland plover, July 1st to December 31st.

Woodcock, plover (other than upland plover), quail, snipe and sandpiper, August 1st to December 31st.

Duck of all kinds, September 1st to December 1st.

Sunday shooting is entirely prohibited.

Sale and export of game are prohibited.

HUNTING LICENSES.

Non-residents, of the Province must secure a hunting license from the Minister of Agriculture at Winnipeg, for $100, for the season of the calendar year in which the license is issued, except such person be a British subject and actually domiciled in British territory in which case the license fee shall be $25.

FISHING.

The open seasons for fishing are as follows :

Maskinonge, May 16th to April 14th.

Pickerel (dore), May 16th to April 14th.

Speckled trout, May 2nd to September 14th.

Sturgeon, June 16th to May 14th.

Whitefish, salmon or lake trout, December 1st to October 4th.

SASKATCHEWAN.

HUNTING.

The hunting of game is permitted in the Province of Saskatchewan during the following periods .

Big Game.—Mountain sheep and goat, 1st October to 15th December.

Antelope, 1st October to 15th November.

Caribou, moose, elk, wapiti, deer, 15th November to 30th November in Eastern Assiniboia ; 1st November to 15th December in other parts of the North West Territories.

The shooting of females and young of the above is prohibited.

Small Game.—Mink, fisher, marten, 1st November to 1st April.

Otter, 1st November to 1st May.

Muskrat, 1st November to 15th May.

Beaver is protected until 21st December, 1908.

Other Game.—Ducks, geese and swans, 23rd August to 5th May.

Cranes, 1st August to 1st January.
Rails and coots, 23rd August to 5th May.
Snipe, sandpiper, plover, curlew, 23rd August to 5th May.
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, 15th September to 15th December.
Not more than 20 of the grouse family shall be killed in one day or 200 in a year.

HUNTING LICENSES.

License for non-resident, $25.00 for general shooting, $15.00 for birds. Permits for guests may be had from guardians on payment of $1.00.

FISHING

The open seasons for fishing are as follows:
Maskinonge, May 16th to April 14th.
Pickerel (dore), May 16th to April 14th.
Salmon trout, December 16th to October 4th.
Speckled trout, May 2nd to September 14th.
Sturgeon, June 16th to May 14th.
Whitefish, December 16th to October 4th.

ALBERTA.

HUNTING.

The laws of Alberta provide the following open seasons for game:
Big Game.—Mountain sheep and goat, protected until 1919.
Elk and wapiti, protected until 1916.
Antelope, 1st October to 1st November.
Caribou, moose, deer, 1st November to 1st December.
No dog shall be used to hunt big game.
Small Game.—Mink, fisher, marten, 1st November to 1st April.
Otter, 1st November to 1st May.
Muskrat, 1st November to 1st May.
Beaver is protected until 31st December, 1912.
Other Game.—Ducks, geese, and swans, 23rd August to 1st January.
Cranes, 1st September to 1st January.
Rails and coots, 1st September to 1st January.
Snipe, sandpiper, plover, curlew, 1st September to 1st January.
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, protected until 1918.

HUNTING LICENSES.

License for non-residents, $25.00 for general shooting, $15.00 for birds and $10.00 to trap fur-bearing animals. Permits for guests may be had from guardians on payment of $2.00.

FISHING.

Fishing is permitted as follows:
Maskinonge, May 16th to April 14th.
Pickerel (dore), May 16th to April 14th.
Salmon trout, December 16th to October 4th.
Speckled trout, May 2nd to September 14th.
Sturgeon, June 16th to May 14th.
Whitefish, December 16th to October 4th.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HUNTING.

In British Columbia the open seasons for game are as follows:
Big Game.—Moose (bull), September 1st to December 31st. Females and calves under one year protected.
Deer, September 1st to December 14th. Fawn under one year, protected.
Caribou, September 1st to December 31st. Females and calves, protected at all times.

Elk (wapiti), September 1st to December 31st. Females and calves under two years, protected.

Mountain goat and sheep, September 1st to December 11th. Mountain sheep, ewes and lambs, protected.

Not more than five caribou may be killed by one person in any season, nor more than five deer, two (bull) elk, two (bull) moose, two (bull) wapiti, five mountain goat or three mountain sheep (rams). Deer must not be hunted with dogs, or killed for hides alone. The buying and selling of heads of mountain sheep, elk, moose or caribou is prohibited.

Small Game.—Beaver, protected until 1911.

Hare, September 1st to December 31st.

Land otter and marten, November 1st to March 31st.

Game Birds.—Bittern, September 1st to February 28th.

Ducks of all kinds, September 1st to February 28th.

Not more than 250 ducks may be shot in one season.

Grouse of all kinds, including prairie chicken and ptarmigan, September 1st to December 31st.

Heron, plover, September 1st to February 28th.

Partridge (English, or gray, or Hungarian), pheasants, quail of all kinds are protected.

Insectivorous birds always protected.

Hunting License.

Non-residents, other than military men of the British Army and Canadian Militia in actual service in the Province, are required to secure shooting license fee $50 which may be procured from any Provincial Government Agent.

FISHING.

Fishing in British Columbia waters is permitted during the following periods:

Salmon trout, November 14th to September 30th.

Salmon angling, no close season.

Trout, other than salmon, January 1st to September 30th.

Sturgeon, July 16th to May 31st.

Whitefish, November 14th to September 30th.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (UNORGANIZED).

These regulations regarding open seasons apply to those portions of the Northwest Territories of Canada which are not included within the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

HUNTING.

Big Game.—Musk oxen, October 16th to March 19th. Elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, deer, mountain sheep and mountain goats, July 16th to September 30th and December 2nd to March 31st. Buffalo and bison, hunting absolutely prohibited.

Other Game.—Minks, fishers and martens, November 2nd to March 14th. Otters and beavers, October 2nd to May 14th. Muskrats, October 2nd to May 14th.

Small Game.—Grouse, partridges, pheasants and prairie chickens, September 2nd to December 31st. Wild swans, wild ducks and wild geese, September 2nd to January 14th.

The use of batteries, swivel guns and sunken punts for taking or killing any species of wild fowl is prohibited, the use of poison in taking or killing any beast or bird is also prohibited.

Use of Dogs.—No dogs shall be used at any time of the year, for hunting, taking, running, killing, injuring or in any way molesting musk oxen, buffalo and bison, or, during the close season, any of the other beasts or any of the birds mentioned in the regulations.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS IN CANADA

ALBERTA.

CALGARY :—Calgary Hospital, established 1890. Capacity, 87. Supt., Miss M. G. H. Dangerfield. Holy Cross Hospital. Supt., Sister Carroll Superior.

EDMONTON :—Edmonton General Hospital. Supt., Sister O'Brien, Superior. Misericordia Hospital. Supt., Sister St. Francis of Sales. Edmonton Public Hospital. Supt., Miss H. Caverhill.

MACLEOD :—Macleod General Hospital. Sec'y., Duncan J. Campbell.

MEDICINE HAT :—Medicine Hat General Hospital, est'd 1889. Capacity, 56. Supt., Miss S. McKinley. Phys., C. E. Smyth.

PINCHER CREEK :—Pincher Creek Memorial Hospital. Sec'y., G. D. Plunkett..

RED DEER :—Red Deer Memorial Hospital. Sec'y., S. N. Carscallen.

LETHBRIDGE :—Galt General Hospital, Sec'y., C. B. Bowman.

CANMORE :—Canmore Hospital. Sec'y., Harry Asson.

VEGREVILLE :—Vegreville General Hospital. Sec'y., R. M. Boswell.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BARKERVILLE :—Royal Cariboo Hospital, est'd 1894. Capacity 7. Physician, Michael Callanan, Supt., Thos. Fletcher.

BELLA BELLA :—Bella Bella River Inlet Hospital, est'd 1902. Capacity 11. Physician, Richard W. Large

CRANBROOK :—Wilga Private Hospital.

ESQUIMAULT :—Royal Naval Hospital, est'd 1859. Capacity 40.

FERNIE :—Fernie Hospital. Physicians, Saul Bonnel and Douglas Carson.

NANAIMO :—Nanaimo Hospital, est'd 1881. Capacity 60. Physician, L.S. Davis.

NEW WESTMINSTER :—Public Hospital for the Insane, est'd 1872. Capacity 425. Supt., C. E. Doherty, M. D. Royal Columbian Hospital, est'd 1889. Capacity 52. Supt., Mary Martin. St Mary's Hospital, est'd 1886. Capacity 30. Supt., Sister Superior. Women's Hospital, est'd 1895, Capacity 25.

PORT SIMPSON :—Port Simpson General Hospital, est'd 1892. Capacity 12. Physician. Wm. T. Kergin.

REVELSTOKE :—Queen Victoria Hospital, est'd 1902. Capacity 25. Physician. W. H. Sutherland.

ROSSLAND :—Mater Misericordiae Hospital, est'd 1896. Public. Capacity 100. Controlled by Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace.

ST. EUGENE MISSION :—St. Eugene's Hospital, est'd 1897. Capacity 25. Controlled by the Sisters of Mercy.

STAVESTON :—Japanese Hospital, est'd 1900. Capacity 50. Physician R F. Greer. Supt., I. Shimamura.

VANCOUVER :—St. Paul's Hospital, est'd 1894. Capacity 75. Controlled by the Sisters of Charity. St. Luke's Hospital. Supt , Sister Superior. Vancouver General Hospital, est'd 1902. Capacity 152. Med. Supt., A. M. Robertson, M. D.

VERNON :—Vernon Jubilee Hospital, est'd 1897, Capacity 20. Physicians, O. Morris and G. Williams.

VICTORIA :—Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, est'd 1890. Capacity 70. Supt., Edward S. Hasell. M.R.C.S., (Eng). St. Joseph's Hospital. est'd 1876. Capacity, 100. Supt., Sister M. Bridget.

WILMER :—Dr. Robert Elliot's Hospital, Supt., Dr. Robert Elliot.

MANITOBA.

BRANDON :—Brandon General Hospital. Supt. Miss D. Birtles. Brandon Hospital for the Insane, Supt., J. J. Anderson, M.D.

DAUPHIN :—Dauphin General Hospital, est'd 1901. Capacity [illegible] Supt., Miss May C. Hyde.

MORDEN :—Freemasons' Hospital, est'd 1893. Capacity 30. Supt., Miss Anna Canty.

NEEPAWA :—Neepawa General Hospital, est'd 1904. Capacity 14. Supt. Miss A. Scott.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE :—Portage la Prairie General Hospital, est'd 1889. Capacity 45. Supt., Miss Lydia C. E. Fahrner.

ST. BONIFACE :—St. Boniface Hospital, est'd 1871. Capacity [illegible]. Supt., Sister Superior.

SELKIRK :—Selkirk Asylum for the Insane, est'd 1885. Capacity [illegible]. Supt., David Young M.D.

SHOAL LAKE :—Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital.

SOURIS :—Souris Cottage Hospital. Supt., Miss Kate Stewart.

SWAN RIVER :—Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, est'd 1904. Capacity 11. Supt., Miss Christina S. Morrisey.

TEULON :—Teulon Presbyterian Hospital, est'd 1904. Capacity 15. Phys., A. J. Hunter. Supt. Miss E. J. Bell.

WINNIPEG :—Drinkwater Hospital, est'd 1904. Capacity 10. Supt. Miss Evelyn M. Drinkwater. Dr. John S. Baird's Hospital, Phys., Dr. John S. Baird. Dominion Government Immigration Hospital. Grace Hospital, est'd 1906. Capacity 130. Operated by the Salvation Army. Maternity Hospital, Supt., Sister St. Lucie. Parkview Private Hospital, Phys., J. P. Byrne. Private Hospital for Women. Phys., J. S. Gray. Quarantine Hospital. In charge of Health Officer. St. Roche's Hospital (Isolated). Winnipeg General Hospital, est'd 1875. Capacity 300. Supt., A. M. Campbell, M.D.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHATHAM :—Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph est'd 1889. Capacity 80. Phys., John Benson, Joseph Benson, John McDonald. Supt., Sister Kane.

FREDERICTON :—Victoria Public Hospital, est'd 1887. Capacity 37. Supt. C. A. McCallum, M. D.

MONCTON :—Moncton Hospital, est'd 1906. Capacity 40. Supt., Miss Janet McEachern.

ST. JOHN :—Mater Misericordiæ Home, est'd 1888. Capacity 80. Supt., Sister Superior. St. John Provincial Hospital, est'd 1848. Capacity 500. Supt., James V. Anglin, M.D.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX :—Halifax Poor Asylum, est'd 1795. Capacity 450. Phys., Thos. Trennaman. Supt., Jas. H. Dow. Hospital for Infectious Diseases est'd 1892. Capacity 50. Nova Scotia Hospital for the Insane, est'd 1857. Capacity 40. Supt., W. H. Hattie, M.D. Victoria General Hospital, est'd 1885. Capacity 165. Supt., W. W. Kenney.

KENTVILLE :—Provincial Sanatorium, est'd 1904. Capacity 20. Visiting Phys., Wm. S. Woodworth. Supt., Miss. Bertha Elliot.

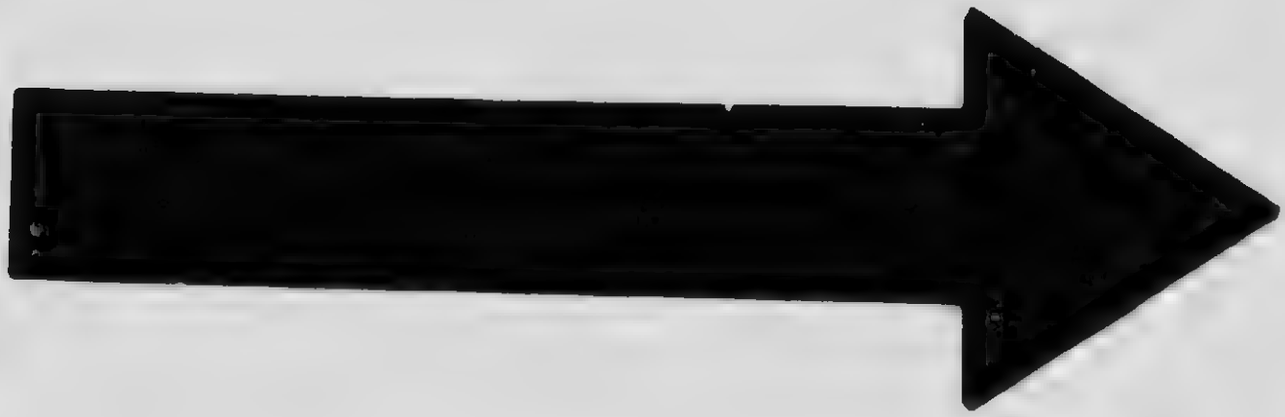
NEW GLASGOW :—Aberdeen Hospital, est'd 1897. Supt., Miss Jessie M. Sherraton.

WINDSOR :—Payzant Memorial Hospital, est'd 1905. Capacity 16. Supt., Mrs. Maud Horner.

ONTARIO.

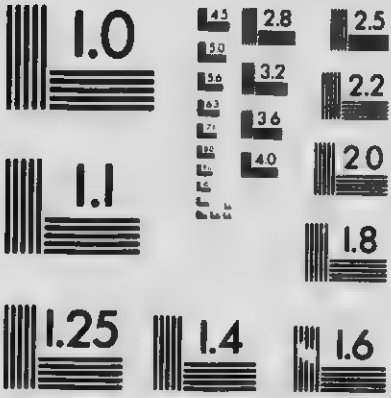
BARRIE :—Royal Victoria Hospital, est'd 1904. Med. Staff.

BRANTFORD :—John H. Stratford Hospital, est'd 1884. Capacity 80. Supt., Miss H. G. Tolmie.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

BROCKVILLE :—Asylum for the Insane, est'd 1894. Capacity 700. Supt., Thos. J. Mohr, M.D. Brockville General Hospital, est'd 1889. Capacity 75. St Vincent de Paul Hospital, est'd 1888. Capacity 90. Supt., Sister M. Clement.

CHATHAM :—Chatham General Hospital, est'd 1891. Capacity 60 Supt., B. Elma Kennedy. St. Joseph's Hospital, est'd 1890. Capacity 70. Supt., Sister M. Celestine.

COLLINGWOOD :—Collingwood General and Marine Hospital.

CORNWALL :—Cornwall General Hospital, est'd 1898. Capacity 50. Supt., Miss Florence H Pitts.

FORT WILLIAM :—John McKellar Hospital.

GALT :—Galt Hospital, est'd 1890. Capacity 42. Supt., Miss A. J. Robinson.

GRAVENHURST :—Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, est'd 1902 Capacity 74, Phys., Chas. D. Parfitt. Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium (Tuberculosis , est'd 1896. Capacity 75. Phys., J. H. Elliot.

GUELPH :—Guelph General Hospital, est'd 1875. Capacity 85, Supt., Miss L. J. Sheppard. St. Joseph's Hospital, est'd 1864. Capacity 45. Supt., Sister M. Leo.

HAMILTON :—Hamilton City Hospital, est'd 1850. Capacity 250. Supt., Walter F. Langrill, M.D. St. Joseph's Hospital, est'd 1889. Capacity 60. Operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph. St. Peter's Infirmary, est'd 1892. Capacity 25.

HUNTSVILLE :—General Hospital, est'd 1892. Capacity 50. Phys., J. Campbell, Supt , F. L. Howland, M.D.

KENORA :—Royal Jubilee Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. Supt., Sister Agrian.

KINGSTON :—Hotel Dieu Hospital, est'd 1845. Capacity 160. Phys., E. Ryan, Supt., Sister Powers, Superior. Kingston General Hospital, est'd 1840. Capacity 185, Supt., Miss Eliz. C. Gordon. Rockwood Hospital for the Insane, est'd 1855. Capacity 600. Med. Supt., E. Ryan, M.D.

LINDSAY :—Ross Memorial Hospital, est'd 1902. Capacity 25. Supt., Miss N. M. Miller.

LONDON :—Asylum for the Insane, est'd 1870. Capacity 1075. Supt., G. M. McCallum, M.D. St. Joseph's Hospital, est'd 1889. Capacity 80. Operated by the Community of St. Joseph. Supt., Mother Aloysia. Victoria General Hospital, est'd 1898. Capacity 175. Phys., Allison Turner. Supt., T. H. Heard.

MIMICO :—Mimico Asylum for the Insane, est'd 1890. Provincial. Capacity 600. Supt., M. H. Beemer, M.D.

ORILLIA :—Ontario Asylum for Idiots, est'd 1876. Capacity 750. Supt., A. H. Seaton, M.D.

OTTAWA :—Civic Isolation Hospital, est'd 1902. Capacity 100. Supt., Miss E. A. O'Connor. General Protestant Hospital, 1849. Capacity 120. Supt., Donald M. Robertson, M.D. Misericordiæ Maternity Hospital est'd 1879. Capacity 80. Supt., Sister St James. Ottawa General Hospital, est'd 1845 Capacity 150. Med Staff. Supt., Sister Mary du Sauveur. Ottawa Maternity Hospital, est'd 1894. Supt., Miss E. McColl. Perley Home for Incurables, est'd 1897. Capacity 25. Supt., Mrs. M. McLeod. St. Luke's General Hospital, est'd 1898. Capacity 80. Supt., Mrs. A. Clusely. Salvation Army Maternity and Children's Home. Supt., Staff-Capt Rebecca Ellery.

PARRY SOUND :—Parry Sound General Hospital, est'd 1899. Capacity 40. Phys., John R. Stone.

PORT ARTHUR :—St. Joseph's Hospital. Supt., Sister Monica.

ST. THOMAS :—Amesa Wood Hospital, est'd 1891. Capacity 30. Medical Staff.

SARNIA :—Sarnia General Hospital, est'd 1896. Capacity 45. Res. Phys. F. L. Beer, Supt., Miss E. B. Clarke.

SUDBURY :—St Joseph's Hospital, est'd 1896. Capacity 60. Supt., Sister Superior. Sudbury General Hospital, est'd 1895. Capacity 25. Med. Staff.

TORONTO :—Asylum for the Insane, est'd 1846. Capacity 700. Supt., C K. Clarke, M.D. Burnside Home, Capacity 12. Phys., A. Canfield. Supt. J. N. Brown, M D. Coronada est'd 1903. Capacity 10. Proprs. Mrs. Falvey and Miss Lloyd. Dr. Meyer's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, est'd 1894. Capacity 25, Emergency Branch, Toronto General Hospital, est'd 1898. Capacity 13. Phys., T. A. Davies. Supt., J. N. E. Brown, M.D. Grace Hospital, est'd 1893. Capacity 100. Supt., Miss. E. McL. Patton. Hillcrest Convalescent Home, est'd 1899. Capacity 52. Supt., Miss. Margaret Watson. Home for Incurable Children, est'd 1899. Capacity 15. Supt., Miss Hornibrook. Hospital for Sick Children, est'd 1875. Capacity 16 . Supt., Miss. L. C. Brent. House of Providence, est'd 1856. Capacity 100. Operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph. Riverdale Isolation Hospital, est'd 1891. Capacity 90. In charge of Health Officer. Rotherham House Hospital, est'd 1887. Capacity 25. Phys., Holford Walker. St. John's Hospital for the Treatment of Diseases of Women, est'd 1885. Capacity 30. Operated by the Sisters of St. John the Divine of Canada. Toronto General Hospital, est'd 1819. Capacity 375. Supt., J. N. E. Brown, M.D. Toronto Home for Incurables, est'd 1875. Capacity 135. Phys., Frank Vanderlip. Supt., Miss. Mildred Gray Toronto Orthopedic Hospital, est'd 1898. Capacity 65. Supt., B. E. McKenzie, M.D. Toronto Western Hospital, est'd 1896. Capacity 125. Supt., J. S. McCullough, M.D.

WINDSOR :—Hotel Dieu de St. Joseph, est'd 1881. Capacity 80. Supt., Sister F. Lamoureux.

WOODSTOCK :—Woodstock Epileptic Hospital, est'd 1895. Capacity 200. Phys., J. J. Williams.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN :—City Hospital. Pr. Ed. I'd. Hospital for the Insane, est'd 1874. Capacity 250. Supt., V. L. Goodwill, M. D.

SOURIS :—Marine Hospital, est'd 1875. Capacity 15. Supt. Miss McDonald.

QUEBEC.

ARTHABASKA :—Hotel Dieu de St. Joseph, est'd 1881. Capacity 110, Phys., E. T. Belleon.

CHICOUTIMI :—Hotel Dieu de St. Vallieres, est't 1884, Capacity 184. Supt., Sister Superior.

FARNHAM :—St. Elizabeth Hospital, est'd 1876. Capacity 16. Supt., Sister Superior.

FRASERVILLE :—Hopital St, Joseph du Precieux Sang, est'd 1889. Supt., Sister Superior.

LONGUE POINTE :—St. Jean de Dieu Hospital (for the Insane), est'd 1873. Capacity 2,200. Supt., Jos. Villeneuve.

MONTMAGNY :—St. Thomas Hospital. Supt., Sister Superior.

MONTREAL :—Alexandra Hospital (Contagious), est'd 1905. Capacity 112. Catholic Maternity, est'd 1845. Capacity 150. Supt., Sister St. Gregoire. General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, est'd 1747. Capacity 1,050. Operated by the Sisters of Charity. Homeopathic Hopsital of Montreal, est'd 1894. Capacity 35. Supt., Miss E. Rose Lorenz. Hotel Dieu de St. Joseph Hospital, est'd 1844. Capacity 300. Supt., Sister Superior. Isolation Hospital. In charge of Health Department. Jones Convalescent Home for Children (Point St. Charles, Verdun . Supt., Miss M. Burrage. Montreal Foundling and Baby's Hospital, est'd 1891. Capacity 45. Supt., Miss L. C. Phillips. Montreal General Hospital, est'd 1821. Capacity 200. Supt., R. A. Campbell, M. D Montreal Maternity Hospital, est'd 1847. Capacity 70. Phys. Herbert M. Little, M. D. Notre-Dame Hospital, est'd 1880. Capacity 150. Supt., E. P. Lachapelle, M. D. Protestant Hospital for the Insane (Verdun), est'd 1890 Capacity 500. Supt., T. J. D. Burgess, M. D. Protestant Infants' Home, est'd

1870. Capacity 100. Supt., Miss Scott. Royal Victoria Hospital, est'd 1894. Capacity 300. Supt., H. E. Webster. St. Margaret's Home for Incurables, est'd 1885. Capacity 60. Supt., Sister Gertrude. St. Paul Hospital (contagious), est'd 1905. Capacity 100. Operated by Sisters of Charity. Med. Supt., J. A. Leduc. Samaritan Hospital for Women, est'd 1895. Capacity 20. Western Hospital, est'd 1876. Capacity 40. Sec'y., G. H. Matthewson, M. D. Supt., Miss R. Aiken. Women's Hospital, est'd 1874. Capacity 50, Phys., H. L. Reddy.

QUEBEC :—Hospice St Roc 1 de Quebec, est'd 1888. Capacity 50. Operated by Sisters of Mercy. Hospital for Contagious Diseases. In charge of Health Dept. Hotel Dieu du Precieux Sang, est'd 1639. Capacity 200. Supt., Sister Superior. Hotel Dieu du Sacre Coeur de Jesus. Capacity 300, Supt., Sister Superior. Jeffry Hale Hospital, est'd 1877. Capacity 150. Supt., Miss G. M. Malony. Mackay's Institute, est'd 1864. Capacity 75. Supt., J, M. Mackay, M. D. Maternity Hospital. Operated by the Sisters of Mercy. Quebec General Hospital, est'd 1693. Capacity 200. Supt., Sister Superior. Quebec Insane Asylum (Beauport), est'd 1850. Capacity 1,200. Supt., D. Brochu. M. D.

ST. FERDINAND :—Asile St. Julien pour les Idiotes, est'd 1872. Capacity 200. Phys. L. O. Noel. Operated by the Sisters of Charity,

ST. HYACINTHE :—Hopital St. Charles, est'd 1902. Capacity 60. Supt. Soeur St. Olivier. Hotel Dieu de Ste. Hyacinthe, est'd 1840. Capacity 140. Phys., J. E. Turcot. Operated by the Sisters of Charity.

ST. JEROME :—St. Jerome Hospital. Supt., Sister Superior.

SHERBROOKE :—Hopital du Sacre Coeur, est'd 1875. Capacity 90. Supt. Sister St. Jacques. Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, est'd 1896. Capacity 75. Supt., Miss G. Houghton.

SOREL :—Hopital General, est'd 1842. Capacity 200. Phys., F. X. R. Latraverse.

THREE RIVERS :—Hopital St. Joseph, est'd 1867. Capacity 290. Supt., Sister Superior.

SASKATCHEWAN.

BATTLEFORD :—General Hospital, Sec'y., L. C. Adams.

INDIAN HEAD :—General Hospital. Sec'y., O. J. Godfrey. Lady Minto Hospital. Supt., Rebecca Macdonald.

MOOSE JAW :—General Hospital, Sec'y., M. L. McIntyre.

MOOSOMIN :—Moosomin General Hospital, est'd 1902. Capacity 15. Supt., Miss Anne Owen. Sec'y., A. E. Christie.

REGINA :—Regina Victoria Hospital. Sec'y., Ch[illegible]urlburt.

NUTANA :—Mrs. Arnold's Private Hospital.

PRINCE ALBERT :—Victoria Hospital, Sec'y., R. S. Cook.

LLOYDMINSTER :—General Hospital. Sec'y., L. M. Daley

SALTCOATS :—Saltcoats Cottage Hospital, est'd 1896. Capacity 10. Phys. R. H. Mason.

YORKTON :—Queen Victoria Cottage Hospital, est'd 1900. Capacity 18. Supt., Miss Augusta Blakeley. Sec'y., Henry Christopherson.

YUKON.

DAWSON :—Good Samaritan Hospital, Supt., Rev. A. S. Grant. St. Mary's Hospital, est'd 1897. Capacity 50. Supt., Sister Mary Zenon.

WHITEHORSE :—Whitehorse General Hospital. Supt., Alice Parsons.

BOARDS OF TRADE.

CANADIAN BOARDS OF TRADE AND THEIR SECRETARIES.

ALBERTA.

Associated Board of Trade of Alta. and Sask. ... W. B. Wallace, Prince Albert, Sask.
Bowden ... S. Willis.
Calgary ... L. L. Richardson.
Camrose ... Frank Pike
Carstairs ... Fred Downie.
Cardston ... E. M. Barker.
Edmonton ... A. G. Harrison.
Hardisty ... G. Turgeon.
High River ... A. A. Ballachey.
Lacombe ... John McKenty.
Lamont ... F. S. Millard.
Lethbridge ... H. J. H. Skeith.
Macleod ... E. F. Brown.
Medicine Hat ... F. S. Pingle.
Milburn ... —Hilliken.
Olds ... H. C. Craig.
Pincher Creek ... A. C. Kemmis.
Ponoka ... Geo. Gordon.
Raymond ... C. D. Fox.
Red Deer ... M. A. Munro.
Stettler ... J. C. Murray
Strathcona ... James Weir.
Vegreville ... A. H. Middleton.
Vermilion ... H. V. Fieldhouse.
Wetaskiwin ... J. Bradley.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Associated Board of Trade of Eastern, B.C. ... A. B. Mackenzie, Rossland.
Armstrong ... E. Rhian.
Chilliwack ... S. A. Cowley.
Fernie ... Chas. Richards.
Golden ... Thos. O'Brien.
Grand Forks ... J. A. McCallum.
Greenwood ... W. J. Gaunce.
Hedley ... A. Megraw.
Kamloops ... John F. Smith.
Kelowna ... Geo. C. Rose.
Moyie ... F. A. Hill.
Nelson ... S. M. Brydges.
New Westminster ... A. E. White.
Penticton ... W. J. Clement.
Phœnix ... A. S. Hood
Rossland ... A. B. Mackenzie.
Vancouver ... Wm. Skene.
Vernon—The Okanagan Board of Trade ... R. J. Mutrie.

MANITOBA.

Belmont ... R. R. Houghton.
Boissevain ... W. Sutherland.
Brandon ... O. L. Harwood.
Brookdale ... A. E. Millin.
Board of Trade ... H. W. Baker.
Dauphin ... Wm. Rintoul.
Deloraine ... H. L. Montgomery
Dominion City ... L. D. Smith.
Dunrea ... R. F. Meadows.
Elkhorn ... J. Mooney.
Gladstone ... A. G. Williams.
Hartney ... C. D. Batty.
Holland ... A. A. Herriott.
Holmfield ... Frank Messner.
Killarney ... A. W. Nelles.
Melita ... H. E. Maycock.
Miami ... Dr. H. J. Elliott.
Minnedosa ... Edw. B. Stevens.
Minto ... L. Woollcombe.
Morden ... A. W. Bowen.
Morris ... W. McG Galbraith
Napinka ... H. W. Nesbitt (President).
Neepawa ... M. H. Fieldhouse.
Newdale ... H. L. McGill
Ninga ... E. D. Parke
Pilot Mound ... H. M. Speechey.
Pipestone ... J. G. Laycock.
Portage la Prairie:—
Portage la Prairie Industrial Ass'n ... Wm. Fulton.
Twenty Thousand Club ... H. W. Baker.
Board of Trade ... H. W. Baker.
Rapid City ... W. C. Kent.
Roblin ... G. A. Campbell.
Roland ... S. Wilson.
Selkirk ... E. A. Gemmel.
Shoal Lake Dist ... F. W. Wicks
Souris ... W. C. Hetherington
Swan Lake ... H. S. Ellis.
Swan River ... R. G. Taylor.
Tisdale ... C. F. Lutes.
Virden ... J. F. C. Menlove.
Waskada ... W. R. Cherry.
Winnipeg ... C. N. Bell

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Chatham ... V. F. Danville.
Fredericton ... J. M. McCready.
Moncton ... D. I. Welch.
St. John ... W. E. Anderson.
St. Stephen ... C. N. Vroom.
Sackville ... Chas. D. Stewart

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst ... A. D. Ross.
Annapolis Royal ... E. B. McDaniel.
Bridgetown ... Fred R. Fay.
Dartmouth ... N. G. Foster.
Digby ... C. Jameson.
Halifax ... A. I. Weldon.
Kentville ... A. E. Dunlop.
Lockport ... J. R. Ruggles
Lunenburg ... D. F. Mathison
New Glosgow ... Robt. Murray.
Parrsboro ... H. McAlonney.
Pictou ... W. F. Tanner.
Truro ... H. O. Mackatchy
Wolfville ... W. M. Black

ONTARIO.

Acton.....W. S. Chisholm.
Alliston.....R. J. Wallace.
Alvinston.....A. E. Ketch.
Arthur.....G. A. Shaver
Ayr.....J. G. Fair
Barrie.....Geo. C. Brown.
Bath.....A. B. Rowan Legg
Belleville.....L. S. Deacon
Berlin.....J. A. Scellen
Blenheim.....Theo. Pickering.
Blind River.....John Muncaster.
Bobcaygeon.....John Conway.
Bracebridge.....A. C. Salmon.
Brantford.....Geo. Hately
Brighton.....Geo. Drewry.
Brockville.....Wm. Shearer.
Campbellford.....H. F. Skey
Carleton Place.....C. F. R. Taylor
Carlyle.....L. W. L. Harris.
Chatham.....C. H. Mills
Chesley.....Wm. McDonald.
Clinton.....Wm. Jackson
Cobourg.....E. W. Hargraft.
Cornwall.....F. Bisset
Delhi.....Dr. A. H. Davies.
Deseronto.....H. R. Bedford.
Dresden.....G. E. Wein
Dutton.....W. H. Barnum.
Elmira.....A. Glaeser.
Fenelon Falls.....W. H. Robson.
Fort Frances—Fort Frances Business Men's Ass'n.....G. A. Stethem.
Fort William.....D. W. Black
Galt.....E. J. Brown
Goderich.....James Mitchell.
Grey nhurst.....F. Hornsby
Guelph.....James Watt.
Hamilton.....Chas. Stiff.
Hanover—Hanover Industrial Ass'n.....B. V. Gomery.
Ingersoll.....O. E. Robinson.
Kincardine.....Geo. M. Mackendrick.
Kingston.....E. J. Reid.
Kingsville.....G. S. Goodeve.
Lakefield.....J. F. Lillicrap.
Lindsay.....Jas. P. Donald.
Listowel.....J. H. Gunther.
London.....J. A. Nelles.
Maidstone.....J. I. Courtice.
Meaford.....C. T. Sutherland.
Mitchell.....Isaac Hord.
New Liskeard.....F. W. Ferguson
Niagara Falls.....D. B. White
North Bay.....A. G. Browning (President
Norwood.....John Lillie
Omemee.....A. E. Bryson
Orillia.....Jas. B. Henderson
Ottawa.....Cecil Bethune.
Owen Sound.....J. R. Brown
Paisley.....D. McKenzie.
Paris.....James Smiley.
Parkhill — Industrial Committee.....A. W. Humphries.
Parry Sound.....W. B. W. Armstrong
Pembroke.....Michael Howe.
Perth.....W. B. Hart.
Peterboro.....T. Q. Quatermaine
Picton.....P. C. McNee.
Port Arthur.....F. D. Jackson.
Port Dover.....W. K. Gordon
Port Elgin.....H. Hilker (Pres't)
Port Hope.....A. H. C. Long.
Preston.....H. C. Folgat.
Renfrew.....C. K. Grigg.
Ridgetown.....W. F. Bottam.
St. Catharines.....S. W. Secord.
St. George.....A. E. Green.
St. Thomas.....W. H. King.
Sarnia.....J. McAdams.
Sault Ste. Marie.....J. B. Way.
Smith's Falls.....A. Gray Farrell.
Stoney Plain.....J. H. Forester.
Stratford.....James Steele
Strathroy.....A. E. Kinder
Sturgeon Falls.....Jesse Bradford.
Sudbury.....Steph'n Fournier
Thorold.....J. H. Thompson.
Tilsonburg.....W. D. Robertson.
Toronto.....F. G. Morley.
Trenton.....R. H. Spencer.
Wallaceburg.....F. B. Dundas.
Waterloo.....E. P. Plintoff.
Watford.....D. G. Parker.
Welland.....J. McCaw.
Wellesley.....J. W. Green.
Whitby.....Dr. J. Waugh.
Wiarton.....D. W. McClure.
Windsor.....J. G. Garnier.
Wingham.....Theo. Hall.
Woodstock.....J. G. Wallace.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Alberton.....James E. Birch.
Charlottetown.....L. B. Miller.
Montague.....Geo. S. Inman.
Summerside.....D. K. Currie.

QUEBEC.

Drummondville:—Chamber of Commerce of Drummond County.....P. A. Robillard.
Fraserville.....F. H. Cimon.
Grand Mere.....W. Damphousse.
Hull.....L. G. Raby.
Joliette.....L. P. Deslongchamps.
Lachute.....P. A. Laflem.
Marieville:—Chambre de commerce du Comt. de Rouville.....H. F. Desmarais.
Montreal:—Board of Trade.....Geo. Hadrill.
Chamber of Commerce.....A. F. Revol
Chamber of Commerce of Montreal District.....F. Bourbonniere.
Nicolet:—Chamber of Commerce of Nicolet District.....J. C. N. Laflamme
Quebec.....G. Amyot, Pres.
Ste. Hyacinthe—Chamber of Commerce.....J. G. Graham.
Sorel.....J. B. T. Latreniere
St. Jerome:—Chamber of Commerce.....C. E. Marchand.

MILLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
McMASTER UNIVERSITY

SASKATCHEWAN.

Balgonie	C. C. Rigby.
Caron	J. R. Long.
Craik	E. H. Insull.
Davidson	A. J. Robertson.
Fillmore	Wm. Munro.
Fort Qu'Appelle	David Wilson.
Francis	C. R. Gough.
Frague	A. Klassen.
Hanley	O. McElhinney.
Heward	J. M. Adams.
Humboldt	F. K. Wilson.
Indian Head	W. L. Birnie.
Kamsack	Wm. Carment.
Kinistino	J. W. Roscoe.
Langham	S. Dillinghani.
Lloydminster	H. C. Lisle.
Lumsden	H. T. Baker.
Maple Creek	W. D. Joy.
McTaggart	Thos. H. Moffet.
Melfort	Leon'd Norman.
Milestone	R. H. Baird.
Moose Jaw	Hugh McKeller (Commissioner).
Moosomin	J. M. Stevenson
North Battleford	S. Cookson
Osage	J. H. Walsh
Osler	Isaac Leowen
Oxbow	T. H. Gregson.
Pense	P. F. Weiss
Prince Albert	R. V. [illegible]
Qu'Appelle	Willoughby Glass
Radisson	A. [illegible] Clar[illegible]
Regina	H. [illegible]wson.
Roleau	W. H. Dickinson.
Rosthern	Geo. Braden.
Saltcoats	T. B. Willy.
Saskatoon	J. D. Gunn
Shebo	A. C. S. Watch.
Sintaluta	Albert Stauffer.
Stoughton	H. A. Archer.
Strassburg	H. Rowe.
Tyvan	J. H. Move
Wapella	J. F. Terry
Watson	J. W. Gordon.
Weyburn	Wm. Little
Yellow Grass	W. Creighton.
Yorkton	J. B. Gibson.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

According to statistics collected by the Department of Labor during the spring of 1907, there were at that time 1,851 labor organizations of various kinds in Canada. Of these, 8 were congresses and national associations issuing charters, 49 were trades and labor councils, 31 federations of trade unions, and 1,763 trade unions or other local associations of employees. The congresses and national associations are as follows: The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which has some [illegible] consisting of international trade unions and trade councils; The National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, with some 28 chartered branches, exclusive of affiliations; The Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia, having 17 lodges; The Grand Council of the National Association of Marine Engineers, having 10 branches; The Canadian Association of Masters and Mates, with 8 branches; The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Association and Bartenders' National League of Canada which has 5 branches; The Canadian Federation of Textile Workers with 11 branches; and the Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers with 3 branches. The Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia has an affiliation of some 18 local organizations or stations distributed throughout the Province. The Threshers' Protective Association of Ontario has 11 branches.

Trades and Labor Councils.

The 49 trades and labor councils are formed in each case of representatives from organizations of different trades in one locality. Of these 24 are in Ontario, 5 each in Quebec and British Columbia, 4 in Alberta, 3 each in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, 2 each in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, and one in Prince Edward Island. Thirty-seven of the trades and labor councils of Canada are affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and three with the National Trades and Labor Congress, the remainder being independent organizations.

Federation of Trade Unions.

Of the 31 federations of trade unions, there are 15 made up of employees in the building trades, 4 printing and allied trade councils, 3 federations of machinists, 2 federations of garment workers, and 1 federation each of shoe

workers, barbers, wood workers, teamsters, moulders, miners, and metal polishers. There are 18 of these federations in Ontario, 5 in Quebec, 2 each in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and one each in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, the last being one of machinists throughout the C.P.R. system, with headquarters at Moose Jaw.

Trade Unions.

The 1,594 trade unions or local organizations of employees are distributed throughout the provinces as follows:

Province	Number
Nova Scotia	[illegible]
New Brunswick	[illegible]
Prince Edward Island	[illegible]
Quebec	[illegible]
Ontario	[illegible]
Manitoba	[illegible]
Saskatchewan	[illegible]
Alberta	84
British Columbia	178
Yukon Territory	7
Total	1,594

Of these trade unions 1,346 are affiliated with central organizations of an international character, the remainder consisting of lodges of the Provincial Workmen's Association, branches of the National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the National Association of Marine Engineers, the Canadian Association of Masters and Mates, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Association, the Federation of Textile Workers of Canada, The Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers, the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, and the Threshers' Protective Association of Ontario. In addition there are some 90 independent unions existing throughout the Dominion.

The following is a list of the chief officers of the eight congresses and national associations:

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. — President, Alphonse Verville, M. P., Montreal; Vice-President, James Simpson, Toronto; Secretary, P. M. Draper, Box 515, Ottawa.

National Trades and Labour Congress. — President, Geo. Marois, Quebec; Vice-President, Wm. Wonnacott, St. John, N. B.; Secretary, T. J. Griffiths, 188 Fullum St. Montreal.

Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia. — Secretary, John Moffatt, Old Bridgeport, N. S.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Association and Bartenders' National League. — President, John Mee, 3 Craig St. East, Montreal; Secretary, F. Burke Bowman, 3 Craig St. East, Montreal.

Grand Council National Association of Marine Engineers. — Secretary, Neil J. Morrison, St. John, N. B.

Canadian Association of Masters and Mates. — Secretary, William Ireland, Parry Sound, Ont.

Federation of Textile Workers of Canada. — President, W. Paquette, Hochelaga, Montreal; Vice-President, P. Turgeon Montreal; Secretary, L. A. Girard, Montreal.

Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers. — President, Gilbert Leclerc, Vice-President, Lucien Depocas; Sec.-Treasurer, Louis Lavalliere, 596 St. Catherine St. East.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF

Subject to the provisions of The Customs Act, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all goods enumerated, or referred to as not enumerated, in Schedule A; when such goods are imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein, the several rates of duties of customs, if any, set opposite to each item respectively or charged on goods as not enumerated, in the column of the tariff applicable to the goods, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

The rates of customs duties, if any, set forth in column 1, "British Preferential Tariff," shall apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the following British countries when imported direct from any British country:—

(*a*) the United Kingdom;

(*b*) the British colony of Bermuda;

(*c*) the British colonies commonly called the British West Indies, including the following:—

the Bahamas;

Jamaica;

Turks and Caicos Islands;

the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands);

the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia);

Barbados;

Trinidad and Tobago;

(*d*) British Guiana;

(*e*) British India;

(*f*) Ceylon;

(*g*) Straits Settlements;

(*h*) New Zealand;

(*i*) Cape of Good Hope;

(*j*) Natal;

(*k*) Orange River Colony;

(*l*) Transvaal;

(*m*) Southern Rhodesia;

(*n*) any other British colony or possession admitted to the benefit of the British Preferential Tariff in Canada.

Every manufactured article to be admitted under the British Preferential Tariff must be bona fide the manufacture of a British country entitled to the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff, and a substantial portion of the value of the manufactured article must have been produced by labour in one or more of such countries.

The rates of customs duties, if any, set forth in column 2, "Intermediate Tariff" shall apply to goods the produce or manufacture of any British or foreign country to which the benefits of such Intermediate Tariff shall have been extended, when imported direct from such foreign country or from a British country;

The rates of customs duties, if any, set forth in column 3, "General Tariff," shall apply to all goods not entitled to admission under the Intermediate Tariff or under the British Preferential Tariff;

Notwithstanding anything in these resolutions, fish and other products of the fisheries of Newfoundland may be imported into Canada free of customs duty until otherwise determined by the Governor in Council, by order published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Fish caught by fishermen in Canadian fishing vessels and the products thereof carried from the fisheries in such vessels, shall be admitted into Canada free of duty under regulations by the Minister of Customs.

Whenever, from or as a result of a judgment of the Supreme Court or Exchequer Court of Canada, or of any superior court, or circuit, district or county court in Canada, it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that with regard to any article of commerce there exists any conspiracy, combination, agreement or arrangement of any kind among manufacturers of such articles or dealers therein to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumer, the Governor in Council may admit the article free of duty, or so reduce the duty thereon as to give the public the benefit of reasonable competition in the article, if it appears to the Governor in Council that such disadvantage to the consumer is facilitated by the duties of customs imposed on a like article.

Whenever the Governor in Council deems it to be in the public interest to inquire into any conspiracy, combination, agreement or arrangement alleged to exist among manufacturers or dealers in any article of commerce to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers in such article at the expense of the consumers, the Governor in Council may commission or empower any judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Exchequer Court of Canada or of any superior court or county court in Canada to hold an inquiry in a summary way and report to the Governor in Council whether such conspiracy, combination, agreement or arrangement exists.

The judge may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath and require the production of books and papers, and shall have such other necessary powers as are conferred upon him by the Governor in Council for the purpose of such inquiry.

If the judge reports that such conspiracy, combination, agreement or arrangement exists in respect of such article, the Governor in Council may admit the article free of duty, or so reduce the duty thereon as to give the public the benefit of reasonable competition in the article, if it appears to the Governor in Council that such disadvantage to the consumer is facilitated by the duties of customs imposed on a like article.

Nothing in the foregoing regulations can affect the French Treaty Act, 1894, or The Act Respecting Commercial Treaties affecting Canada.

SCHEDULE A —GOODS SUBJECT TO DUTY, AND FREE GOODS.

The following table of schedule A has been specially arranged and condensed for the Canadian Red Book.—

		Brit Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
ANIMALS, LIVING :				
Cattle imported by settlers having been the property of the importer at least six months before his removal to Canada, and not disposed of within 12 months after his arrival	p.c.	Free	Free	Free
Cattle for the improvement of stock	"	Free	Free	Free
Cattle, n.e.s..	"	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horses imported by settlers having been the property of the importer at least six months before his removal to Canada, and not disposed of within 12 months after his arrival	"	Free	Free	Free
Horses for the improvement of Stock, .	"	Free	Free	Free
Horses, n.e.s Over 1 year old, valued at $50 or less per head	each	$10.00	$11.50	$12.50
Other horses	p.c.	15	[illegible]	25
Sheep imported by settlers having been the property of the importer at least six months before his removal to Canada, and not disposed of within 12 months after his arrival	"	Free	Free	Free
Sheep for the improvement of stock.....	"	Free	Free	Free
Sheep—n.e.s...	"	15	[illegible]	25

CUSTOMS TARIFF — *continued*

		British Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
I. PAPSTILLS				
Barley	bus.	10c	11½c	15c
Beans	"	15c	2½c	50c
Buckwheat	"	10c	11½c	15c
Corn, Indian, for purposes of distillation	"	7½c		7½c
Corn, n.e.s., under prescribed regulations	"	Free	15c	Free
Oats	"	5c	9c	10c
Peas	"	8c	11½c	15c
Rye	"	5c	9c	10c
Wheat	"	5c	10c	12c
Bran	p.c.	15	17½	20
Cornmeal	bbl.	8c	21½c	25c
Oatmeal	98 lbs.	15c	80c	70c
Wheat flour	bbl.	10c	80c	70c
CARRIAGES, ETC.				
Bicycles and parts thereof	p.		27½	30
Rubber tyres	"	15	25	35
Malleable sprocket or link belting chain	"	Free	Free	Free
Freight wagons, farm wagons, drays, sleighs and similar vehicles	"	17½	21½	25
Railway cars (or other cars), wheelbarrows, trucks, road or railway scrapers and hand carts	"	25	27½	30
Buggies, carriages, pleasure carts and similar vehicles, n.e.s., including cutters, children's carriages and sleds, and automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds	"	27½	35	35
The minimum value of an open buggy shall be forty dollars; and the minimum value of a covered buggy shall be fifty dollars.)				
Springs, axles, axle bars, r.o.p., and axle blanks, and parts thereof; and finished parts of buggies, carriages, pleasure carts, automobiles and vehicles of a similar class		22½	30	35
COAL:				
Anthracite and anthracite dust	ton	Free	Free	Free
Bituminous slack coal such as will pass through a three quarter inch screen subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs	"	13c	13c	13c
Bituminous, round and run of mine, and coal, n.o.p.	"	35c	45c	53c
Coke	"	Free	Free	Free
Charcoal	p.c.	15	17½	20
CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE				
All kinds n.o.p.	"	20	22½	25
Binder twine, or twine for harvest binders	"	Free	Free	Free
Articles which enter into the cost of the manufacture of binder twine or twine for harvest binders, when imported for such use exclusively by manufacturers who manufacture such twine only	"	Free	Free	Free
Sail twine, of hemp or flax, to be used for boat's and ship's sails	"	5	5	5
Hammocks, nets, and other articles manufactured of twine, n.o.p.	"	20	27½	30
FERTILIZERS:				
Manufactured, n.o.p.		5	7½	10
Unmanufactured	"	Free	Free	Free
FISH:				
Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock, dry salted	lb.	1c	¾c	1c
Halibut, fresh	"	½c	¾c	1c
Herrings, fresh or frozen	"	½c	¾c	1c
Herrings, pickled in salt	100 lbs.	35c	35c	50c
Herrings, smoked	lb	½c	¾c	1c
Lobsters, fresh	"	½c	¾c	1c

		British Preferential	Intermediate	General
Lobsters, canned				
(a) When weighing over [illegible] ounces and not over [illegible] ounces each ...	box	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(b) When weighing over [illegible] ounces and not over [illegible] ounces each ...		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(c) When weighing over [illegible] ounces and not over [illegible] ounces each ...		[illegible]		
(d) When weighing [illegible] ounces each or less		[illegible]		
The weight of the tin box to be included in the weight for duty				
Mackerel fresh ...	lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackerel, pickled in salt ...		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salmon fresh ...			[illegible]	[illegible]
Salmon canned				
(a.) When weighing over 20 ounces and not over [illegible] ounces each ...	box	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(b.) When weighing over 10 ounces and not over 20 ounces each		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(c.) When weighing over 8 ounces and not over 10 ounces each			[illegible]	[illegible]
(d.) When weighing 8 ounces each or less	"	[illegible]		[illegible]
(*The weight of the tin box to be included in the weight for duty*)				
Salmon, pickled in salt ...	lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salmon trout or lake trout ...		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish, all other fresh ...	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLAX				
Manufactured ...		Free	Free	Free
FRUIT				
Apples, green ...	bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Apples, dried ...	p. c	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berries, fresh, blueberries, raspberries and strawberries, wild ...		Free	Free	Free
Cranberries ...		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berries, other, the weight of the packag to be included in the weight for duty		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruit, canned or preserved, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty ...		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grapes, fresh ...		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peaches, fresh, n.o.p., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty ...	lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pears, fresh ...		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plums, fresh ...	bus.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FURS;				
Dressed ...	p. c	10	15	15
Undressed ...		Free	Free	Free
The produce of marine animals, dressed		[illegible]	15	15
Undressed ...		Free	Free	Free
Manufactured ...			[illegible]	[illegible]
GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES				
Blasting and mining powder ...	lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cannon musket, rifle, gun, sporting and cannister powder ...		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nitro-glycerine, giant powder, nitro and other explosives ...		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glycerine, when imported by manufacturers of explosives for use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories		Free	Free	Free
Torpedoes, fire-crackers and fireworks of all kinds ...	p. c	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
Fuse, not metallic ...	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cartridges and percussion caps, and other ammunition, n.o.p. ...	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER				
Fillet of rubber not exceeding seve inches wide when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of and clothing in their own factories; rubber heads for whips when imported by whip manufacturers for use in the manufac				

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
[illegible]	p.c.	[illegible]	Free	Free
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Cloth tape [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	5
R[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webbing [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAY				
All kinds	ton	$1.75	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
HIDES AND SKINS, OTHER THAN FUR.				
Raw, whether dry salted or pickled	p.c.	Free	Free	Free
Astrakhan or Russian hair skins and China goat [illegible] and China goat skins wholly or partially dressed but not [illegible]		Free	Free	Free
Skins of [illegible] not natives of Canada [illegible] purposes and [illegible]		Free	Free	Free
Goldbeaters skins		Free	Free	Free
Sausage skins, or casings not [illegible]		Free	Free	Free
Chamois skins		[illegible]	15	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Skins for morocco leather [illegible] not manufactured and skins, n.o.p.		[illegible]	[illegible]	15
HOPS	lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]
JEWELRY				
Cabinets of coins; collections of medals or of antiquities; medals of gold, silver or copper, and other metallic articles bestowed as trophies or prizes and received and accepted as honorary distinctions; also cups or other prizes won on[a] bona fide competitions	p.c.	Free	Free	Free
Personal effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad but domiciled in Canada; family plate and personal effects or heirlooms left by bequest		Free	Free	Free
Communion plate imported for use in places of worship		Free	Free	Free
Diamond dust or bort and black diamonds for borers		Free	Free	Free
Diamonds unset		Free	Free	Free
Precious stones and imitations thereof not mounted nor set, and pearls and imitations thereof, pierced, split, strung or not, but not set nor mounted		$7\frac{1}{2}$	10	10
Composition metal and plated metal, in bars, ingots or cores for the manufacture of watch cases, jewellery, and of filled gold and silver seamless ware		5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	10
Watch actions and movements, finished or unfinished, including winding bars and sleeves		[illegible]	$1[illegible]\frac{1}{2}$	15
Watch cases and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, n.o.p.		20	$[illegible]\frac{1}{2}$	30
Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch [illegible] and clock movements		[illegible]	$27\frac{1}{2}$	30
Chronometers and compasses for ships		Free	Free	Free
Articles consisting wholly or in part of sterling or other silverware, nickel-				

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
plated ware, gilt or electro-plated ware, n.o p., manufactures of gold and silver, n.o.p.....	p c.	22½	30	35
Britannia metal, nickel silver, Nevada and German silver, manufactures of, not plated, n.o.p	"	17½	27½	30
Plated cutlery	"	20	27½	30
Jewellery of any material, for the adornment of the person, n.o.p	"	22½	30	35
LEATHER.				
Sole leather in whole sides.	"	10	12½	15
Sole, other sole leather.....	"	12½	15	17½
Upper, dongola, cordovan, calf, sheep, lamb, kid or goat, kangaroo, alligator, or other upper leather : dressed, waxed, glazed or further finished than tanned	"	12½	15	17½
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather, morocco leather, and leathers in imitation of morocco leather.....	"	15	22½	25
Other, unmanufactured—All leather dressed, waxed, glazed or further finished than tanned, n.e.s.: harness leather	"	12½	15	17½
Belting leather of all kinds ; tanners scrap leather, and leather not further finished than tanned, and skins, n.o.p..	"	10	12½	15
Glove leathers, tanned or dressed, coloured or uncoloured, when imported by glove manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacture of gloves.....	"	5	7½	10
Boots, shoes, slippers and insoles	"	20	27½	30
Boots and shoes pegged and wire fastened, with unstitched soles, close edged.	"	17½	22½	25
Whips of all kinds, including thongs, lashes and harness and saddlery, n.e.s..	"	20	27½	30
Harness belonging to menageries, under regulations laid down by the Minister of Customs.....	"	Free	Free	Free
Belting, n.e.s	"	15	20	22½
Manufactures of raw hide, and all manufactures of leather, n.o p	"	15	22½	25
Leather heads for manufacture of whips.	"	Free	Free	Free
LIME :—				
Hydraulic or water lime, in bags, barrels or casks, including weight of package	100 lbs.	8c	11c	12½c
Duty on the bags mentioned above.	p.c.	15	20	20
Crude gypsum (Sulphate of lime).....	"	Free	Free	Free
METALS AND MINERALS.				
Copper.—				
Copper, old or scrap, or in blocks, ingots or pigs and in bars, rods in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, unmanufactured, and in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated ; and tubing, in lengths of not less than six feet, not polished, bent or otherwise manufactured	"	Free	Free	Free
Wire plain, tinned or plated	"	7½	10	12½
Wire, n.o.p	"	15	17½	20
Wire cloth or woven wire.....	"	17½	22½	25
Nails, tacks and rivets, burrs or washers, bells, gongs and buckles.....	"	20	27½	30
Shells for stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids, for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper or other advertisements, n.o.p.....	sq. inch.	1c	1¼c	1½c
Shells for stereotypes and celluloids, n.o.p.....	"	⅛c	⅛c	⅛c
Shells for stereotypes, &c , of newspaper columns in any language other than French and English and of books	p. c.	Free	Free	Free
Coins, cabinets of, collections of medals and of other antiquities ; medals and				

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes and received and accepted as honorary distinctions, and cups and other prizes won in *bona fide* competitions	p.c.	Free	Free	Free
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, not fit for use	"	Free	Free	Free
Patterns of copper, not being models.....	"	20	27½	30
Oxide of copper, precipitate of copper, crude dry sub-acetate of copper, sulphate of copper; black oxide of copper, for manufacture of chlorate.	"	Free	Free	Free
Copper rollers, for use in calico printing.	"	Free	Free	Free
All manufactures of copper, n.o.p	"	20	27½	30
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof.				
Agricultural Implements:—				
Axes, scythes, sickles or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, hedging knives, hoes, rakes, pronged forks, snaths, farm road or field rollers, post hole diggers, hay loaders, potato diggers, horse-powers, separators, n o.p., fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, and other agricultural implements, n.e.s	"	15	20½	25
Mould boards or shares or plough plates, land sides and other plates for agricultural implements, when cut to shape from rolled plates of steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured.....	"	Free	Free	Free
Mowing machines, harvesters, self-binding or without binders, binding attachments and reapers	"	15½	17½	17½
Cultivators, ploughs, harrows, horse-rakes, seed-drills, manure spreaders, weeders and windmills	"	12½	17½	20
Shovels and spades, iron or steel, n.o.p., shovel and spade blanks and iron or steel cut to shape for the same, and lawn mowers.	"	20	30	32½
Steel bowls for cream separators, and cream separators; and materials which enter into the construction and form part of cream separators, when imported by manufacturers of cream separators to be used in their own factories for the manufacture of cream separators	"	Free	Free	Free
Manufactures, articles or wares of iron or steel, or of which iron and steel or either) are the component materials of chief value, n.o.p...	"	20	27½	30
Settlers' effects, in use by the settler for at least 6 months before his removal to Canada....	"	Free	Free	Free
Portable engines with boilers and combination horse-powers and traction engines, for farm purposes; windstackers and threshing machine separators, including baggers, weighers, and self-feeders therefor, and finished parts thereof, for repairs.	"	15	17½	20
Machines and Machinery.—				
Machinery, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for the manufacture of twine, cordage and linen, or for the preparation of flax fibre	"	Free	Free	Free
Machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada, specially adapted for carding, spinning, weaving, braiding or knitting purposes, when imported by manufacturers for such purposes.....	"	10	10	10

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
Well drilling machinery, and apparatus for boring and drilling for water, &c.. .	p.c.	Free	Free	Free
Locomotives and motor cars, for railways and tramways, n. o. p	"	22½	30	35
Fire engines and fire extinguishing machines, including sprinklers for fire protection	"	22½	30	35
Sewing machines and parts thereof	"	20	27½	30
Type casting and type setting machines adapted for use in printing offices.	"	12½	17½	20
Printing presses, lithographic presses and type-making accessories therefor, also printers and bookbinders' folding machines, bookbinders' book-binding, ruling, embossing and paper-cutting machines, and iron or steel parts thereof, n. o. p.....	"	5	10	10
Newspaper printing presses, of not less value by retail than fifteen hundred dollars each, of a class or kind not made in Canada....	"	Free	Free	Free
Belt pulleys of all kinds for power transmission	"	15	5	27½
Sundry machines as follows, for use exclusively in mining or metallurgical operations, viz.: Diamond drills, not including the motive power; coal cutting machines, except percussion coal cutters; coal heading machines; coal augers; rotary coal drills; core drills; electric or magnetic machines for separating or concentrating iron ores; furnaces for the smelting of copper, zinc and nickel; converting apparatus for metallurgical processes in iron or copper; copper plates, plated or not; machinery for extraction of precious metals by the chlorination or cyanide processes; amalgam safes; automatic ore samplers; automatic feeders; retorts; mercury pumps; pyrometers; bullion furnaces; amalgam cleaners; blast furnace blowing engines; and integral parts of all machinery mentioned in this item.....	"	Free	Free	Free
Machinery and appliances of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and elevators and machinery of floating dredges, when for use exclusively in alluvial gold mining	"	Free	Free	Free
Blast furnace slag trucks, of a class or kind not made in Canada	"	Free	Free	Free
Briquette-making machines	"	Free	Free	Free
Machinery of every kind, and structural iron and steel, when imported under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root....	"	Free	Free	Free
All tools and machinery not manufactured in Canada up to the required standard, necessary for any factory to be established in Canada for the manufacture of rifles for the Government of Canada.....	"	Free	Free	Free
Typewriters	"	17½	22½	28
Settlers effects, viz.: Instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, agricultural implements for the farm, (not to include articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, not vehicles nor implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for				

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
use in any manufacturing establishment), if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs	p.c.	Free	Free	Free
[Provided that, any dutiable article entered as settlers effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months actual use in Canada				
..ll other Iron and Steel and Manufactures Thereof.—				
Scrap iron and scrap steel, old, and fit only for remanufacture, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada	"	Free	Free	Free
Iron or steel scrap, wrought, being waste or refuse, including punchings, cuttings or clippings of iron or steel, plates or sheets, having been in actual use; crop ends of tin plate bars, or of blooms or of rails; the same not having been in actual use.....	ton	50c	90c	$1.00
(But nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel, fit only to be remanufactured in rolling mills or furnaces. Provided that articles of iron or steel damaged in transit, broken up under Customs supervision, and rendered unsaleable except as scrap may be entered for duty as scrap.)				
Iron in pigs, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron; ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen ...	"	$1.50	$2.25	$2.50
Iron or steel billets weighing not less than 60 pounds per lineal yard; ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, puddled bars and loops or other forms, n. o. p., less finished than iron or steel bars, but more advanced than pig iron, except castings	"	$1.50	$2.25	$2.50
Rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channels, girders, and other rolled shapes or sections, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, n. o. p.	"	$4.25	$6.00	$7.00
Bar iron or steel, rolled, whether in coils, rods, bars or bundles, comprising rounds, ovals and squares and flats; steel billets, n. o. p., and rolled iron and steel hoop, band, scroll or strip, twelve inches or less in width, number thirteen gauge and thicker, n. o. p.	"	$4.25	$6.00	$7.00
Rolled iron or steel beams, channels, angles, and other rolled shapes, of iron and steel, not punched, drilled, or further manufactured than rolled, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, not being square, flat, oval or round shapes, and not being railway bars or rails	"	$2.00	$2.75	$3.00
Flat eye bar blanks, not punched nor drilled, and universal mill or rolled edge plates of steel, over twelve inches wide, for use exclusively in the manufacture of bridges or of steel structural work, or in car construction.....	"	$2.00	$2.75	$3.00

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
Boiler plate of iron or steel, not less than thirty inches in width, and not less than ¼ inch in thickness, for use exclusively in the manufacture of boilers under regulations by Minister of Customs	ton	Free	Free	Free
Rolled iron or steel plates, not less than thirty inches in width, and not less than ¼ inch in thickness, n. o. p	"	$2.00	$2.75	$3.00
Rolled iron or steel sheets or plates, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, n. o. p.. .	"	$4.25	$6.00	$7.00
Skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, when imported by manufacturers of wrought iron or steel pipe for use only in the manufacture of wrought iron or steel pipe in their own factories.	p. c.	5	5	5
Rolled iron or steel sheets and strips, polished or not, number fourteen gauge and thinner, n. o. p., Canada plates, Russia iron, terne plates and rolled sheets of iron or steel, coated with zinc, spelter or other metal of all widths and thicknesses, n. o. p., and rolled iron or steel hoop, band, scroll or strip, number fourteen gauge and thinner, galvanized, or coated with other metal or not, n.o.p.	"	Free	5	5
Chrome steel	"	10	12½	15
Rolled iron or steel, and cast steel, in bars, bands, hoop, scroll, strip, sheet or plate, of any size, thickness or width; galvanized or coated with any material or not; and steel blanks, for the manufacture of milling cutters, when of greater value than 3½c. per lb	"	Free	5	5
Swedish rolled iron and Swedish rolled steel nail rods, under ½ inch in diameter, for the manufacture of horse shoe nails, ...	"	Free	Free	Free
Steel in bars or sheets, to be used exclusively in the manufacture of shovels, when imported by manufacturers of shovels..	ton	$2.00	$2.75	$3.00
Iron and steel railway bars or rails of any form, punched or not, n. o. p., for railways, which term, for the purposes of this item, shall include all kinds of railways, street railways and tramways even although they are used for private purposes only, and even although they are not used or intended to be used in connection with the business of common carrying of goods and passengers.	"	$4.50	$6.00	$7.00
Iron or steel railway bars or rails, which have been in use in the tracks of railways in Canada, and which have been exported from Canada and returned thereto, after having been re-rolled and weighing not less than fifty-six pounds per lineal yard when re-rolled, and which are to be used by the railway company importing them on their own tracks, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.....	p. c.	25	25	25
Provided that the value for duty of such re-rolled rails shall be the cost of re-rolling the same. Provided also that whenever the Governor in Council is satisfied that a mill adapted and equipped for re-rolling such rails in substantial quantities has been established in Canada, the Governor in Council may by Order in Council to be published in the *Canada Gazette* abolish the duty specified in this item, and thereupon all such rails when imported shall be subject to such duty				

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
as is otherwise provided in the Customs tariff].....				
Railway fish plates and tie plates.	ton	$5.00	$7.00	$8.00
Switches, frogs, crossings and intersections for railways	p. c.	20	30	35
Iron or steel bridges or parts thereof; iron or steel structural work, columns, shapes or sections, drilled punched or in any further stage of manufacture than as rolled or cast	"	22½	30	35
Forgings of iron or steel, of whatever shape or size, or in whatever stage of manufacture, n o' p., steel shafting, turned, compressed or polished and hammered, drawn or cold rolled iron or steel bars or shapes, n. o. p	"	20	27½	30
Round polished steel shafting, in bars, not exceeding two and one half inches in diameter	"	17½	22½	25
Cast iron pipe of every description., ...	ton	$5.00	$7.00	$8.00
Wrought or seamless iron or steel tubes for boilers, n. o. p., under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs flues and corrugated tubes for marine boilers	"	Free	Free	Free
Seamless steel tubing, valued at not less than three and one half cents per pound; rolled or drawn square tubing of iron or steel, adapted for use in the manufacture of agricultural implements	p c.	Free	5	5
Tubes of rolled iron or steel, not joined nor welded, not more than one and one half inches in diameter, n. o. p	"	Free	Free	Free
Wrought or seamless iron or steel tubing, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, over four inches in diameter.	"	10	12½	15
Wrought or seamless iron or steel tubing, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, four inches or less in diameter.....	"	20	30	35
Iron or steel pipe or tubing, plain or galvanized, riveted, corrugated, or otherwise specially manufactured, including lock joint pipe, n.o.p	"	20	27½	30
Wire bound wooden pipe	"	15	22½	25
Iron or steel fittings for iron or steel pipe of every d. scription.....	"	20	½	30
Wire, crucible cast steel, valued at not less than six cents per pound	"	Free	5	5
Steel wire, valued at not less than two and three-quarter cents per pound, when imported by manufacturers of rope for use exclusively in manufacture of rope, and also wire rope for use exclusively for rigging of ships and vessels, under regulations by the Minister of Customs.	"	Free	Free	Free
Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve and thirteen gauge.....	"	Free	Free	Free
Buckthorn strip fencing, woven wire fencing, and wire fencing of iron or steel, n.o.p., not to include woven wire or netting, made from wire smaller than number fourteen gauge, nor to include fencing of wire larger than number nine gauge	"	10	12½	15
Wire of all metals and kinds, n.o.p.....	"	15	17½	20
Wire, single or several, covered with cotton, linen, silk, rubber or other material, including cable also covered.	"	20	27½	30
Wire rope, stranded or twisted wire, clothes lines, picture or other twisted wire, and wire cable, n.o.p.....	"	17½	22½	25

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
Wire cloth or woven wire, and wire netting of iron or steel	p.c.	20	27½	30
Iron or steel cut nails or spikes (ordinary builder's), and railroad spikes	100 lbs	300	450	500
Nails, brads, spikes and tacks of all kinds n.o.p	p.c.	20	30	35
Wire nails of all kinds, n.o.p	100 lbs.	400	550	600
Composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails	p.c.	10	12½	15
Screws, commonly called "wood screws", of iron or steel or other metal, including coach or lag screws, plated or not, and machine, or other screws, n.o.p	"	22½	30	35
Coil chain, coil chain links, and chain shackles, of iron or steel, five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and over	"	5	7½	10
Needles of any material or kind, and pins manufactured from wire of any metal	"	20	27½	30
Iron or steel nuts, washers, rivets and bolts, with or without threads; and nut, bolt and hinge blanks; and T and strap hinges of all kinds	p.c.	10	20	25
	100 lbs.	750	750	750
Skates of all kinds, roller or other and parts thereof	p.c.	22½	30½	35
Gas meters and finished parts thereof	"	12½	30	35
Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances, weighing beams and strength testing machines of all kinds	"	20	27½	30
Knives and forks and all other cutlery, of steel, plated or not, n.o.p.	"	20	27½	30
Malleable sprocket or link belting chain	"	Free	Free	Free
Knife blades or blanks and table forks of iron or steel in the rough, not handled, filed, ground or otherwise manufactured	"	5	7½	10
Bird, squirel and [illegible] ages, of wire and metal parts thereof	"	22½	30	35
Shovels and spades, iron and steel, and shovel and spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for the same	"	20	30	32½
Lamps, side-lights and head-lights, lanterns, chandeliers, gas, coal oil or other lighting fixtures, including electric light fixtures, or metal parts thereof; lava or other tips, burners, collars, galleries, shades and shade holders	"	20	27½	30
Lamp and clock springs	"	7½	10	10
Plates engraved on steel or other metal, and transfers taken from the same, including engravers' plates of steel or other metal, polished, for engraving thereon	"	15	17½	20
Buckles and clasps of iron or steel	"	20	27½	30
Guns, rifles, including air guns and air rifles not being toys; muskets, cannons, pistols, revolvers or other firearms, bayonets, swords, fencing foils and masks, and loading tools	"	20	27½	30
Agate, granite or enamelled iron or steel ware	"	22½	32½	35
Iron or steel hollowware, plain black, tinned or coated, n.o.p.	"	20	27½	30
Trawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers, swivels and sportmen's fishing bait, and fish hooks, n.o.p.	"	22½	30	35
Patterns of iron, steel or other metal (not being models)	"	20	27½	30
Settlers' effects	"	Free	Free	Free
Articles brought into Canada temporarily and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes, in bond	"	"	"	"
Typewriters, tablets with moveable figures, and musical instruments, for the use of schools for the blind	"	"	"	"

CUSTOMS TARIFF— *Continued.*

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, for the use of colleges	Free	Free	Free	Free
Life saving apparatus imported by societies established to encourage the saving of human life	..	..	..	..
Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, but no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use	..	..	..	..
Anchors for vessels	..	..	..	..
Fish hooks, for deep sea or lake fishing, not smaller in size than No. 20	..	..	..	..
Iron sand or globules or iron shot, and dry putty, adapted for polishing glass or granite, or for sawing stone	..	..	..	..
Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel in the rough	..	..	..	..
Ribs, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks, in the rough or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade or walking sticks when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols, sunshades or walking sticks	..	..	..	..
Rolled, round wire rods, in the coil, of iron or steel, not over [illegible] of an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in the coil in their own factories	..	..	..	..
Steel and iron caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers for use in their own factories	..	..	..	..
Rolled steel for saws and for straw cutters not tempered or ground nor further manufactured than cut to shape, without indented edges	..	..	..	..
Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide for the manufacture of mower and reaper knives, when imported by the manufacturers thereof for use for such purposes in their own factories	..	..	..	..
Steel of No. 20 gauge for the manufacture of corset steel, clock-springs and shoe shanks, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for exclusive use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories	..	..	..	..
Fish steel wire of No. 16 gauge or thinner when imported by the manufacturers of crinoline and corset wire and dress stays, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	..	..	..	..
Steel No. 12 gauge or thinner, but not thinner than No. 20 gauge, for the manufacture of buckle clasps, bed fasts, furniture castors and ice creepers, when imported by manufacturers thereof, exclusively for use in their own factories	..	..	..	..
Steel of Nos. 24 and 17 gauge, in sheets 63 inches long and from 18 inches to 32 inches wide, when imported by the manufacturers of tubular bow sockets for use in their own factories	..	..	..	..
Steel springs for the manufacture of surgical trusses when imported by the manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories	..	..	..	..
Steel strips and flat steel wire when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorn and plain strip fencing for use in their own factories, and barbed fencing wire of iron or steel	..	..	..	..

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
Springs, axles, axle bars, n.o.p., and axle blanks, and parts, thereof, of iron or steel, for railway tramway and other vehicles	p.c.	22½	30	35
Machine card clothing.....	"	17½	22½	25
Stoves of all kinds, for coal, wood, oil, spirits or gas	"	15	22½	25
Belt pulleys of all kinds, for power transmission	"	15	25	27½
Telephone and telegraph instruments, electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors, dynamos, generators, sockets insulators of all kinds; electric apparatus, n.o.p., boilers, n.o.p., and all machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.o.p., iron or steel castings, and integral parts of all machinery specified in this item.....	"	15	25	27½
Manufactures, articles or wares of iron or steel, or of which iron and steel (or either) are the component materials of chief value, n.o.p	"	20	27½	30
Ingot moulds; glass moulds of metal	"	5	7½	10
Sundry articles of metal as follows, when for use exclusively in mining or metallurgical operations, viz				
Miners' safety lamps and parts thereof, also accessories for cleaning, filling and testing such lamps; retorts, wrought iron tubing, butt or lap welded, threaded or coupled or not, over four inches in diameter		Free	Free	Free
Structural iron and steel, when imported under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root, ...	"	"	"	"
All tools, not manufactured in Canada up to the required standard, necessary for any factory to be established in Canada for the manufacture of rifles for the Government of Canada; and all materials and parts in the rough, unfinished, and screws, nuts, bands and springs, to be used in rifles to be manufactured at any such factory for the Government of Canada, ...	"	"	"	"
The following articles and materials, when imported by manufacturers of automatic gas beacons, for use in the manufacture of such buoys and beacons for the Government of Canada or for export, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, viz.:				
Iron or steel tubes over sixteen inches in diameter; flanged and dished steel heads made from boiler plate, over five feet in diameter; hardened steel balls, not less than three inches in diameter; acetylene gas lanterns and parts thereof.	"	"	"	"
Surgical and dental instruments of metal; surgical needles; X Ray apparatus and parts thereof; surgical operating tables for use in hospitals.....	"	"	"	"
Iron or steel masts, or parts thereof, and iron or steel beams, angles, sheets, plates, knees and cable chain, for wooden, iron, steel or composite ships and vessels; and iron or steel manufactures which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction or equipment				

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
of ships or vessels, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs	p.c.	Free	Free	Free
Materials which enter into the construction and form part of cream separators, when imported by manufacturers of cream separators to be used in their own factories for the manufacture of cream separators	"	"	"	"
Steel balls, adapted for use on bearings of machinery and vehicles	"	"	7½	1
Steel wool	"	5	7½	10
Iron or steel pipe, not butt or lap welded, and wire bound wooden pipe not less than thirty inches internal diameter, when for use exclusively in alluvial gold mining	"	5	7½	10
Tagging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils, not over 1½ inches in width when imported by manufacturers of shoe or corset laces for use in their factories	"	Free	Free	Free
Iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over two inches in diameter, and brass trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of iron or brass bedsteads for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	"	"	"	"
Iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over two inches in diameter, and brass cased rods and brass trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of carriage rails for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	"	"	"	"
Wire of iron or steel, screwed or twisted, or flattened or corrugated, for use in connection with nailing machines for the manufacture of boots and shoes, when imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories	"	"	"	"
Steel wire, Bessemer, soft drawn spring, of Nos 20, 12 and 13 gauge respectively, and homo steel spring wire of Nos. 11 and 12 gauge respectively, when imported by manufacturers of wire mattresses, to be used in their own factories in the manufacture of such articles	"	"	"	"
Lead:				
Ore	p.c.	Free	Free	Free
Old scrap, pig and block	"	10	15	15
Lead, in bars and sheets	"	15	22½	25
Manufactures of lead, n.o.p.	"	20	27½	30
Nitrate and acetate of lead, not ground	"	Free	Free	Free
Dry white lead	"	20	27½	30
White lead, ground in oil	"	30	35	37½
Dry red lead		Free	5	5
Printing type	"	12½	17½	20
Babbitt metal and type metal in blocks bars, plates and sheets	"	10	15	15
Tea lead	"	Free	Free	Free
Stereotypes and electrotypes of newspaper columns, in any language other than French and English, or for the printing of books	"	Free	Free	Free
Stereotypes and electrotypes for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper or other advertisements, n.o.p	sq. inch	1c	1¼c	1½c
Other stereotypes and electrotypes	"	½c	½c	½c
Tin.—				
Blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, plates, strip waste and foil	p.c.	Free	Free	Free

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit Pref.	Inter.	Gen
Phosphor tin, in blocks, bars, plates, sheets and wire	p c	8	7½	10
Tinware, plain, japanned or lithographed, and other manufactures of tin	"	18	22½	25
Aluminium—				
Ores	"	Free	Free	Free
Ingots, blocks or bars, rods, strips, sheets or plates, aluminium tubing, in lengths of not less than six feet, not polished bent, or otherwise manufactured; alumina and chloride of aluminium, or chloralum, sulphate of alumina, or alum cake	"	Free	10	10
Crude acetate of aluminium, for dyeing and calico printing	"	Free	Free	Free
Kitchen or household hollow-ware, n.e.s	"	20	22½	30
Aluminium Leaf	"	15	18	27½
Manufactures of Aluminium, n.o.p.	"	18	22½	25
Asbestos—				
Crude	"	15	17½	20
In any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof	"	15	22½	25
Mica	"	15	17½	20
Nickel—				
Ores	"	Free	Free	Free
Caps for whip ends	"	"	"	"
Nickel and nickel silver in ingots, blocks or bars, strips, sheets and plates, n.o.p	"	"	"	"
Anodes	"	5	7½	10
Platedware	"	22½	30	35
Manufactures of nickel silver, not plated	"	27½	27½	30
Kitchen or household hollow-ware	"	20	27½	30
Other Metals—				
Zinc—				
In blocks, pigs, bars, rods, sheets or plates; spelter; dust; and seamless drawn tubing	"	Free	Free	Free
Wire, screwed or twisted, flattened or corrugated for use in connection with nailing machines for the manufacture of boots and shoes	"	"	"	"
Chloride of zinc	"	"	"	"
Manufactures of zinc, n.o.p	"	15	22½	25
White	"	Free	5	5
Platinum—				
Bars, strips, sheets, plates or wire	"	Free	Free	Free
Retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid	"	"	"	"
For use in the manufacture of chlorates	"	"	"	"
Crucibles	"	"	"	"
Ore of all kinds	"	"	"	"
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—				
Organs	"	20	27½	30
Parts of organs	"	15	22½	25
Other Musical Instruments—				
For naval and military, or Canadian militia, bands	"	Free	Free	Free
For schools for the blind	"	"	"	"
As settlers' effects	"	"	"	"
Brass Band instruments and parts of pianofortes	"	15	22½	25
Pianofortes and all other instruments, n.e.s.	"	20	27½	30
Musical instrument cases	"	22½	30	35

CUSTOMS TARIFF—*continued*

		British Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
OIL CAKE AND OILS.—				
Linseed oil cake and linseed oil cake meal, cotton seed cake and cotton seed cake meal, and palm nut cake and palm nut cake meal	p.c.	Free	Free	Free
Lard oil, neat's foot oil and sesame seed oil	"	15	22½	25
Olive oil, n.o.p.	"	15	20	20
Peppermint oil	"	15	17½	20
Essential oils, n.o.p.	"	5	7½	20
Spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, including cod liver oil	"	12½	20	22½
Resin oil, and China wood oil	"	Free	Free	Free
Bleached palm oil, and shea butter	"	"	"	"
Oils, viz., Cocoanut, palm and palm kernel, not edible, for manufacturing soap; carbolic or heavy oil; olive oil for manufacturing soap or tobacco oil for canning fish		Free	Free	Free
Degras and grease for stuffing leather and which are fit only for such use	"	"	"	"
Foots, being the refuse of cotton seed or olives after the oil has been pressed out; and grease, tough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap and oils only		"	"	"
Crude petroleum, fuel and gas oils, .8245 specific gravity or heavier, at 60 degrees temperature	"	"	"	"
Illuminating oils composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than thirty cents per gallon		15	17½	20
Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, costing less than twenty-five cents per gallon	gal.	1½c	2¼c	2½c
Crude petroleum, gas oils, other than naphtha, benzine and gasolene, lighter than .8245, but not less than .775 specific gravity, at 60 degrees temperature	"	1c	1¼c	1½c
Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined petroleum and products of petroleum, n.o.p.	"	1½c	2¼c	2½c
Gasolene, under .775 specific gravity, at 60 degrees temperature	p.c.	Free	Free	Free
Lubricating oils n. o. p., and axle grease.	p.c.	15½	17½	20
Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum, for toilet, medicinal or other purposes	"	15	22½	25
Oil (petroleum), imported by miners, or mining companies or concerns, to be used in the concentration of ores of metal in their own concentrating establishments, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs	"	Free	Free	Free
Oil finish	gal.	18c	20c	20c
Fusel oil or potato oil	"	$1.50	$2.50	$2.50
Hair oil	p.c.	15	27½	35
Medicinal oils				
Dry	"	20	25	25
Other	"	50	50	50
Aniline oil	"	Free	Free	Free
PAPER.—				
Paper hangings or wall paper, borders or borderings, and window blinds of paper of all kinds; ruled and bordered and coated papers, boxed papers, pads not printed, papier-mache ware, n. o. p., papeteries, envelopes, and all manufactures of paper, n. o. p.	"	22½	32½	35
Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not	"	15	25	27½

CUSTOMS TARIFF—*Continued.*

		Brit Pref	Inter.	Gen.
Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished	p.c.	12½	17½	20
Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished	"	10	15	15
Strawboard, millboard and cardboard felt board, tarred paper, sand paper, glass or flint paper, and emery paper, or emery cloth; pulp of wood or straw, and paper of all kinds, n. o. p.	"	15	22½	25
Hemp paper, made on four cylinder machines, and calendered to between .00 and .008-inch thickness, for the manufacture of shot shells, and felt board, sized and hydraulic pressed, and covered with paper or uncovered, adapted for the manufacture of gun wads	"	Free	Free	Free
Tubes and cones of all sizes, made of paper, adapted for winding yarns thereon	"	Free	Free	Free
Albumenized and other papers chemically prepared for photographers' use	"	15	25	30
Plain basic photographic paper, baryta coated, adapted for use exclusively in manufacturing albumenized and sensitized photographic paper	"	Free	Free	Free
Matrix paper adapted for use in printing	"	Free	Free	Free
News printing paper, and all printing paper in sheets and rolls, valued at not more than 2¼ cents per pound	"	10	12½	15
Boot and shoe patterns manufactured of paper	"	10	12½	15
Adhesive felt, for sheathing vessels	"	Free	Free	Free
PROVISIONS.—				
Butter	lb.	3c	4c	4c
Cheese	"	2c	3c	4c
Eggs	doz.	2c	3½c	4c
Lard	lb.	1½c	1¾c	2c
Meats,—bacon and hams	"	1½c	1¾c	2c
Other meats,—fresh meat, n. o. p.	"	2c	2½c	3c
Canned meat, canned poultry and game, extracts of meat, fluid beef not medicated, also soups of all kinds	p.c.	17½	25	27½
All other meat	lb.	1½c	1¾	2c
(Provided the weight of a barrel of pork for duty purposes shall not be less than 200 lbs.)				
All other poultry and game	p.c.	12½	17½	20
RAGS.—				
Cotton, hemp, jute linen and woollen	"	Free	Free	Free
SEEDS.—				
Seeds viz.: garden, field and other seed for agricultural and other purposes, n.o.p.: sunflower, canary, hemp and millet seed, when in large parcels weighing over 1 lb. each	"	5	10	10
When put up in small parcels weighing 1 lb. each or less	"	15	22½	25
Florist stock, palms, bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes, seedling carnation stock, araucaria, spiræ and lilies of the valley, seedling stock for grafting, viz.: plum, pear peach and other fruit trees; seeds, viz. anrato, beet, carrot, flax, turnip, mangold, mustard, sowing rapeseed and mushroom spawn; aromatic seeds which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining or by any other process of manufacture viz.: anise, anise star, caraway, cardaman, coriander, cummin, fennel and fenugreek; seed pease and seed beans from Britain; beans, viz.: tonquin and vanilla, crude				

CUSTOMS TARIFF—*Continued*

		British Preferential	Intermediate	General
only; locust beans and locust bean meal, and cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground				
Seeds of timothy and clover	p.c.	Free	Free	Free
SETTLERS' EFFECTS—				
Wearing apparel, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects, implements and tools of trade occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons and other highway vehicles agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles nor implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the foregoing if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after twelve months' actual use in Canada		Free	Free	Free
SHIPS AND STEAMERS—				
Vessels, dredges, scows, yachts, boats and other water borne craft, built outside of Canada of any material, destined for use or service in Canadian waters not including registered vessels entitled to engage in the coasting trade or vessels in transit between Canada and any place outside thereof, n.o.p., on the fair market value of the hull, rigging machinery, boilers, furniture and appurtenances thereof, on arrival in Canada	p.c.	15	25	25
[Provided that regulations may be prescribed by the Minister of Customs for exemption from further duty after the duty specified in this item is once paid]				
SPIRITS AND WINES.				
Lime juice and fruit juices, fortified with or containing not more than 25 p.c. of proof spirits	gal.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lime juice and fruit juices, fortified with or containing more than 25 p.c. of proof spirits	gal. and p.c.	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$2.40 [illegible]
Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, n.o.p.; gin of all kinds, n.o.p.; rum, whisky and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p.; amyl, alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato oil; methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, n.o.p., cordials and liquors of all kinds, n.o.p.; mescal, pulque, rum, shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, and wines, n.o.p., containing more than forty p.c. of proof spirit	gal.	$[illegible]	$2.40	$2.40

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
(Provided, as to all goods specified in this item when of less strength than the strength of proof, that no reduction or allowance shall be made in the measurement thereof for duty purposes, below the strength of 15 p.c. under proof.				
(Provided also, that when the goods specified in this item are of greater strength than the strength of proof, the measurement thereof and the amount of duty payable thereon shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.)				
(Provided further, that bottles and flasks and packages of gin, rum whisky and brandy of all kinds, and imitations thereof, shall be held to contain the following quantities (subject to the provisions for addition or deduction in respect of the degree of strength), viz.:—				
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing not more than three-fourths of a gallon per dozen, as three-fourths of a gallon per dozen ;				
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than three-fourths of a gallon per dozen, but not more than one gallon per dozen, as one gallon per dozen ;				
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than one gallon but not more than one and one-half gallons per dozen, as one and one-half gallon per dozen ;				
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than one and one-half gallons, but not more than two gallons per dozen, as two gallons per dozen ;				
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than two gallons, but not more than two and four-fifths gallons per dozen, as two and four-fifths gallons per dozen ;				
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than two and four-fifths gallons, but not more than three gallons per dozen, as three gallons per dozen ;				
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than three gallons, but not more than three and one-fifth gallons per dozen, as three and one-fifth gallons per dozen.)				
(Provided further, that bottles or vials of liquors for special purposes, such as samples not for sale to the trade, may be entered for duty according to actual measurement, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.				
Ethyl alcohol, when imported by the Department of Inland Revenue or by a person licensed by the Minister of Inland Revenue, to be denatured for use in the arts and industries, and for fuel, light and power, to be entered at ports prescribed by regulation of the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue subject to the Inland Revenue Act and to the regulations of the Department of Inland Revenue	gal.	Free	Free	Free
Methyl alcohol, when imported by the Department of Inland Revenue or by a person licensed by the Minister of Inland Revenue, to be used in denaturing alcohol for use in the arts and industries, and for fuel, light and power, to be entered at ports prescribed by				

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
regulation of the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue Act and to the regulations of the Department of Inland Revenue	proof gal.	20c	20c	20c
Provided that the Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, reduce or abolish the duty specified in this item.)				
Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, or ethereal and spirituous fruit essences, n.o.p.,	gal. and p.c.	$2.40 30	$2.40 30	$2.40 30
Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits bay rum, cologne and lavender water, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations, containing spirits of any kind when in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each, 50 p.c. ad val When in bottles, flasks or other packages containing more than four ounces each.	gal. and p.c.	$2.40 30	$2.40 30	$2.40 30
Nitrous ether sweet spirits or nitre, and aromatic spirits of ammonia	gal. and p.c.	$2.40 30	$2.40 30	$2.40 30
Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than 40 p c. of proof spirits. .	p.c.	50	50	50
Wines of all kinds, n o.p., including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 36 p.c or less of proof spirits, whether imported in wood or in bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon).....	gal and p c.	25c 30	25c 30	25c 30
and for each degree of strength in excess of the 36 p c. of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3c until the strength reaches 40 p.c of proof spirits.				
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than forty per cent. of proof spirit, whether imported in wood or in bottles (six quart bottles or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), when the product or manufacture of any British colony or territory in the South African Customs Union Convention	gal	5c	5c	25c
Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart but more than a pint, pref. tar., $3.30 per doz bottles; int. tar., $3.30 per doz. bottles; gen. tar , $3.30 per doz. bottles and 30 p c. ad val; containing not more than a pint each but more than one-half pint, pref , tar., $1.65 per doz bottles; int. tar., $1.65 per doz. bottles; gen. tar., $1.65 per doz. bottles and 30 p.c. ad val ; bottles containing one-half pint or less, pref. tar., 80c. per doz bottles; int. tar., 80c. per doz bottles; gen. tar., 80c per doz bottles and 30 p c. ad val ; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay at the rate of pref. tar., $1.50 per gall ; int. tar., $1 50 per gall. ; gen. tar . $1.50 per gall. and 30 p c. ad val. The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure.				
STONES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF: Marble, sawn or sand rubbed; not polished granite, sawn; flagstone and				

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
all other building stone sawn or dressed, and paving blocks of stone..... ...	p c.	15	17½	20
Marble and granite, n.o.p, and all manufactures of marble and granite, n.o p.		30	32½	35
Manufactures of stone, n.o,p	"	20	22½	30
Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 36 inches in diameter	"	10	12½	15
Grindstones, mounted or not, n.o p. .. .	"	17½	22½	25
Flagstone, sandstone and all building stone, not hammered, sawn or chiselled, and marble and granite, rough, not hammered or chiselled	"	10	12½	15
Burr-stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones	"	Free	Free	Free
Curling stones, and handles therefor ...	"	Free	7½	10
Flint, flints and ground flint stones felspar, fluorspar, magnesite; soapstone, cliff, chalk, china or Cornwall stone ground or unground; gravels; refuse stone, not sawn, hammered or chiselled; nor fit for flagstone, building or paving.	"	Free	Free	Free
Silex or crystallized quartz; ground or unground	"	"	"	"
Pumice, calcareous tufa, pumice, stone and lava, not further manufactured than ground	"	"	"	"
Roofing slate.....	100 sq feet	50c	70c	75c
Closets, urinals, basins, lavatories, baths, bath tubs, sinks and laundry tubs of stone or other material, n.o p	p c	30	40	45
Blocks of stone prepared for mosaic flooring; slate mantels and other manufactures of slate; and manufactures of stone, n o.p	"	20	27½	30
Lithographic stone, not engraved	"	12½	17½	20
SUGAR AND MOLASSES:				
All sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in colour, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, testing not more than eighty-eight degrees by the polariscope	100 lbs.	7½c	9½c	$1 08
And for each additional degree over eighty-eight degrees	"	1c	1⅓c	1½c
(Provided that fractions of five-tenths of a degree or less shall not be subject to duty, and that fractions of more than five-tenths shall be dutiable as a degree.)				
(Provided that refined sugar shall be entitled to entry under the British preferential Tariff upon evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs that such refined sugar has been manufactured wholly from raw sugar produced in the British Colonies and possessions, and not otherwise.)				
Sugar, n.o.p. not above No. 16 Dutch standard in colour, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms, sugar concrete and molasses testing over fifty-six degrees and not more than seventy-five degrees by the polariscope.	"	31½c	45c	52c
And for each additional degree over seventy-five degrees....	"	1c	1⅓c	1½c
(Provided that fractions of five-tenths of a degree or less shall not be subject to duty, and that fractions of more than five-tenths shall be dutiable as a degree.)				
(Provided that all raw sugar including sugar specified in this item, the produce of any British Colony or possession, shall be entitled to entry under the Bri-				

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
tish Preferential Tariff, when imported direct into Canada from any British Colony or possession.)				
Raw sugar as described in the preceding item, when imported to be refined in Canada by Canadian sugar refiners, to the extent of twice the quantity of sugar refined during the calendar years 1906, 1907 and 1908, by such refiners from sugar produced in Canada from Canadian beet root, under regulations by the Minister of Customs, testing not more than seventy-five degrees by the polariscope	100 lbs.	1½c	1½c	1½c
And for each additional degree over seventy-five degrees	"	1c	1c	1c
(This duty expires Dec. 31, 1909. Provided that raw sugar imported under this item shall not be subject to special duty.)				
Molasses of cane, testing under thirty-five degrees by polariscope, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of compressed food or live stock.	"	Free	Free	Free
Molasses produced in the process of the manufacture of cane sugar from the juice of the cane without any admixture with any other ingredient, when imported direct from the place of production or its shipping port, in the original package in which it was placed at the point of production, and not afterwards subjected to any process of treating or mixing, testing by the polariscope not less than thirty-five degrees nor more than fifty-six degrees, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.	gal.	—	2½c	3c
Molasses, testing not more than fifty-six degrees by the polariscope, the produce of any British country entitled to the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff, when produced from sugar cane, and imported direct by ship from the country of production or from any British country, in the original package in which it was placed at the point of production, and not afterwards subjected to any process of treating or mixing	"	Free	Free	Free
(Provided, however, that the said molasses may be transferred in bond under excise regulations for the purpose of distillation.)				
Maple sugar and maple syrup.....	p.c.	15	17½	20
Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing an admixture thereof	100 lbs	40c	55c	62½c
Syrups and molasses of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane or beet, n.o.p., and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor	"	35c	45c	50c
Sugar candy and confectionery of all kinds including sweetened gums, candied peel, candied popcorn, candied fruits, candied nuts, flavouring powders, custard powders, jelly powders, sweetmeats, sweetened breads, cakes, pies, puddings and all other confections containing sugar	p.c.	22½	32½	35
COTTON.—				
Coir and coir yarn; raw cotton or cotton wool not dyed; cotton yarns No. 30 and finer	"	Free	Free	Free

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
Cotton yarn, polished or glazed, when imported by manufacturers of shoelaces for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	p. c.	Free	Free	Free
Cotton sewing threads in hanks	"	10	12½	15
Cotton thread, n. o. p., crochet and knitting cotton	"	17½	22½	25
Batts, batting and sheet wadding of cotton or other fibre, cotton warps and cotton yarns, dyed or not, n. o. p.	"	17½	22½	25
Grey cotton fabrics, unbleached, n. o. p.,	"	15	22½	25
White cotton fabrics, bleached, n. o. p.' and toweling in the web, coloured or not	"	17½	22½	25
Cloth such as is used for covering the outside of books, when imported by bookbinders for use exclusively in binding books in their own factories	"	Free	Free	Free
Duck, white or gray, weighing over 8 oz. per square yard	p. c.	15	17½	20
Cotton fabrics printed, dyed or coloured n. o. p		25	30	32½
Stair linen, diapers, doylies, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, tray cloths, towels and pillow cases of cotton, uncoloured damask of cotton in the piece, including uncoloured table cloths or napkins of cotton	"	20	27½	30
White and cream coloured lace, and embroideries of cotton	"	12½	17½	20
Bolting cloth not made up	"	Free	Free	Free
Webbing, non-elastic, when imported by manufacturers of suspenders for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	"	12½	17½	20
Waste or shoddy from cotton, or from yarn or thread, machined, garnetted or prepared for use	"	7½	10½	12½
Manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, n. o. p.	"	25	30	35
Embroideries, n. o. p., lace n. o. p., braids, n. o. p., fringes, n. o. p., cords, elastic, round or flat, garter elastic, tassels, handkerchiefs of all kinds, lace collars and all manufactures of lace, nets and nettings of cotton, n. o. p. shams and curtains, when made up, trimmed, or untrimmed, corsets of all kinds, cotton clothing, n. o. p	"	25	32½	35
Church vestments of any material	"	15	17½	20
Sails for boats and ships	"	15	22½	25
Sail twine and canvas of hemp or flax, when to be used for boats' and ships, sails	"	5	5	5
Cotton seamless bags	"	15	17½	20
Fibre, Mexican natural, and tampico or istle and vegetable fibres, fibrilla, flax fibre and flaxtow, grass, manilla, esparto or Spanish and other grasses, and pulp of, including fancy grasses, dried but not coloured or otherwise manufactured; moss, Iceland and other mosses; crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only.	"	Free	Free	Free
Hammocks, lawn tennis nets, sportsmen's fish nets and other articles manufactured of twine, n. o. p	"	20	27½	30
(Cordage and twine: see *Cordage rope and twine.*) Jeans, sateens and coutils, when imported by corset and dress stay makers for use in their own factories	"	12½	17½	20
Wearing apparel, not being merchandise for sale belonging to British subjects dying abroad but domiciled in Canada; also settlers wearing apparel, if in use				

		Brit Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
by the settler for at least six months before his arrival in Canada, provided it is brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of, without payment of duty, until after twelve months' actual use in Canada ...				
Donations of clothing for charitable purposes	p. c.	Free	Free	Free
Military and naval clothing imported by and for the use of the army, navy and militia	"	Free	Free	Free
Knitted goods, n. o. p., undershirts and drawers, and hosiery of all kinds, n. o. p	"	Free	Free	Free
Socks and stockings of all kinds	"	15	20	25
Stockinettes for the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, when imported by manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	"	25	35	35
Carpets, carpet lining and stair pads	"	10	15	15
Velvets and velveteens	"	17½	22½	25
Belting, n. o. p.	"	17½	27½	30
Window shade cloth in the piece, window shades cut to size, or hemmed on rollers, n. o. p.	"	20	25	27½
Hats, caps, hoods and bonnets, n. o. p., hat and bonnet crowns, and hat, cap and bonnet shapes	"	22½	30	35
Gloves and mitts of all kinds	"	22½	30	35
Braces or suspenders, and finished parts thereof	"	22½	30	35
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds and materials	"	22½	30	35
Boot, shoe, shirt and stay laces of any material	"	22½	30	35
Collars and cuffs of cotton	"	20	27½	30
Articles for the personal or official use of Consuls-General	"	25	35	37½
Fillets of cotton and rubber not exceeding seven inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of card clothing for use exclusively in the manufacture of card clothing in their own factories.	"	Free	Free	Free
Fabrics of cotton and wool, commonly described and sold as lustres, mohair, alpaca and Italian linings	"	Free	Free	Free
Lastings, mohair cloth, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such a manner as to be fit only for covering buttons, when imported by manufacturers of buttons for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.	"	25	30	35
Lamp wicks	"	Free	Free	Free
LINEN.—				
Fabrics of flax, unbleached, n. o. p	"	17½	22½	25
Fabrics of flax, bleached, n. o. p., tailors' hollands, of linen and towelling of linen, in the webs coloured or not	"	15	22½	25
Stair linen, drapers, doylies, tray cloths, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, towels, and pillow cases; uncoloured damask of linen in the piece; including uncoloured tablecloths or napkins of linen	"	17½	22½	25
Cloth such as is used for covering the outside of books, when imported for use exclusively in binding books under regulations by the Minister of Customs	"	20	27½	[illegible]
Waste or shoddy from linen fabrics, yarn or thread, machined, garnetted or prepared for use	"	Free	Free	Free
	"	7½	10	12½

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
Linen thread, n. o. p	p.c.	17½	22½	25
Manufactures of hemp or flax, or of which hemp or flax is the component material of chief value, n. o. p.....	"	25	30	35
Fibre, Mexican natural, and tampico or istle and vegetable fibres; fibrilla, flax fibre and flax tow; grass, manilla, Esparto or Spanish, and other grasses, and pulp of, including fancy grasses, dried but not coloured or otherwise manufactured; moss, Iceland, and other mosses, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only	"	Free	Free	Free
Hemp, dressed or undressed.....	"	Free	Free	Free
Linen yarn, for the manufacture of towels and damask, when imported by manufacturers of such articles for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories, free.				
Sail twine and canvas, of hemp or flax, when to be used for boats' and ships, sails	"	5	5	5
Twine and cordage of all kinds, n. o. p ..	"	20	22½	25
Hammocks, lawn tennis nets, sportsmen's fish nets, and other articles, manufactured of twine, n. o. p	"	20	27½	30
Sails for boats and ships	"	15	22½	25
Bags or sacks, of hemp, linen or jute	"	15	17½	20
Knitted goods, n. o. p., undershirts and drawers, n. o. p, ...	"	22½	30	35
Church vestments of any material	"	12½	17½	20
Embroideries, n. o. p., lace, n. o. p., braids, n. o. p., fringes, n. o. p., cords, tassels, handkerchiefs of all kinds; lace manufactures of all kinds; net and nettings of linen; shams and curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed; corsets of all kinds; linen clothing, n. o. p.....	"	25	32½	35
Hats, caps, hoods and bonnets, n. o. p., hat and bonnet crowns, and hat, cap and bonnet shapes.....	"	20	30	35
Parasols and sunshades of all kinds, ...	"	22½	30	35
Boot, shoe, shirt and stay laces.....	"	20	27½	30
Collars and cuffs of linen	"	25	35	37½
Wearing apparel and other personal and household effects not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.....	"	Free	Free	Free
Settlers' effects.....	"	Free	Free	Free
Linen carpeting, mats, carpet linings and stair pads.....	"	17½	22½	25
Door and carriage mats, n.o.p.	"	25	30	35
WOOL :—				
Wool and the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat and other like animals not further prepared than washed, n.o.p.; noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories; and worsted tops, n.o.p	"	Free	Free	Free
Wool, viz :—Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Southdown combing wools, known as lustre wools and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada....	100 lbs.	2c	2½c	3c
Worsted tops made from such wools as are mentioned in the next preceding item....	p.c.	10	12½	15
Wool or worsted yarns, when genapped, dyed or finished, and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes to be used exclusively in the				

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
ma ifacture of such articles in their o factories	p.c.	Free	Free	Free
Yarns, woollen and worsted, n.o.p.....	"	20	27½	30
Yarns composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, or like animal, n.o.p., costing 30c a lb. and over, when imported on the cop or tube or in the hank, by manufacturers of woollen goods for use exclusively in their own factories	"	15½	17½	20
Yarn spun from the hair of the alpaca, and mohair yarn	"	Free	Free	Free
Fabrics, manufactures, wearing apparel and ready made clothing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, n.o.p., cloths, doe skins, cashmere, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloth, n.o.p	"	30	35	35
Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, alpacas, orleans, cashmeres, henriettas, serges, buntings, nun's cloth, bengalines, whip cords, twills, plains or jacquards of similar fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or like animal, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, imported in the grey or unfinished state for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada (under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs).	"	15	22½	25
Lastings, mohair cloth, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit only for covering buttons, when imported by manufacturers of buttons for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.....	"	Free	Free	Free
Stockinettes for the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, when imported by manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.	"	Free	Free	Free
Socks and stockings of all kinds	"	10	15	15
Knitted goods, n.o.p, undershirts and drawers, n.o.p.....	"	25	32½	35
Oiled cloth, and tape or other textile, india-rubbered, flocked or coated, n.o.p .	"	22½	30	35
Carpeting, rugs and mats, carpet lining and stair pads.....	"	20	27½	30
Turkish or imitation Turkish or other rugs or carpets, also door or carriage mats, other than metal, n.o.p. and carpets, n.o.p	"	17½	22½	25
Gloves and mitts of all kinds	"	25	30	35
Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric...	"	22½	30	35
Blankets, composed wholly of pure wool.	"	15	22½	25
Flannels, plain, not fancy: Italian linings of wool; cobourgs, lustres and mohair and alpaca fabrics.....	"	22½	30	35
Church vestments of any material	"	22½	30	35
Shirts of any material, and ladies' or misses' blouses and shirt waists	"	12½	17½	20
Embroideries, n.o.p., lace n.o.p., fringes, n.o.p., cords, tassels, handkerchiefs of all kinds,, lace collars and all manufactures of lace; nets and nettings, n.o.p., shams and curtains when made up, trimmed or untrimmed	"	25	32½	35
	"	25	32½	35

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
Tobacco :—				
Cigars and cigarettes, the weight of cigars to include bands and ribbons, and the weight of cigarettes to include the paper covering	p. lb	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00
	& p.c.	25	25	25
Cut tobacco	p. lb.	55c	55c	55c
Manufactured tobacco, n.o.p., and snuff	"	50c	50c	50c
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes under conditions of the Inland Revenue Act		Free	Free	Free
Vegetables :—				
Potatoes, n.e.s.	p. bus	12½c	17½c	20c
Sweet potatoes and yams	"	7c	10c	20c
Tomatoes, fresh	p.c.	10	27½	30
Pickles	"	25	27½	35
Olives in brine, not bottle	"	20	27½	30
Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, n.e.s., the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty	p. lb.	1c	1¼c	1½c
Pease, n.e.s.	p. bus.	12½c	12½c	15c
Beans	"	15c	22½c	50c
Vegetables, n.o.p.	p.c.	15	27½	30
Wood :—				
Cork wood, or cork bark unmanufactured	"	Free	Free	Free
Manufactures of cork wood or cork bark n.o.p.	"	15	17½	20
Corks manufactured from cork wood, over three-fourths of an inch in diameter measured at the larger end	p. lb.	1c	5c	5c
Corks manufactured from cork wood, three-fourths of an inch and less in diameter measured at the larger end	"	6c	8c	8c
Cane and rattans, not manufactured; osiers or willows, and bamboos, unmanufactured, and bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks	p.c.	10	12½	15
For umbrellas, parasols or sunshades	"	Free	Free	Free
Cane, reed or rattan, not further manufactured than split, n.o.p.	"	5½	10	10
Saw dust of wood, of all kinds	"	Free	Free	Free
Logs and round unmanufactured timber, handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts; firewood, hop poles, fence posts and railway ties	"	"	"	"
"D" shovel handles, wholly of wood	p.c.	10	12½	15
Mexican saddle trees and stirrups of wood; treenails; hub, last, wagon, oar and gun blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn, or sawn only; felloes of hickory or oak, not further manufactured than rough sawn or bent to shape; barrel staves of wood sawn, split or cut, not further manufactured than listed or jointed; shingles of wood; spokes of hickory or oak, not further manufactured than rough turned, and not tenoned, mitred or sized, and scale board for cheese	"	Free	Free	Free
Planks, boards, clapboards, laths, plain pickets and other timber or lumber of wood, not further manufactured than sawn or split, whether creosoted, vulcanized or treated by any other preserving process or not	"	"	"	"
Planks, boards and other lumber of wood, sawn, split or cut, and dressed on one side only, but not further manufactured	"	"	"	"

CUSTOMS TARIFF—(*Continued*)

		Brit. Pref.	Inter.	Gen.
Sawn boards, planks and deals planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edges thereof are jointed or tongued and grooved	p.c.	17½	22½	25
Mouldings of wood, plain, gilded or otherwise further manufactured	"	17½	22½	25
Show cases of all kinds, and metal parts thereof	"	22½	30	35
Window shade or blind rollers	"	22½	30	35
Billiard tables, with or without pockets, and bagatelle and other game tables or boards; cues, balls, cue racks and cue tips	"	22½	30	35
Manufactures of wood, n.o.p	"	17½	22½	25
Veneers of wood, not over three-thirty seconds of an inch in thickness	"	10	12½	15
Veneers of oak, rosewood, mahogany, Spanish cedar and walnut, not over three thirty-seconds of an inch in thickness	"	5	7½	7½
Vulcanized fibre, kartavert, indurated fibre, and like material, and manufactures thereof, n.o.p.; coffins and caskets and metal parts thereof	"	17½	22½	25
Churns, n.o.p., brooms, whisks, washboards, pounders and rolling pins; and umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, n.o.p	"	15	17½	20
Fishing rods, walking sticks and walking canes, of all kinds, n.o.p., picture frames and photograph frames, of any material blinds of wood or other material, not textile or paper; house, office, cabinet or store furniture, in parts or finished; wire screens, wire doors and wire windows; cash registers; window cornices and cornice poles of all kinds; hair, spring and other mattresses; curtain stretchers, furniture springs and carpet sweepers	"	20	27½	30
Household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada; family furniture and heirlooms left by bequest; and settlers' effects	"	Free	Free	Free
Heading and stave bolts, and staves in the rough of poplar	"	15	17½	20

SCHEDULE B.

GOODS SUBJECT TO DRAWBACK FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

On the materials set forth in the following schedule when used for consumption in Canada for the purposes specified, there may be paid out of the consolidated Revenue Fund the several rates of drawback of customs duties set opposite to each item respectively

Goods	When subject to Drawback.	Portion of duty not including special duty or dumping duty payable as Drawback Per Cent
Oil, fuel, and other articles not machinery.	When entering into the cost of binder twine manufactured in Canada	99
Rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron.	When used in the manufacture of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders and attachments for binders	99

SCHEDULE B—(*Continued*)

Hemp bleaching compound and ingredients thereof.	When used in the manufacture of rope	99
Cotton seed oil	When used in the manufacture of liquid annato	99
Steel under one half inch in diameter or under one-half inch square.	When used in the manufacture of locks and knobs ...	99
Steel cut to shape	When used in the manufacture of spoons	99
Flat spring steel, steel billets and steel axle bars.	When used in the manufacture of springs and axles for vehicles other than railway or tramway vehicles	99
Spiral spring steel	When used in the manufacture of railway spiral springs.	99
Steel	When used in the manufacture of cutlery, files, augers, auger bits, bit braces, hammers, axes, hatchets, scythes, reaping hooks, hoes hay or straw knives, agricultural forks, hand rakes, skates, stove trimmings, bicycle chain and wind mills	99
Cloths, of wool, cotton, silk ramie or unions, fifty inches or over in width and weighing not more than seven ounces per square yard, not rubbered or made waterproof.	When used in the manufacture of mackintosh clothing.	50
Botany yarn, single, numbers thirty and finer, on mule cops, tubes or cones, or in hanks, dry spun on the French or Belgium systems, in white only, not doubled or twisted.	When used in the manufacture of socks and stockings and Jersey cloth	99
Hat and cap linings.	When used in the manufacture of hats and caps	99
Fabrics of silk and satin, embroidered or embossed chiffon, casket gimps and fringes.	When used in the manufacture of burial caskets and burial robes....	65
Glass in sheet and in plate...	When used in the manufacture of bent plate glass, bent sheet glass and silvered mirror plate	50
Rolled angles of iron or steel, nine and ten gauge, not over one and one-half inches wide.	When used in the manufacture of bedsteads	99
Stearine and caseine	When used in the manufacture of leather	99
Lap welded tubing of iron or steel, not less than 2½ inches in diameter, threaded and coupled or not, testing one thousand pounds pressure per square inch.	When used in casing water, oil and natural gas wells.	99
	When used for transmission of natural gas under high pressure from gas wells to points of distribution .. .	50
Machinery imported after 1st July, 1906, and prior to 1st July, 1908, and other articles not machinery.	When entering into the cost of tin plate, terne plate, and black sheets of iron and steel, number fourteen gauge or thinner	99
Bituminous coal.....	When imported by proprietors of smelting works and converted at the works into coke for the smelting of metals from ores	99
Galvanized wire netting, of a class or kind not made in Canada.	When used in traps for the fisheries	99

SCHEDULE C.

Prohibited Goods.

The importation into Canada of any goods enumerated, described or referred to in the following schedule is prohibited. Any such goods imported become forfeited to the Crown and shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Minister of Customs directs and any person importing any such prohibited goods or causing or permitting them to be imported, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings prints photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious or of an immoral or indecent character.

Reprints of Canadian copyrighted works, and reprints of British copyrighted works which have been copyrighted in Canada.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

Oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substitutes for butter, and process butter or renovated butter.

Tea adulterated with spurious leaf or with exhausted leaves or containing so great an admixture of chemical or other deleterious substances as to make it unfit for use.

Goods manufactured or produced wholly or in part by prison labour, or which have been made within or in connection with any prison, jail or penitentiary; also goods similar in character to those produced in such institutions, when sold or offered for sale by any person, firm or corporation having a contract for the manufacture of such articles in such institutions or by any agent of such person, firm or corporation, or when such goods were originally purchased from or transferred by any such contractor.

Animals suffering from any contagious disease.

Metallic trading checks in circular form.

Any goods—(*a*) which, if sold, would be forfeited under the provisions of Part VII. of the Criminal Code; or,

(*b*) manufactured in any foreign state or country which bear any name or trade mark which is or purports to be the name or trade mark of any manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom, or in Canada, or in any other British country, unless such name or trade mark is accompanied by a definite indication of the foreign state or country in which the goods were made or produced:

Provided that for the purposes of this item if there is on any goods a name which is identical with or a colourable imitation of the name of a place in the United Kingdom, or in Canada or in any other British country, such name, unless it is accompanied by the name of the state or country in which it is situate, shall, unless the Minister decides that the attaching of such name is not calculated to deceive, of which matter the Minister shall be the sole judge,) be treated as if it was the name of a place in the United Kingdom, or in Canada, or in any other British country.

Posters and handbills depicting scenes of crime or violence.

Stallions and mares of less value than fifty dollars each.

THE DUMPING CLAUSE.

The provisions of the Customs Tariff, with regard to special Duty or Dumping Duty, are as follows:

In the case of articles exported to Canada of a class or kind made or produced in Canada, if the export or actual selling price to an importer in Canada is less than the fair market value of the same article when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country whence exported to Canada at the time of its exportation to Canada there shall, in addition to the duties otherwise established, be levied, collected and paid on such article, on its importation into Canada, a special duty (or dumping

duty) equal to the difference between the said selling price of the article for export and the said fair market value thereof for home consumption, and such special duty (or dumping duty) shall be levied, collected and paid on such article, although it is not otherwise dutiable.

Provided that the said special duty shall not exceed fifteen per cent *ad valorem* in any case.

Provided also that the following goods shall be exempt from such special duty, viz.:—

(a) Goods where in the duties otherwise established are equal to fifty per cent. *ad valorem*.

(b) Goods of a class subject to excise duty in Canada.

(c) Sugar refined in the United Kingdom.

(d) Binder twine or twine for harvest binders manufactured from New Zealand hemp, istle or tampico fibre, sisal grass or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them, of single ply and measuring not exceeding six hundred feet to the pound.

Provided further that excise duties shall be disregarded in estimating the market value of goods for the purposes of special duty when the goods are entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff.

If at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, on a report from the Minister of Customs, that the payment of the special duty by this section provided for is being evaded by the shipment of goods on a consignment without sale prior to such shipment, the Governor in Council may in any case or class of cases authorize such action as is deemed necessary to collect on such goods or any of them the same special duty as if the goods had been sold to an importer in Canada prior to their shipment to Canada.

If the full amount of any special duty of customs is not paid on goods imported, the customs entry hereof shall be amended and the deficiency paid upon the demand of the Collector of Customs.

The Minister of Customs may make such regulations as are deemed necessary for carrying out the provisions of this section and for the enforcement thereof.

Such regulations may provide for the temporary exemption from special duty of any article or class of articles, when it is established to the satisfaction of the Minister of Customs that such articles are not made or sold in Canada in substantial quantities, and offered for sale to all purchasers on equal terms, under like conditions, having regard to the custom and usage of trade.

Such regulations may also provide for the exemption from special duty of any article when the difference between the fair market value and the selling price thereof to the importer as aforesaid amounts only to a small percentage of its fair market value.

BOUNTIED ARTICLES PROHIBITED FROM EXPORTATION WITHOUT REFUND OF BOUNTY.

(UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT AMENDMENT OF 1907.

Every person who desires to export any article manufactured in Canada which is subject to a bounty from the Government of Canada when for home consumption and not for exportation, including steel blooms and steel billets made in Canada, shall file his written application with the Collector at the nearest Custom House for permission to export the same. Such application shall be accompanied by the affidavit of a person having a knowledge of the facts, setting forth and describing the articles proposed to be exported and establishing to the satisfaction of the Collector that bounty has not been paid and will not be claimed on or in respect of the said described articles, or if bounty has been paid thereon or in respect thereof

that the sum has been refunded to the Government. The Collector may then grant his permission for the exportation of the said described articles. If any such articles be taken in any railway carriage or other vehicle or vessel for the purpose of being exported without the permission of the Collector of Customs as aforesaid, the same shall be seized and forfeited.

SURTAX ON GERMAN GOODS.

Under a section of the Customs Act which allows the imposition of a special surtax of one-third of the duty upon goods imported from any country which treats imports from Canada less favourably than those from other countries, the Minister of Customs has decided that articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of Germany, and any article the chief value of which has been produced in Germany, come under the operation of the Customs Laws of Canada respecting surtax, subject to the following regulations, viz.:—

Articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of Germany when imported into Canada, shall be subject to a surtax over and above the duties specified in schedule "A" to the Customs Tariff, 1907, such surtax in every case to be one-third of the duty specified in the said schedule.

Such surtax shall also apply to any article imported into Canada when the chief value of the article was produced in Germany, although it may have been improved or advanced in value by the labour of another country, notwithstanding the provisions of the British Preferential Tariff and regulations thereunder.

In determining whether or not any article imported into Canada, which has been produced, improved or advanced in value by the labour of any country other than Germany is subject to the surtax by reason of a portion of the value thereof having been produced in Germany, the fair market value of the article or material grown, produced or manufactured in Germany which has entered into the manufacture of the article imported into Canada, shall be held to be the value produced in Germany within the meaning of the Tariff Act respecting the surtax.

THE FRANCO CANADIAN TREATY.

A new commercial treaty with France was concluded at Paris on September 10, 1907. On November 18 it was brought down in the Canadian House of Commons but at the time of going to press it had not been approved by Parliament.

The convention supersedes the old treaty which was signed February 6, 1893, and approved by the Canadian Parliament in the session of 1894. The old treaty gave to Canada in the French market minimum tariff rates on a few articles chiefly products of the fisheries and forest. It gave to France in the Canadian market special rates of duty on a few French specialties of which the most important were champagnes and wines.

The new treaty gives to France in Canada in markets the benefit of the Canadian intermediate tariff on ninety-eight tariff items. In addition to those, concessions below the intermediate tariff are granted to France on a few French specialties. On the other hand Canada will enjoy the benefit of the French minimum tariff upon [illegible] tariff items. These include nearly all the products of the farm, meats, fish, wood goods, pulp, paper, and a considerable line of manufactured goods.

The treaty applies to Algeria, the French colonies and possessions, and the territories of the protectorate of Indo-China as well as to France proper, and may be hereafter applied to Tunis on a declaration to that effect exchanged between the high contracting parties.

Reference is made to a period of ten years as the contemplated period of the treaty, but either party may terminate the treaty at any time by twelve months' notice.

Attached to the treaty are three schedules—A, B and C. Schedule A embraces a list of Canadian products enjoying the benefit of the Minimum Tariff in France. Schedule B is the list of goods of French origin which are granted the benefit of the Intermediate Tariff of Canada. (For the rates of duty of the Intermediate Tariff see pp. 192 et seq.) Schedule C gives the French products enjoying the benefit of a special tariff in Canada.

SCHEDULE B.

The items in Schedule B are as follows :

Canned meats, canned poultry and game ; extracts of meats and fluid beef not medicated, and soups.

Preparations of cocoa or chocolate, n.o.p.

Macaroni and vermicelli.

Florist stock.

Trees, viz. :—Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and quince, of all kinds, and small peach-trees known as June buds.

Grape vines ; gooseberry, raspberry, currant and rose bushes ; fruit plants n.o p. ; trees, plants and shrubs, commonly known as nursery stock, n.o.p.

Tomatoes, and cooked corn in air-tight packages, n.o.p.

Pickles, sauces and catsups.

Dates and Figs, dried.

Prunes and dried plums, unpitted ; raisins and dried currants.

Fruits in air-tight packages, n.o.p.

Nuts, n.o.p.

Anchovies, sardines, sprats and other fish, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, except those weighing over eight and not over twelve ounces.

Fish preserved in oil, n.o.p.

Sugar, candy and confectionery of all kinds.

Lime juice and other fruit syrups and fruit juices, n.o.p.

Photographs, chromos, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, paintings, drawings, pictures, decalcomania tranfers of all kinds, engravings or prints or proofs therefrom and similar works of art, n.o.p. ; blue prints, building plans, maps, and charts, n.o.p.

Acid, acetic and pyrogeneous, n.o.p., and vinegar.

Soap, n.o.p.

Glue, liquid, powdered or sheet, and mucilage, gelatine, casein, adhesive paste and isinglass.

Electric light carbons and points, n o.p.

Common and colorless window glass.

Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, n.o.p.

Silver glass.

Articles of glass, not plate or sheet, designed to be cut or mounted ; and manufactures of glass, n.o.p.

Manufactures of lead, n.o.p.

Brass and copper nails, tacks, rivets and burrs or washers ; bells and gongs, n.o.p. ; and manufactures of brass or copper, n.o p.

Manufactures of aluminum, n.o.p.

Gold, silver and aluminum leaf ; Dutch or schlag metal leaf ; brocade and bronze powders.

Articles consisting wholly or in part of sterling or other silverware, nickel-plated ware, gilt or electroplate ware, n.o.p. ; manufactures of gold and silver, n.o.p.

Watch actions and movements, and parts thereof.

Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements.

Wire cloth, or woven wire of brass or copper.

Needles, of all kinds, and pins manufactured from wire, n. o. p.

Buckles and clasps of iron, steel, brass or copper, n. o. p. (not being jewelry).

Knives and forks and all other cutlery, of steel, n. o. p.

Locomotives and motor cars, for railways and tramways; and automobiles and motor vehicles.

Telephone and telegraph instruments, electric and galvanic batteries; electric motors, dynamos, generators, sockets, insulators of all kinds; electric apparatus, n. o. p., and iron and steel castings, and iron or steel integral parts of all machinery above specified.

Manufactures, articles or wares of iron or steel or of which iron and steel (or either) are the component materials of chief value, n. o. p.

Picture frames and photograph frames.

Furniture of all kinds, wire screens, cash registers cornice poles mattresses, curtain stretchers, furniture springs and carpet sweepers.

White and cream colored lace and embroideries, of cotton or linen.

Cotton or linen thread, n. o. p., crochet and knitting cotton.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat lining, Italian cloths, alpacas, Orleans, cashmeres henriettas, serges buntings, nun's cloth, bengalines whip cords, twills, plains or jacquards of similar fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, or like animal, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, when imported in the gray or unfinished state for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.

Mats, door or carriage, other than metal, n. o. p.

Carpeting, rugs, mats and matting of cocoa, straw, hemp or jute; carpet linings and stair pads.

Church vestments

White cotton bobinet, plain, in the web.

Braids, n. o. p.; fringes, n. o. p., cords, elastic, tassels handkerchiefs of all kinds, shams and curtains, when made up, corsets of all kinds, linen or cotton clothing, n. o. p.

Black mourning crapes.

Velvets other than of pure silk, velveteens, and plush fabrics

Musical instruments and parts thereof.

All leather, dressed, waxed, glazed or further finished than tanned, n. o. p.; harness leather and chamois skin.

Boots shoes, slippers and insoles of any materials, n. o. p.

Rubber cement and all manufactures of India rubber and gutta-percha, n. o. p.

Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags, tool bags, and baskets of all kinds, portfolios and fancy writing desks, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket-books, fly books and parts thereof.

Bead ornaments, and ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra cotta or composition, fans, dolls and toys of all kinds, statues and statuettes of any material.

Gloves and mitts of all kinds.

Braces or suspenders, and finished parts thereof.

Boot, shoe, shirt and stay laces.

Feathers and manufactures of feathers, n. o. p.; artificial feathers, fruits grains, leaves and flowers suitable for ornamenting hats.

Corset, clasps, busks, blanks and steels, and covered corset wires, cut to lengths, reed, rattan and horn, covered.

Jewelry of any material for the adornment of the person, n. o. p.

Buttons of all kinds, covered or not, n. o. p., including recognition buttons and cuff or collar buttons.

Combs for dress and toilet.

Brushes of all kinds.

Lead pencils, pens, penholders and rulers of all kinds.

Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette cases cigar and cigarette holders, and cases for the same, smokers' sets and cases therefor, and tobacco pouches

Magic lanterns and slides therefor, philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, n. o. p., cyclometers and pedometers, and tape lines of any material.

All goods not enumerated in the Canadian customs tariff as subject to any other rate of duty, and not otherwise declared free of duty, and not being goods the importation whereof is by law prohibited are subject to a Customs duty of 17½ per cent.

Pomades, French or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each.

Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, powders, pomatums and pastes.

Antiseptic surgical dressing, trusses pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds

Celluloid moulded into sizes for handles of forks not bored nor otherwise manufactured ; moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, not finished or manufactured ; and celluloid lamp shade blanks and comb blanks.

Printing and writing inks

Essential oil, n o.p.

Tableware of china, porcelain, white granite or ironstone

Cement, Portland and hydraulic or water lime, in barrels bags or casks.

SCHEDULE C.

The items in Schedule C. are as follows

Wines (the duty on which is graded according to alcoholic strength). Canned vegetables except tomatoes, 1c per pound ; anchovies, sardines, etc., weighing over eight pounds and not over twelve pounds per box, 2c. per box Novels or works of fiction, etc. unbound or paper bound, printed in the French language, 15 per cent Other books in the French language 5 per cent Liquid medicines, not containing alcohol, 25 per cent. Olive oil, 15 per cent. Embroideries, lace, manufactures of lace, netting of cotton, linen, silk, etc , 27½ per cent. Velvets of pure silk, and silk fabrics 20 per cent. Ribbons of all kinds and materials, 25 per cent Manufactures of silk 32½ per cent. In several of these cases the duties are the same as in the British preferential tariff and in one or two cases they are lower than the rates of the British preferential tariff. But these are cases in which Britain does not produce the goods. In any case where the British preferential rate is higher, it will be reduced to the rates of the French treaty. In the case of embroideries, laces, velvets, and silk goods, the treaty rates are above those of the British preferential tariff.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF CANADA

The last complete census of Canada was taken in 1901 and the next will not be taken until 1911. As a result figures applying to the whole Dominion cannot be obtained with any guarantee of exactitude. In 1906 an intermediate census was taken in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and some of the results of this are given herewith. The remaining figures are from the 1901 census, with comparisons with previous enumerations. With regard to population by sex it will be noted that the males predominate. This is the natural state of affairs in a young country, the predominance of women being the case usually in the older parts of the world.

Total Population

1871	1881	1891	1901	1907 estimated
3,485,761	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Population by Sex.

	1871	1881	1891	1901
Male	[illegible]	2,188,851	[illegible]	2,751,708
Female	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Population by Religion

	1871	1881	1891	1901
Adventist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anglican	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agnostic	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baptist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brethren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buddhist	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
Catholic, Greek	18	—	—	[illegible]
Catholic, Roman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christian Scientist	—	—	—	[illegible]
Confucian	—	—	—	[illegible]
Congregational	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disciples	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doukhobor	—	—	—	[illegible]
Evangelical	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
Friends (Quaker)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holiness (Hornerite)	—	—	—	[illegible]
Jewish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
Lutheran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mennonite	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Methodist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pagan	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Presbyterian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salvation Army	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unitarian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brethren (Moravian)	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universalists	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Sects	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Not Specified	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Population by Provinces

	1871	1881	1891	1901
British Columbia	—	49,459	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manitoba	—	[illegible]	152,506	[illegible]
New Brunswick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nova Scotia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince Edward Island	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quebec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Territories	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	155,940

Note.—According to the intermediate census of 1906, Alberta and Saskatchewan, which had hitherto been counted among the Territories, had 185,412, and 257,763 inhabitants respectively, while Manitoba's population had reached the total of 365,688.

PRODUCTS OF FIELD CROPS FOR CANADA.

	1871	1881	1891	1901
Wheat .....bush	15,7[illegible],87[illegible]	[illegible]	42,[illegible],572	55,571,[illegible]68
Barley ..... "	11,196,058	[illegible]	17,222,755	32,221,[illegible]
Oats ..... "	42,189,185	70,499,[illegible]	[illegible],128,202	151,192,407
Rye ..... "	1,064,458	2,097,180	1,411,325	2,316,793
Corn ..... "	3,802,830	9,025,142	10,711,350	25,875,919
Buckwheat ..... "	3,726,481	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,547,159
Peas ..... "	9,905,720	13,[illegible]	[illegible]	12,518,913
Beans ..... "	220,[illegible]14		80[illegible],015	861,317
Potatoes ..... "	47,339,187	55,[illegible],790	53,[illegible],857	55,[illegible]
Turnips ..... "	24,[illegible]	15,251,114	[illegible]	76,075,6[illegible]
Other Roots ..... "	3,553,[illegible]			
Grass and Clover seed, "	348,605	324,[illegible]17	3[illegible]	188,275
Hay .....tons.	3,818,641	5,053,008	7,[illegible]	7,852,731
Hops .....lbs.	1,711,789	905,207	1,[illegible]	1,001,216
Tobacco ..... "	1,545,932	2,527,062	4,277,936	11,266,732

The following additional statistics for the Western Provinces are from the intermediate census of 1906 :—

MANITOBA.

	acres.	bushels.
Wheat	2,721,079	54,172,198
Oats	931,282	11,[illegible],000
Barley	3[illegible],986	11,979,554
Rye	[illegible]	93,016
Flax	16,501	2[illegible],790
Potatoes	[illegible],525	1,150,012
Field roots	3,283	1,099,159
		tons.
Sugar beets	454	2,103
Forage crops	25,250	63,465
Hay	111,402	235,596

SASKATCHEWAN

Wheat	2,117,484	50,182,359
Oats	501,646	41,899,257
Barley	77,573	2,528,587
Rye	3,015	61,437
Flax	108,834	1,504,514
Potatoes	16,628	2,700,911
Field roots	1,011	719,408
		tons.
Sugar beets	571	2,461
Forage crops	1,320	20,531
Hay	13,507	37,790

ALBERTA.

Wheat	224,930	5,932,267
Oats	476,511	21,027,071
Barley	108,175	3,876,468
Rye	7,143	169,451
Flax	6,484	86,170
Potatoes	13,267	2,632,158
Field roots	2,834	553,365
		tons.
Sugar beets	3,344	27,211
Forage crops	15,086	39,026
Hay	49,307	86,315

IMMIGRATION.

The great volume of immigration into Canada is one of the most wonderful features of the Dominion's development. In the last ten years over a million settlers have found homes in the country. The rate of increase is growing annually, about one quarter of the total number of immigrants who have entered the country since 1897 having arrived during the year 1906-7. The following table shows the number of arrivals at inland and ocean ports during the ten years ending June 30, 1907.

YEAR.	Great Britain and Ireland	Other Countries.	United States.	Total
1897-8 ...	11,173	11,708	9,111	31,[illegible]
1898-9 ...	10,[illegible]	21,138	11,015	41,51[illegible]
1899-00 ...	* 5,141	* 10,211	* 8,513	23,865
1900-01 ...	11,816	19,352	17,987	49,149
1901-02 ...	17,250	23,7[illegible]2	2[illegible],358	6[illegible],379
1902-03 ...	11,712	37,[illegible]	1[illegible],473	128,3[illegible]1
1903-04 ...	59,574	51,785	15,171	136,530
1904-05 ...	65,359	7,255	4[illegible],52	116,[illegible]
1905-06 ...	8[illegible]	1[illegible],119	8[illegible]	189,064
1906-07 ...	120,[illegible]	71,[illegible]7	8[illegible],52	252,[illegible]

* Arrivals for six months only.

MARINE STATISTICS.

Some interesting information may be gathered from the tables showing the state of Canada's Marine trade. It will be noticed that more than half of the vessels coming to Canada are in ballast, while in the case of ships leaving the country those with cargoes are far in the majority. Another notable fact is that the number of wrecks and casualties has been diminishing gradually for years, due largely to the efficient service for the protection of shipping. The total number of vessels on the Canadian Registry of shipping for 1906 was 7,512, with a net tonnage of 654,179 tons.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

	1876	1886	1896	1906
Casualties	452	377	291	261
Tonnage	153,368	150,277	103,832	139,586
Lives Lost.....	404	54	43	149
Damage	5,912,955	1,950,799	1,542,681	57[illegible],4[illegible]

The above table includes British and Canadian seagoing vessels in Canadian waters, and Canadian vessels in other waters.

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS FROM THE SEA.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Vessels with Cargoes.						
No. of Vessels ...	7,011	7,037	6,909	8,350	7,045	7,144
Tons Register. ...	4,344,075	4,190,777	5,383,593	5,746,230	5,185,149	5,970,163
Tons Freight.....	1,394,839	1,793,633	2,133,619	1,868,953	1,749,667	1,944,143
Vessels in Ballast.						
No. of Vessels....	6,741	8,302	7,369	6,635	6,881	8,132
Tons Register....	3,170,657	3,412,257	2,966,923	2,397,620	2,508,621	2,925,190
Total No. of Vessels..	13,752	15,339	13,278	14,985	13,926	15,282

VESSELS ENTERED OUTWARDS FOR THE SEA.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Vessels in Cargo.						
No. of Vessels ...	9,188	10,550	9,619	9,071	9,382	10,002
Tons Register. ...	5,075,662	6,004,806	6,440,976	6,281,838	6,381,397	6,642,810
Tons Freight.....	4,050,682	4,430,631	5,473,894	4,267,332	5,927,634	4,861,439

Vessels in Ballast.						
No. of Vessels....	3,765	4,417	4,135	5,988	[illegible]	4,5[illegible]
Tons Register.....	952,668	1,123,648	1,340,683	1,461,611	1,213,[illegible]88	1,305,[illegible]66
Total Vessels.....	12,953	14,967	14,984	15,[illegible]59	13,871	14,5[illegible]4

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

A glance at the statistics of Canada's commerce will show the wonderful development that has taken place in her import and export trade. Since 1870 the total of imports and exports has increased fourfold, and it will be noticed that a large part of this increase has occurred during the past decade, the amount being more than doubled during that period.

The following table shows the Total Imports and Exports and Total Trade of Canada for every fifth year from 1870 to 1900, and annually from that year until 1906.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA.

Year ended June 30th.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Imports Home Consumption.	Exports Domestic.	Total Imports and Exports.
	$	$	$	$	$
1870	74,814,339	73,573,190	71,237,603	59,043,590	148,387,829
1875	123,070,283	77,886,979	119,618,657	69,709,823	200,957,262
1880	86,489,747	87,911,458	71,782,319	72,899,697	171,401,205
1885.....	108,941,486	[illegible]	102,710,619	79,131,735	198,179,817
1890	121,858,211	[illegible]	112,765,584	85,257,856	218,607,390
1895	110,781,682	113,[illegible]	105,252,511	[illegible]	224,420,185
1900.....	189,[illegible]2,513	191,894,723	180,804,[illegible]	[illegible]	381,517,236
1901.....	190,415,525	† 196,487,632	181,237,988	† 177,141,386	† 358,903,157
1902	212,270,158	† 211,640,286	202,791,595	† 196,019,763	† 422,910,441
1903.....	241,214,961	† 225,849,724	233,750,516	† 214,401,674	† 4[illegible]
1904.....	259,211,803	† 213,521,235	251,464,332	† 198,414,439	† 172,733,038
1905.....	266,834,417	† 203,316,872	261,925,554	† 190,854,946	† 470,151,289
1906.....	294,286,015	† 256,586,630	290,360,807	† 235,483,986	† 550,872,645

† After 1900 no estimate is made of the amount short reported in exports to the United States.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

The following table shows the number of persons, male and female, convicted for some of the leading indictable offences in the Dominion for the years 1901—1905.

Offences or crimes.	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Abduction	2	2	11	—	4	2	4	—	1	1
Arson	20	2	20	1	23	1	32	1	34	1
Bigamy	8	4	12	1	5	1	12	7	16	10
Burglary	152	—	80	[illegible]	96	1	117	—	91	3
Carrying unlawful weapons ..	21	—	15	—	17	—	34	—	48	—
Forgery, etc.	86	3	91	—	68	2	120	—	147	5
Horse stealing, etc ...	46	—	65	2	72	2	66	2	93	2
House & shop breaking	170	—	313	3	284	3	345	1	364	2
Larceny	3,055	238	2,988	196	2,869	245	3,064	263	3,268	236
Manslaughter	10	1	11	1	16	1	14	—	19	—
Murder.....	9	1	6	1	11	—	8	—	14	—
Murder, attempt at .	5	—		—	8	—	2		6	1
Robbery	83	1	51	1	29	—	83	1	92	—
Shooting & wounding	105	1	105	1	78	3	105	5	109	2
Suicide, attempt at....	6	4	10	2	12	8	22	1	21	4

The sentences for the years 1900-1905 were as follows :

Year	Total Convictions	Penitentiary	Gaol or Fine	Reformatory	Death	Other Sentences
1900	41,653	540	35,055	256	10	4,203
1901	42,048	523	36,603	248	6	4,768
1902	43,457	475	38,243	215	11	4,453
1903	50,403	609	43,768	325	8	5,693
1904	54,946	657	47,768	232	14	6,275
1905	62,559	674	59,796	305	12	1,772

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES.

Some very interesting facts are to be gathered from the statistics of Canada's industries as here shown. The number of establishments in 1871 was nearly three times what it was in 1905 (the figures for the last year being obtained by a census taken in 1906). But the amount of capital invested in industries in 1905 was about eleven times what it was in 1871, and nearly twice what it was in 1891. Another notable fact is that in thirty-four years while the number of wage-earners has not been quite doubled, the amount of their wages has been more than trebled. The accompanying table gives the industrial figures of Canada according to each census since Confederation.

	1871	1881	1891	1901	1905
Establishments	41,259	49,928	75,964	14,650	15,796
Capital $	77,964,023	165,302,623	353,2 4,300	446,910,487	846,585,023
Wage-earners	187,[illegible]42	254,035	369,595	343,344	356,031
Wages for labour $	30,881,009	52,400,700	100,415 50	93,573,204	134,375,025
Value of products $	221,017,7[illegible]	304,670,065	369,847,886	481,053,375	718,352,603

PUBLIC DEBT.

The accompanying table shows the total debt, total assets, and net debt of the Dominion by decades from Confederation :—

	Total Debt	Total Assets	Net Debt.
1867	93,046,051	17,317,410	75,728,641
1877	174,675,835	41,440,526	133,235,309
1887	273,187,626	45,872,851	227,314,775
1897	332,530,131	70,991,535	261,538,596
1906	392,269,680	125,226,703	267,042,977

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Dominion by decades from Confederation until 1906.

Fiscal Years	Total Receipts	Sinking Funds	Total Expenditure	Difference of Receipts and Expenditure, less Sinking Fund.
1868....	13,687,928	355,267	14,071,689	28,404
1878	27,406,257	1,012,753	30,545,771	3,126,761
1888	35,[illegible]4	1,939,078	45,064,124	7,216,883
1898	40,556,510	2,359,969	45,334,281	2,417,802
1906	80,141,394	2,317,437	83,277,642	818,811

TOWNS AND CITIES IN CANADA.

The following is a list of the principal towns and cities in Canada with their populations and rates of taxation —

Town or City.	Province.	Population 1901.	Estimated population 1907	Rate of taxation in mills on $	Town or City Clerk
Almonte	Ont.	3,028	3,200	25.	J. T. Kirkland
Amherst	N. S.	5,176	9,000	19.	W. F. Donkin
Arnprior	Ont.	3,837	4,200	26.76	Trevor H. Grout
Barrie	Ont.	6,100	7,000	20.	E. Donnell
Berlin	Ont.	9,914	12,150	21.	H. Aletter
Bowmanville	Ont.	2,798	3,000	21.	John Lyle
Bracebridge	Ont.	2,479	3,000	28.	Alex. C. Salmon
Brandon	Man	5,340	12,000	20.	Harry Brown
Brantford	Ont.	16,276	19,500	21.	H. F. Leonard
Brockville	Ont.	8,940	9,350	25.	Geo. K. Dewey
Buckingham	Que.	3,012	3,975	10.	F. M. Gorman
Calgary	Alta.	5,800	21,040	18.	H. E. Gillis
Cambellton	N. B.	2,652	5,000	12.5	John S. Reid
Carleton Place	Ont.	4,072	4,200	24.	A. R. G. Peden
Charlottetown	P. E. I	12,501	12,500	16.	W. W. Clarke
Chatham	Ont.	9,052	11,000	——	N. S. Merritt
Chatham	N. B.	1,998	5,500	25.	P. J. McIntyre
Chicoutimi	Que.	3,075	4,902	——	O. Tremblay
Coaticook	Que	2,886	3,084	17.50	Otis Shurtleff
Cobourg	Ont.	4,329	5,129	25.	D. H. Minaker
Collingwood	Ont.	5,878	8,000	23.	J. H. Duncan
Cornwall	Ont.	7,993	8,197	22.	Geo. S. Jarvis
Dartmouth	N. S.	4,806	5,000	15.6	Alfred Elliot
Dundas	Ont.	3,387	3,847	24.2	John S. Fry
East Toronto	Ont.	1,524	4,500	22.	W. H. Clay
Edmonton	Alta.	2,631	16,000	10.5	F. M. C. Crosskill
Etchemin	Que	3,500	3,800	——	T. Lemieux
Farnham	Que.	2,719	3,814	8.	J. E. Lefebvre
Fort William	Ont	6,000	15,000	20	A. McNaughton
Fredericton	N B.	7 117	8,000	14.	W. J. McCready
Galt	Ont	7,985	9,149	22.	J McCartney
Glace Bay	N. S.	6,945	16,000	25.	Neil F. McNeil
Goderich	Ont	3,906	5,500	22	M. O. Johnston
Granby	Que.	3,774	5,000	15.	J. A. Tomkins
Gravenhurst	Ont.	2,120	2,507	26.	W. H. Cross
Guelph	Ont.	11,087	14,000	19.	R. Mitchell
Halifax	N. S	40,822	45,000	17 9	——
Hamilton	Ont.	52,665	65,000	20.	S. H. Kent
Hull	Que.	13,994	14,800	22.5	J F. Boult
Huntsville	Ont.	2,285	2,500	30.	T. M. Cullon
Joliette	Que.	4,453	5,284	10.	A. L. Marsolais
Kenora	Ont.	5,200	7,000	25.	D. H. Currie
Kentville	N. S.	1,700	2,000	16.20	J. Carroll
Kingston	Ont.	18,000	20,000	20.	W. W. Sands
Lachine	Que.	5,500	9,000	10.	H. Robert
Leamington	Ont.	2,390	2,775	20.	R. M. Selkirk
Lethbridge	Alta.	2,300	4,000	14.5	G. W. Robinson

Levis	Que.	[illegible],300	[illegible],000	8.75	Lionel Lemieux
Lindsay	Ont	7,005	7,275	20.25	F. Knowlson
Listowel	Ont	2,913	2,470	24.	William Bright
London	Ont	38,902	44,704	[illegible]	S. Baker
Lunenburg	N. S.	2,916	3,000	16.5	Geo. H. Love
Magog	Que.	3,100	3,930	11	Alf. Tourigny
Medicine Hat	Alta.	2,500	5,000	10.	E. Roberts
Midland	Ont	3,000	4,050	25.	Thos. I. Trueman.
Moncton	N. B.	10,000	12,000	24	J. S. Magee
Montreal	Que.	266,826	300,000	14	L. O. David
Moose Jaw	Sask.	1,558	8,000	23.	J. D. Simpson
Nanaimo	B. C.	5,500	6,500	20.	A. Gough
Napanee	Ont.	3,300	3,400	25.	W. A. Grange
Newcastle	N. B.	2,500	3,200	25.	J. E. T. Lindon
New Glasgow	N. S.	4,147	6,000	21.	Jas. Roy
Newmarket	Ont.	2,500	3,000	24.	J. E. Hughes
New Westminster	B. C.	6,797	9,000	20.	W. A. Duncan
Niagara Falls	Ont.	4,498	11,000	25.	W. J. Seymour
North Bay	Ont	2,500	5,204	24.5	M. Flannery
Orangeville	Ont.	2,511	3,000	24.	A. A. Hughson
Orillia	Ont	4,830	5,347	25.	C. F. Grant
Oshawa	Ont.	4,464	6,000	26.	Thos. Morris
Ottawa	Ont	60,589	67,572	20.6	John Henderson
Owen Sound	Ont.	9,255	11,145	23.5	Chas. Gordon
Paris	Ont.	3,400	4,000	20	———
Pembroke	Ont.	5,200	5,500	16	A. J. Fortier
Peterborough	Ont.	10,985	11,000	17.5	S. R. Armstrong
Pictou	N. S.	3,323	3,500	27	Fred. MacKarachei
Portage la Prairie	Man.	4,000	6,000	22.	F. W. Clayton
Port Arthur	Ont	3,148	13,576	15.	Jas. McTeigue
Port Hope	Ont.	4,480	5,000	27.	J. W. Sanders.
Preston	Ont	2,250	3,000	[illegible]	C. R. Hanning
Prince Albert	Sask.	2,000	5,000	14	C. O. Davidson
Regina	Sask.	2,045	10,000	15.	J. Kelso Hunter
Renfrew	Ont	3,000	3,500	20	J. K. Rochester
Riviere du Loup	Que.	4,157	6,500	10.	M. Deschenes
Rossland	B. C.	5,000	1,500	28.	J. F. Collins
St. Boniface	Man	5,120	6,481	———	J. B. Cook
St. Catharines	Ont.	10,590	12,300	22	J. Albert Pay
St. Hyacinthe	Que.	9,880	9,400	7.5	S. Carreau
St. Johns	Que.	4,500	7,000	7.5	J. A. Raymond
St. Jerome	Que	3,726	3,600	6.5	E. Marchand
St. John	N. B.	40,711	50,000	19.3	H. E. Wardroper
St. Stephen	N. B.	2,800	3,000	21.78	J. Vroom
St. Thomas	Ont.	11,703	13,413	21.	W. B. Doherty
Sarnia	Ont	8,176	9,706	19.	Jas. D. Stewart
Saskatoon	Sask.	113	5,800	———	J. Trusdale
Sault Ste. Marie	Ont.	6,323	6,000	22.	C. J. Pim
Seaforth	Ont.	2,700	3,000	23.5	John A. Wilson
Selkirk	Man.	2,182	3,200	19.	Thos. Partington
Shawinigan Falls	Que.	632	3,533	10.	C. H. Flamand
Sherbrooke	Que	11,452	14,850	12.5	F. J. Griffith
Simcoe	Ont.	2,850	3,200	20.	W. C. McCall
Smith's Falls	Ont.	5,240	5,683	24	J. A. Lewis
Sorel	Que.	7,678	8,010	5.	J. G. Crebassa
Stellarton	N. S.	2,500	3,500	20.	D. Gray
Strathcona	Alta.	1,000	4,000	10.	H. G. Clarke
Summerside	P.E.I.	2,800	3,000	8.	H. J. Massy

Sydney	N. S.	——	15,000	18.5	D. J. McLeod
Thetford Mines	Que.	3,500	6,000	35	Sam. Deschamps
Three Rivers	Que.	11,000	12,300	7.5	L. T. Desaulniers
Tillsonburg	Ont.	3,000	2,500	20.	A. E. Raynes
Toronto	Ont.	221,585	300,000	18.5	W. A. Littlejohn
Toronto Junction	Ont.	6,178	10,151	28	W. J. Conron
Trenton	Ont.	4,176	4,368	24	G. M. Ostrom
Truro	N. S.	6,000	7,000	18.5	H. G. McDougall
Valleyfield	Que	6,815	9,335	14	L. J. Boyer
Vancouver	B. C.	27,000	70,000	20.	W. McQueen
Victoria	B. C.	20,821	35,000	24.	W. J. Dowler
Walkerton	Ont	2,071	3,000	28.	J. H. Scott
Wallaceburg	Ont.	2,763	3,700	30	H. E. Johnson
Waterloo	Ont.	3,574	4,600	19	A. B. McBride
Westville	N. S.	3,171	4,000	15.	A. W. Machean
Wiarton	Ont.	2,250	2,500	25.	W. J. Ferguson
Windsor	Ont.	——	14,802	24.	Stephen Lusted
Windsor	N. S	3,182	3,500	15.	——
Wingham	Ont.	2,192	2,377	24.	J. B. Ferguson
Winnipeg	Man.	44,778	111,740	16.	C. J. Brown
Woodstock	Ont.	8,833	9,500	17.2	John Morrison
Woodstock	N. B.	3,500	3,500	15	J. C. Hartley

TABLES OF DISTANCES.

NAUTICAL DISTANCES.

The following table of distances from Canadian ports to the chief trade centres of the world is made up from figures issued by the Dominion Government.

Cape Race to Halifax	170
" " St. John	720
Charlottetown to Halifax	275
Halifax to Antwerp	2767
" " Belfast	2340
" " Bermuda	758
" " Cape Race	170
" " Demerara	2279
" " Glasgow	2381
" " Havana	1615
" " Havre	2115
" " Jamaica	1860
" " Liverpool via North of Ireland and Cape Race	2450
" " Liverpool via South of Ireland and Cape Race	2475
" " London	2723
" " Moville	2255
" " Portland	336
" " Quebec	745
" " Sable Island	169
" " St. John	277
Montreal to Belfast via Belle Isle	2661
" " Glasgow " "	2704
" " Liverpool " "	2773
" Moville " "	2578
" " " via Cape Race	2746
" " Quebec	110
" " Rimouski	290

Quebec to Belfast via Belle Isle	2821
" " Cape Race	2589
Bermuda	1808
Glasgow via Belle Isle	2564
" " Halifax	745
Havre via Cape Race	2132
" " Belle Isle	[illegible]
" " Liverpool via North of Ireland & Belle Isle	2614
" " via North of Ireland & Cape Race	2861
" " via South of Ireland & Cape Race	2820
London via Cape Race	3015
" " Belle Isle	2938
Montreal from market wharf, Quebec, to Allan wharf, Montreal	140
Moville via Belle Isle	2138
" Cape Race	[illegible]
" Rimouski	150
St. John to Cape Race	720
" " Glasgow	2631
" " Halifax	277
" " Liverpool via North of Ireland and Cape Race	2700
" " Liverpool via South of Ireland and Cape Race	2725
" " London	2975
" " Moville	2505
Vancouver to Auckland N.Z.	6402
" " Fiji	5130
" " Sydney, N.S.W., via Fiji and Auckland	7538
" " Sydney, direct	6780
" " Victoria	71
Victoria to Yokohama	4320
" " San Francisco	750
" " Portland, Ore	374
" " Seattle	100

The following distances from the principal American ports are given for comparative purposes:

	Nautical Miles.
New York to Glasgow	2911
" " Liverpool, direct	3108
" " " via South of Ireland and Cape Race	3031
Portland to Glasgow	2694
" " Liverpool via North of Ireland	2765
" " " " South "	2789
Boston to Glasgow	2738
" " Liverpool	2760

The main distances of Canada's inland water routes are

Port Arthur to Sault Ste. Marie	273
Sault Ste. Marie to Kingston	823
Kingston to Montreal	179
Montreal to Quebec	140
Total, Port Arthur to Quebec	1415

RAILWAY DISTANCES FROM MONTREAL.

The following table has been compiled from the most recent time tables of the various railway companies, and in cases where more than one railway runs to any town, the shortest distance is given.

	Miles from Montreal		Miles from Montreal
Banff, Alta	2336	North Bend, B. C.	[illegible]
Barrie, Ont	398	Orillia, Ont	1[illegible]
Belleville, Ont	220	Ottawa, Ont	[illegible]
Brantford, Ont	397	Owen Sound, Ont	[illegible]
Brockville, Ont	125	Peterboro, Ont	[illegible]
Brandon, Man	1848	Perth, Ont	[illegible]
Calgary, Alta	2255	Port Arthur, Ont	[illegible]
Cornwall, Ont	67	Portage la Prairie, Man	1471
Collingwood, Ont	428	Pincher, Alta	2241
Crowsnest, B. C.	2281	Quebec, Que	172
Fernie, B. C.	2417	Qu'Appelle, Sask	[illegible]
Fort William, Ont	998	Revelstoke, B. C.	518
Fredericton, N. B.	686	Regina, Sask	1773
Galt, Ont	403	Sherbrooke, Que	[illegible]
Goderich, Ont	468	St. Catharines, Ont	404
Guelph, Ont	382	Sarnia, Ont	411
Halifax, N. S.	755	St. Thomas, Ont	462
Hamilton, Ont	372	Stratford, Ont	[illegible]
Indian Head, Sask	1740	Sydney, N. S.	988
Kamloops, B. C.	2647	Smith's Falls, Ont	[illegible]
Kenora, Ont	1280	Sault Ste. Marie	735
Kingston, Ont	175	St. John, N. B.	[illegible]
Kootenay Landing, B. C.	2163	Sudbury, Ont	[illegible]
Laggan, Alta	2371	Three Rivers, Que	[illegible]
Lethbridge, Alta	2176	Truro, N. S.	696
Levis (Quebec), Que	172	Toronto, Ont	[illegible]
London, Ont	458	Vancouver, B. C.	[illegible]
Macleod, Alta	2312	Victoria, B. C.	2981
Medicine Hat, Alta	2075	Westminster Jct., B. C.	2881
Moncton, N. B.	572	Windsor, Ont	[illegible]
Moosejaw, Sask	1814	Winnipeg, Man	[illegible]
North Bay, Ont	400		

CANADIAN POSTAL RATES.

First Class Matter.

This includes Letters, Post Cards, Legal and Commercial Papers wholly or partly written, Wills, Deeds, Insurance Policies, Bank Pass Books, etc., and all matter of the nature of letter or written correspondence. The rate for Canada, the United States, Canal Zone of the Isthmus of Panama, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands and Mexico, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Aden, Amoy, Ascension, Bahama Islands, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British India, British North Borneo, Canton, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Cyprus, Egypt, (including the Soudan) Falkland Islands, Fiji, Foochow, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast Colony, Hankow, Hoihow, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Liu-Kung-Tau (Wei-Hai-Wei), Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nigeria (Northern) and Nigeria (Southern), Ningpo, Orange River Colony, Sarawak, Seychelles, Shanghai, Sierra-Leone, Straits Settlements, St. Helena, Swatou, Tobago, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Uganda, Windward Islands, Zanzibar, is 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof, for Australia and Rhodesia, 2 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, and for all other destinations 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each subsequent ounce or fraction thereof.

Second Class Matter

For Canada the rate on transient newspapers and periodicals is 1 cent per 4 oz. limit of weight 5 lbs. For newspapers under 4 oz. in weight ½ cent. Newfoundland, Great Britain and Ireland, Etc.—Transient Newspapers and Periodicals printed and published in Canada may be sent to Newfoundland, Great Britain and Ireland, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Bermuda, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Leeward Islands including Antigua, &c., Malta, Mauritius, Jamaica, New Zealand, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Northern and Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad and Tobago, Turk's Island and Zanzibar, at the rate of 1 cent per 4 ozs. Other papers at the rate of 1c. per 2 ozs.

Third Class Matter

Addressed to Canada.—Book packets. Rate, 1 cent per 2 oz. or fraction thereof, limit of weight, 5 lbs., except for a single book, in which case the limit is 4 lbs.

Miscellaneous matter. 1. Printed pamphlets, printed circulars, etc., rate, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof. 2. Maps, photographs, drawings, engravings, etc.; rate, 1 cent for 2 ozs. or fraction thereof. 3. Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, etc.; rate, 2 cents for first 4 ozs. or fraction thereof and 1 cent for each additional 4 ozs. or fraction thereof.

Circulars, Prices Current, etc., to pass at the 1c. rate must be entirely printed. Any insertion in ink is not permissible except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender and the date of the circular itself. Circulars type written are liable to letter rate. Circulars produced in imitation of type-writing are allowed to pass at the 1 cent per 2 ozs. rate when at least 20 copies in exactly identical terms are handed in to the Post Office at one time. When such circulars are posted in the Receiver they should be tied together. All miscellaneous matter must be put up so as to admit of easy inspection. The limit of weight 5 lbs.

3. Patterns and samples. Rate, 1 cent for each 2 ozs. or fractions thereof, limit of weight, 3 lbs.; must be securely put up and open to inspection, and boxes or linen bags should be used for flour and similar matter. Tea samples are limited to 8 ozs., and only *bona fide* samples at that.

For the United States and Mexico. Rate, 1 cent per 2 ozs. but a minimum prepayment of 5 cts. is required for legal and commercial papers and 2 cts. for samples and patterns. The limit of weight for patterns and samples is 4 oz., and for the other matter under this head 4 lbs. 6 ozs.

Fourth Class Matter.—Comprises such articles of general merchandises as are not entitled to any lower rate of postage. Postage 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof. Limit of weight, 5 lbs.; of size, thirty inches in length by one foot in width or depth. Matter claiming to be 4th Class *must be open to inspection* and there must be no correspondence enclosed. Packages of 4th Class matter including seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, may be sent to the United States for 1 cent per ounce but the contents will be liable to Customs inspection and collection of duty in the United States. Sealed tins containing fish, lobster, vegetables, meats, &c., if put up in a solid manner and labelled in such a way as to fully indicate the nature of their contents, may be sent as 4th Class Matter within the Dominion, but no sealed matter can be forwarded to the United States under this head. Liquids, oils and fatty substances may be sent to places in Canada and the United States as 4th Class Matter if put up in accordance with the ruling referring to such articles in the Canada Postal Guide. Electrotype blocks are included in this class. An insufficiently prepaid packet of 4th class matter may be forwarded charged with double the deficient postage.

Registration.—All classes of matter may be registered on prepayment of a fee of 5 cents.

FREEMASONRY IN CANADA.

The Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons was first organized into Grand Lodge Supervision in England in the year 1717, and all Freemasonry of the present day can trace its origin to the Grand Lodge of England then organized.

NOVA SCOTIA :—The first Lodge in that part of North America now called the Dominion of Canada was formed in Nova Scotia at Annapolis in 1710. The first Provincial Grand Lodge for that province was organized in 1784 under England, and later the present Grand Lodge was formed in 1866.

NEW BRUNSWICK :—This province originally formed part of Nova Scotia and the first Lodge was instituted therein in 1784 and the present Grand Lodge in 1867.

QUEBEC :—The City of Quebec capitulated September 1759, and of the regiments taking part, seven held travelling warrants for Lodges, and on the 27th December these Lodges met and formed a Provincial Grand Lodge for Lower Canada which existed until 1792. In June 1792, H. R. H. Prince Edward—Duke of Kent—formed the second Provincial Grand Lodge at Quebec, which lasted until 1823, when the Province was divided into two districts. The present Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed in October, 1869.

ONTARIO :—The first Lodge meeting in this Province was held at Fort Niagara in 1755 by the Lodge in the Eighth Regiment of Foot; the first Provincial Grand Lodge being formed in 1782. A second Provincial Grand Lodge was formed at York (now Toronto) in 1822. In 1855 a Grand Lodge was formed covering the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec, and called the Grand Lodge of Canada. In 1874 this Grand Lodge withdrew from the Province of Quebec and its jurisdiction is now confined to the Province of Ontario.

BRITISH COLUMBIA :—The first Lodge was established in 1859, and both the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland chartered Lodges therein. In October, 1871, a convention of the Lodges was held and the present Grand Lodge of British Columbia was formed.

MANITOBA :—The first Lodge in the Prairie Province was held at Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) in 1864, by authority from the Grand Master of Minnesota, the country at that time being claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company. In May 1875, the three Lodges then existing in Winnipeg formed the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND :—The first Lodge was organized at Charlottetown in 1797. In June, 1875, eight Lodges then existing on the Island met and formed the present Grand Lodge.

ALBERTA :—Previous to October, 1905, there were eighteen Lodges in Alberta under the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, but on a date a few weeks after the Act forming the new Province came into force, a Convention was held and the Grand Lodge of Alberta was formed.

SASKATCHEWAN :—The Brethren of this Province followed the example of Alberta, and on the 10th August, 1906, 25 Lodges met and formed the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan. The following are the grand officers of the masonic fraternity in Canada :

GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC :—A. F. & A. M.—Instituted October, 1869 *Grand Master*, George O. Stanton, Montreal, P.Q. *Deputy Grand Master* J. Alex. Cameron, Montreal, P.Q. *Grand Treasurer*, I. H. Stearns, Montreal, P.Q. *Grand Secretary*, Will. H. Whyte, Montreal, P.Q. *Grand Senior Warden*, A. N. Thompson, Stanstead, P.Q. *Grand Junior Warden*, C. E. Temple, Knowlton, P.Q.

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA (Ontario) :—A. F. & A. M.—Instituted Oct. 1855. *Grand Master*, A. T. Freed, Hamilton, Ont. *Deputy Grand Master*, Judge D. F. MacWatt, Sarnia, Ont. *Grand Senior Warden*, John R. Reid, Ottawa, Ont. *Grand Junior Warden*, G. A. Somerville, Hamilton, Ont. *Grand Treasurer*, E. T. Malone, K.C., Toronto, Ont. *Grand Secretary*, (pro tem.), R. L. Gunne, Hamilton, Ont.

GRAND LODGE OF NOVA SCOTIA :—A. F. & A. M.—Organized Feby., 1866. *Grand Master*, C. R. Smith, Amherst. *Deputy Grand Master*, C. E. Puttner, Halifax. *Grand Senior Warden*, Alex Bain, Port Hawkesbury. *Grand Junior Warden*, Dr. C. S. Marshall, Bridgewater. *Grand Treasurer*, James Dempster, Halifax. *Grand Secretary*, Col. Thos. Mowbray, Halifax.

GRAND LODGE OF NEW BRUNSWICK :—A. F. & A. M.—Instituted Oct, 1867. *Grand Master*, J. D. Chipman, St. Stephen. *Deputy Grand Master*, H. S. Bridges, St. John. *Grand Senior Warden*, D. Dearness, St. John. *Grand Junior Warden*, C. K. Howard, McAdam Junction. *Grand Treasurer*, F. J. G. Knowlton, St. John. *Grand Secretary*, J. Twining Hartt, St. John.

GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA :—A. F. & A. M.—Instituted Oct. 1871. *Grand Master*, Francis Bowser, Vancouver. *Deputy Grand Master*, Wm K. Houston, Victoria. *Grand Senior Warden*, Harry N. Rich, New Westminster. *Grand Junior Warden*, Edward B. Paul, Vancouver. *Grand Treasurer*, Harry H. Watson, Vancouver. *Grand Secretary*, Robert E. Britt, Victoria.

GRAND LODGE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND :—Organized June 23, 1875. *Grand Master*, W. K. Rogers, Charlottetown. *Deputy Grand Master*, D. F. McDonald, Montague. *Grand Senior Warden*, D. MacLean, Crapaud. *Grand Junior Warden*, L. E. Shaw, Souris. *Grand Treasurer*, Adam Murray, Charlottetown. *Grand Secretary*, Neil MacKelvie Summerside.

GRAND LODGE OF MANITOBA :—Instituted May, 1875. *Grand Master*, James Scroggie, Winnipeg. *Deputy Grand Master*, Henry J. Pugh, Virden. *Grand Senior Warden*, Jas D. Baine, Boissevain. *Grand Junior Warden*, John Wemyss, Neepawa. *Grand Treasurer*, T. Harry Webb, Winnipeg. *Grand Secretary*, James A. Oras, Winnipeg.

GRAND LODGE OF ALBERTA :—Instituted October 1905. *Grand Master*, Hedley C. Taylor, Edmonton. *Deputy Grand Master*, Rev. G. H. Hogbin, Calgary. *Grand Senior Warden*, Thos. McNabb, Lethbridge. *Grand Junior Warden*, I. T. Macdonald, Calgary. *Grand Treasurer*, E. Nelson Brown, Calgary. *Grand Secretary*, Dr. G. Macdonald, Calgary.

GRAND LODGE OF SASKATCHEWAN :—Instituted August, 1906. *Grand Master*, H. H. Campkin, Indian Head. *Deputy Grand Master*, C. O. Davidson, Prince Albert. *Grand Senior Warden*, H. Jagger, Moose Jaw. *Grand Junior Warden*, W. Tate, Qu'Appelle. *Grand Treasurer*, A. Sheppard, Regina. *Grand Secretary*, Dr. J. H. Shaw, Regina.

CAPITULAR MASONRY.

GRAND CHAPTER ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF CANADA :—Instituted 1858. *Grand 1st Principal, E.*, John Leslie, Winnipeg, Man. *Grand 2nd Principal, H.* Geo Moore, Hamilton, Ont. *Grand 3rd Principal, T.*, J. E. Halliwell, Stirling, Ont. *Grand Treasurer*, Hugh Murray, Hamilton, Ont. *Grand Scribe, E.*, Geo. J. Bennett, Toronto.

GRAND CHAPTER ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF QUEBEC :—Instituted Dec., 1876. *Grand 1st Principal, Z.*, John McLean, Montreal. *Grand 2nd Principal, H.*, Harry G. Elliott, Montreal. *Grand 3rd Principal, T.*, Edward A. Evans, Quebec. *Grand Treasurer*, Geo. O. Stanton, Montreal. *Grand Scribe, E.*, Will. H. Whyte, Montreal.

GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF NOVA SCOTIA :—*Grand High Priest*, Wm. W. Dillon, Sydney. *Grand King*, Thos. Van B. Binguay, Yarmouth. *Grand Scribe*, Phillip A. Freeman, Halifax. *Grand Treasurer*, William Crowe, Halifax. *Grand Secretary*, Samuel Waddell, Truro.

GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF NEW BRUNSWICK :—*Grand High Priest*, A. McNichol, St. John. *Grand Deputy Priest*, W. R. Gould, Chatham. *Grand King*, W. L. Ellis, St. John. *Grand Scribe*, E. W. Kyle, Woodstock. *Grand Treasurer*, E. J. Everett, St. John. *Grand Secretary*, J. Twining Hartt, St. John.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR :—*Supreme Grand Master*, A. A. Campbell, London, Ont. *Deputy Grand Master*, L. B. Archibald, Truro, N. S. *Grand Chancellor*, Will. H. Whyte, Montreal, P.Q. *Grand Treasurer*, Chas. F. Mansell, Toronto, Ont.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONRY.

THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE, 33° FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA :—*Sovereign Grand Commander*, Lt.-Col. John M. Gibson 33°, Hamilton. *Deputy Grand Commander*, Wm. H. Thorne 33°, St. John, N. B. *Grand Secretary General*, Wm. H. Ballard 33°, Hamilton.

CRYPTIC MASONRY.

GRAND COUNCIL ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.—CRYPTIC RITE.—MARITIME PROVINCES :—*Ill. Grand Master*, E. J. Everett, St. John. *Ill. Grand Conductor of the Work*, Will. H. Whyte, Montreal. *Ill. Inspector General, Quebec*, J. I. Phillips, Montreal. *Grand Treasurer*, Wm B. Wallace, St. John, N. B. *Grand Recorder*, Frank A. Godsoe.

SHRINERS.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER OF THE NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE FOR NORTH AMERICA.

The membership in this Order is confined to Thirty Second Degree Masons and Knights Templar—and the membership is about 115,000

IMPERIAL COUNCIL :—OFFICERS FOR 1907 AND 1908.—Frank C. Roundy, Chicago, *Imperial Potentate* : Benjamin W. Rowell, Boston, *Imperial Recorder*.

SUBORDINATE BODIES IN CANADA :—RAMESES TEMPLE. Toronto, Ont. Founded 1887. James Glanville, Toronto, *Potentate* : A. Macoomb, Toronto, *Recorder*.

KARNAK TEMPLE :—Montreal, Que. Founded 1899. Edward D. Lawrence, Malone, *Potentate* ; A. J. McRobie, Montreal, *Recorder*.

GIZEH TEMPLE :—Victoria, B C. Founded 1902. T. J. Armstrong, New Westminister, B.C. *Potentate* ; Edward E. Leason, Victoria, B.C. *Recorder*.

LUXOR TEMPLE :—St. John, N.B. Founded 1903. George Blake, St. John, N B., *Potentate* ; Charles D. Jones, St. John, *Recorder*.

KARTUM TEMPLE :—Winnipeg, Man. Founded 1904. Wm. G. Bell, Winnipeg, *Potentate* ; A. W. Chapman, Winnipeg, *Recorder*.

AL AZHAR TEMPLE :—Calgary, Alta. Founded 1907. R. A. Darker, Calgary, *Potentate*.

SOCIETIES.

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS.—J. A. Steward, *High Chief Ranger*, Perth, Ont : D. Allan, *High Vice Chief Ranger*, Grimsby, Ont ; Geo. Faulkner, *High Secretary*, Brantford, Ont ; Robert Elliott, *High Treasurer*, Brantford, Ont ; W. Walker, *High Registrar*, Montreal, Que ; Rev. W. J. West, *High Chaplain*, Bluevale, Ont ; *Superintendent of Organization*, W. G. Strong, Brantford, Ont.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—*Supreme Chief Ranger*, Elliott G. Stevenson, Toronto, Ont ; *Past Supreme Chief Ranger*, Victor Morin, B. A., LL. B., Montreal, Que.; *Supreme Vice Chief Ranger*, J. D. Clark, Dayton, Ohio ; *Supreme Secretary*, R. Mathison, M.A., Toronto, Ont.; *Supreme Treasurer*, H.

A. Collins, Toronto, Ont. ; *Supreme Physician*, T. Millman, M.D., M.R.C.S.E, Toronto, Ont ; *Supreme Counsel*, W. H. Hunter, M. A., Toronto, Ont.

High Court of British Columbia :—High Chief Ranger, E. H. Murphy, Vancouver ; *Past High Chief Ranger*, R. W. Timmins, Vancouver ; *High Vice Chief Ranger*, W. Willard, J.P., Cumberland ; *High Secretary*, M. J. Crehan, 27 Imperial Bldg., Vancouver.

High Court of Manitoba :—High Chief Ranger, H. Irwin, Portage-la-Prairie ; *High Vice Chief Ranger*, T. M. Percival Brandon ; *High Secretary*, W. D. Pettigrew, Box 640, Winnipeg, Man.

High Court of New Brunswick :—High Chief Ranger, H W. Woods, Welsford ; *Past High Chief Ranger*, D. G. Lingley, 178 Bridge St., St. John ; *High Vice Chief Ranger*, G. G. Scovil, M.P.P., Belleisle ; *High Secretary*, F. W. Emmerson, Moncton.

High Court of the North-West Territories :—High Chief Ranger, A. F. Grady, Macleod, Alta. ; *Past High Chief Ranger*, Thomas Tweed, Medicine Hat, Alta. ; *High Vice Chief Ranger*, A. Haldenby, Prince Albert, Sask. ; *High Secretary*, A. H. Woodman, Prince Albert, Sask.

High Court of Nova Scotia :—High Chief Ranger, Joseph R. Bennett, Halifax ; *Past High Chief Ranger*, W. H. Read, Amherst ; *High Vice Chief Ranger*, C. A. Merry, Kentville ; *High Secretary*, E. J. Hiseler, Halifax.

High Court of Central Ontario :—High Chief Ranger, Alex. Cowan, Barrie ; *Past High Chief Ranger*, Frank S. Mearns, 37 Home Life Building, Toronto ; *High Vice-Chief Ranger*, J. T. Scott, Caledon East ; *High Secretary*, E. J. Niddrie, M.D., Creemore.

High Court of Western Ontario :—High Chief Ranger, F. J. Darch, London ; *Past High Chief Ranger*, A. K. Goodman, Cayuga ; *High Vice-Chief Ranger*, R. H. Foster, Hamilton ; *High Secretary*, W. A. Henderson, M.D., Sarnia.

High Court of Eastern Ontario :—High Chief Ranger, G. H. Wade, M.D., Cobourg ; *Past High Chief Ranger*, W. E. Crann, M.D., Crysler ; *High Vice-Chief Ranger*, J. T. Basken, M.D., Ottawa ; *High Secretary*, G. L. Dickinson, Manotic.

High Court of New Ontario :—High Chief Ranger, T. A. Hand, Sault Ste. Marie ; *Past High Chief Ranger*, James A. Orr, Sudbury ; *High Vice-Chief Ranger*, H. E. Royds, Port Arthur ; *High Secretary*, Ed. Noble, Sault Ste Marie.

High Court of Prince Edward Island :—High Chief Ranger, John Anderson, Kensington ; *Past High, Chief Ranger*, T. B. Grady, Summerside ; *High Vice Chief Ranger*, Rev. E. J. Rattee, Malpeque ; *High Secretary*, L. U Fowler, Central Bedeque.

High Court of Quebec :—High Chief Ranger, James Ellis, 180 St. Paul St., Quebec ; *Past High Chief Ranger*, J. I. Lavery, K. C., 75 St. Peter St., Quebec ; *High Vice Chief Ranger*, L. G. A. Cresse, K. C., 5 Place d'Armes Sq., Montreal ; *High Secretary*, John W. Stocks, Sherbrooke, Que.

High Court of Quebec (Companion) :—High Chief Ranger, Mrs. J. B. Marie, 141 Esplanade, Montreal ; *High Vice Chief Ranger*, Mrs. L. A. L. Veilleux ; *High Secretary*, Miss Victorine Morin, 20 St. James St., Montreal.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE, (Instituted, Feb. 14, 1884) :—*Dominion Council*, James Hales, Toronto, *Dominion Councilor*, F. Buchanan, Wingham, Ont., *Dominion Past Councilor*, Rev. H. S. Matthews, Toronto, Ont., *Dominion Vice-Councilor*, Rev. D. S. Houck, Bloomfield, Ont., *Dominion Chaplain*, C. V. Emery, M.D., Spectator Bldg. Hamilton, *Dominion Secretary*, T. J. Shanks, Hamilton, Editor Canadian Royal Templar,

Grand Council of Ontario, Grand Councilor, W. J. Armstrong, Toronto Junction ; *Grand P. Councilor*, J. A. Austin Toronto ; *Grand V. Councilor*, Miss Lou Parks, Trenton ; *Grand Chaplain*, Rev. J. W. Stewart, North Bay ; *Grand Sec.* W. M, McMillan, Hamilton.

Grand Council of Quebec, Grand Councilor, J. H. Spicer, Box 1064, Montreal; *Grand P. Councilor*, R. J. Latimer, Montreal; *Grand V. Councilor*, Mrs. W. F. Bowman, Scotstown; *Grand Chaplain*, Rev. R. G. Watt, Melbourne; *Grand Secretary*, A. B. Parker, 377 Mance street, Montreal; *Grand Treasurer*, H. Morton, Montreal.

Grand Council of the Maritime Provinces, Grand Councilor, Richard Harvey, Gibson, N. B.; *Grand Past Councilor*, Geo. C. Boss, Amherst, N. S.; *Grand Vice-Councilor*, Miss Mary B. Lynch, Halifax, N. S.; *Grand Secretary Treasurer*, Geo. S. Wry, Sackville, N. B; *Grand Chaplain*, J. C. Reeves, Amherst, N. S.

Grand Council of Manitoba, Grand Councilor, C. F. Czerwinski, 431 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg; *Grand P. Councillor*, James A. Davis, Winnipeg; *Grand V. Councillor*, Miss A. Armstrong Keewatin; *Grand Chaplain*, Rev. W. W. Adamson, Dauphin; *Grand Secretary*, F. J. Allan, P. O. Box 1, Winnipeg; *Grand Treasurer*, J. E. Ellis, Winnipeg; *Grand Auditor*, A. Telke, Winnipeg.

Grand Council of British Columbia, Grand Councilor, J. C. Robertson, Chilliwack; *Grand P. Councilor*, W. H. Gibson, Victoria; *Grand V. Councilor*, Mrs. L. G. Hoffmeister, Vancouver; *Grand Chaplain*, W. M. Ritchie, Victoria; *Grand Secretary*, J. J. Johnston, New Westminster; *Grand Treasurer*, J. Carter, New Westminster.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS:—*Subsidiary High Court of Canada.*—W. Richards, H.C.R., 754 Dundas street, London. John Young, H.S.C.R., corner Catherine and Picton streets, Hamilton. H. C. Wilson, H.C.T., 941 King street east, Toronto. W. Mills, H.C.S.W., Ingersoll. J. Field, H.C.J.W., Convent avenue, Montreal. Thomas Jones, H.C.S.B., 88 Gloucester street, Ottawa. A. Ferguson, H.C.J.B., Galt. L. Secord, H.C., Medical Examiner, Brantford. W. Williams, *Permanent Secretary*, 80 Church street, Toronto.

Companions of the Forest: — *High Circle Officers.* — H. C. C. — Mrs. Riggs, Toronto. H. S. C. C.—Mrs. Swanston, Toronto. H. M.—Miss Randall, Montreal. H. Guard. — Mrs. Steadman, Sarnia. H. Sentry. — Mrs. Goodenough, Peterboro.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE (for the total suppression of the liquor traffic):—*President*, J. R. Dougall, *Recording Secretary*, J. H. Carson, Bible House, Montreal; *Corresponding Secretary*, F. S. Spence, 52 Confederation Life Building, Toronto. *Ontario Branch, President*, Joseph Gibson; *Secretary*, Ben. H. Spence, Toronto. *Quebec Branch, President*, S. J. Carter, *Secretary*, Rev. G. G. Huxtable, 129 Colonial ..., Montreal. *Nova Scotia Branch, Secretary*, W. S. Sanders, 188 Hollis St., Halifax. *New Brunswick Branch, President*, Rev. Jos. McLeod. *Prince Edward Island Branch, President*, A. D. Fraser. *Manitoba Branch, President*, J. J. Storey, Wawanesa; *Secretary*, Alex. McMillan, 276 Ellis ave., Winnipeg. *Saskatchewan Branch, Secretary*, F. J. Reynolds, Regina. *British Columbia Branch, Secretary*, R. D. Rorison, Vancouver.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE IN CANADA:—*President*, Lt.-Col. George T. Denison, Toronto, Ont.; *Hon. Secretary*, George E. Evans, 38 Canada Life Building, Toronto; *Hon. Treasurer*, John T. Small, Equity Chambers, Toronto.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA:—*Chairman*, F. Gourdeau; *Secretary*, A. H. Whitcher; *Executive Committee*, W. P. Anderson, J. White, A. H. Whitcher.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE OF CANADA:—*General Secretary*—Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A.; *Associate Secretary, Eastern Canada*—Rev. T. Albert Moore. Either of these may be addressed at Confederation Life Building, Toronto — *Associate Secretary, Western Canada*, Rev. W. M. Rochester, M.A., West Selkirk, Man.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, (founded by His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T., &c., when Governor-General of Canada in 1882.) *Honorary President*, His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., &c.; *Presi-*

dent—Dr. S. E. Watson, C.M.G., *Vice President*—Dr Edmond Roy, *Honorary Secretary*, Dr. James Fletcher, Ottawa; *Honorary Treasurer*, L. M. Lambe. OFFICERS OF SECTIONS: SEC. I.—FRENCH LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND ALLIED SUBJECTS.—*President*, Hon. Thomas Chapais; *Vice President*, Mgr. Bégin; *Secretary*, Errol Bouchette. SEC. II—ENGLISH LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND ALLIED SUBJECTS.—*President*, Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G.; *Vice-President*, Lt.-Col. Wood; *Secretary*, Dr. W. Wilfred Campbell; SEC. III.—MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES—*President*, Prof. W Lash Miller, *Vice-President*, Dr. H. T. Barnes; *Secretary*, Dr. E Deville. SEC. IV.—GEOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES.—*President*, Dr. F. D. Adams, *Vice President*, Prof. MacCallum, *Secretary*, W. Hague Harrington.

BOTANICAL CLUB OF CANADA. *Honorary President*, John Macoun, M.A., F.L.S., Ottawa; *President*, Geo. U. Hay, D.Sc., Saint John, New Brunswick; *General Secretary-Treasurer*, A. H. MacKay, LL.D., Halifax, Nova Scotia. SECRETARIES FOR THE PROVINCES: *Nova Scotia*, Principal, E. J. Lay, Academy, Amherst; *New Brunswick*, James Vroom, Esq., St. Stephen; *Prince Edward Island*, John McSwain, Esq., Charlottetown; *Quebec*, Rev Robert Campbell, M.A., D.D., Montreal, *Ontario*, James Fletcher, LL.D., F.L.S., Ottawa; *Manitoba*, Rev W. A. Burman, B.D. Winnipeg; *Assiniboia*, Mr. Thos. R. Donnelly, Pheasant Forks, *Northwest Pro and Territories*, T N. Willing, Esq., Regina *Alberta*, Percy B. Gregson, Esq., Blackfalds; *Saskatchewan*, Rev. C. W. Bryden, B A., Shellbrook, *British Columbia*, J. K. Henry, B.A., High School, Vancouver; *Vancouver Island, B C.*; A. J. Pineo, B.A., High School, Victoria.

SONS OF ENGLAND, SUPREME LODGE, TORONTO.—*Supreme President*, James Boxall, Lindsay, Ont.; *Supreme Past President*, W. H. Huntly, Montreal; *Supreme Vice-President*, T A. Smith, Chatham, Ont.; *Supreme Treasurer*, B. Hincheliffe, Toronto, *Supreme Secretary*, John W. Carter, Toronto; *Supreme Trustees*, J. Aldridge, Toronto; W. Hancock, Hamilton; T. Ferguson, Toronto Junction, Ont; *Supreme Auditors*, W. H. Barker, Toronto, and G. Clay, Toronto.

MANCHESTER UNITY ODDFELLOWS.—ACADIA DISTRICT, 48 Lodges, 2326 members.—*Provincial Grand Master*, Jas. S. Edwards; *Provincial Secretary*, Jos. Burford, Custom House, Halifax, N.S MONTREAL DISTRICT, 12 Lodges, 1037 members.—*Provincial Grand Master*, A. Roose; *Provincial Secretary*, Geo. W. Hardisty, P.O., Box 708, Montreal; *Provincial Treasurer*, J. Laing. ONTARIO DISTRICT, 7 Lodges, 479 members.—*Provincial Grand Master*, ...*Provincial Secretary*, Wm. C. Schinck, 43 Bellevue Place, Toronto. BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT, 2 Lodges, 71 members.—*Provincial Secretary*, R. W. Partridge, 745 Prior St., Vancouver.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS OF CANADA, Box 259, Montreal. *President*, A. F. Dunlop, R.C.A., P.Q.A.A., Montreal; *Secretary*, Alcide Chausse, A.T.A., P.Q.A.A., M.S.A., Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, Beaver Hall Sq., Montreal. *President*, R. P. Lemay, Que.; *Secretary*, J. E. Vanier, Montreal.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS 25 King St. West, Toronto. *President*, Edmund Burke, Toronto; *Registrar* W. R. Gregg, Toronto.

ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, Box 715, Edmonton. *President*, F. Deggendorfer, Edmonton; *Secretary*, R. Percy Barnes, Edmonton.

TORONTO ARCHITECTURAL EIGHTEEN CLUB, 199 Yonge St., Toronto. *President*, Eden Smith Toronto; *Secretary-Treasurer*, J. P Hynes, Toronto.

REGINA ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, Beach Block, Regina, Sask. *President*, W. W. Hilton, Regina. *Secretary Treasurer*, W. B. Van Egmond, Regina.

Architectural Association of British Columbia. *Secretary*, S. M. Eveleigh Davis Chambers, Hastings St., Vancouver.

CANADIAN CLUBS.

Town or City.	Province.	President.	Secretary.
Woodstock	Ont.	Malcolm Douglas.	A. M Overholt.
Cornwall	Ont.	John A. Chisholm.	J. G. Harkness.
Halifax	N.S.	Geo. S. Campbell.	Joseph A. Chisholm, K. C.
Montreal....	Que.	Pierre Beullac.	Geo. Lyman, 170 St. James St.
Vancouver	B.C.	F. C. Wade, K. C.	J. N. Ellis.
Peterborough.....	Ont.	F. D. Kerr	H. R. H. Kenner.
Stratford	Ont.	Dr. J. D. Monteith.	McGregor Easson.
St. Thomas	Ont.	J. H. Courtney	J. A. McCutcheon
Toronto	Ont.	John Turnbull.	J. H. W. Mackie.
Ottawa	Ont.	H. P. Hill.	G. H. Brown.
St. John.....	N.B.	W. E. Earle.	Geo. A. Henderson.
Victoria.....	B.C.	A. W. McCurdy.	F. J. Clarke.
Calgary.....	Alta.	W. L. Walsh.	C. F. Adams.
Edmonton	Alta	Wm. Short, K.C	Wilfrid Gariepy, B.C.L.
Winnipeg	Man.	Wm. Whyte.	J. B. Mitchell.
Hamilton.	Ont.	W. M. McClemont.	John P. Hennessy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARBOR DAY IN CANADA.

All the provinces of the Dominion, with the exception of British Columbia, have provided for the observance of Arbor Day. The first province to do so was Ontario, where the first Friday in May is Arbor Day, the occasion being generally observed in rural schools. The former Minister of Education issued a small volume giving suggestive programmes for such celebrations, with suitable poems and selections, which has been very helpful.

In the eastern provinces its observance is not kept up generally and permanent results have been attained only in places where it is followed up by some course of nature study which will continue the interest which it aroused. Nova Scotia has probably carried out this development of the Arbor Day idea to the fullest extent.

In the prairie provinces of the West Arbor Day is celebrated generally and with a great deal of interest and a large number of trees are still planted every year. Instruction on the planting and cultivation of trees is given in the higher classes of the public schools and in the Normal schools

LORD'S DAY ACT.

The Lord's Day Act, or Sabbath Observance Act came into force on March 1st 1907. The following is a summary of its provisions:

1. All buying and selling is prohibited except drugs and medicines, meals, and travellers' tickets

2. All labor, business and work of one's ordinary calling or for which he is paid, is prohibited.

3. *Exceptions*—In general works of necessity or mercy, and in particular:

Work in connection with divine worship.

Work for the relief of sickness and suffering.

Receiving, transmitting and delivering telegraph and telephone messages.

Unavoidable work in connection with necessarily continuous industrial processes.

Starting or maintaining fires, and ventilating, pumping, and inspecting mines, when any such work is essential to the protection of life, health or property.

Supplying for lawful purposes Light, Heat, Cold Air, Water, or Gas.

Conveying Travellers or His Majesty's mails.

Continuing to their destination of freight trains and vessels but not making up or starting out such nor way freight work nor gathering or distributing cars.

Loading and unloading merchandise at intermediate points on or from passenger boats or passenger trains not at terminals, nor on or from freight boats or trains

Work necessary to keep railway lines and tracks open. No construction work of any kind, nor work of clerks in offices, nor any but emergency repair work, is allowed.

Work before 6 A. M. and after 8 P. M. of yard crews in handling cars but not between these hours.

Loading and unloading vessels :—

(a) Ocean-Going vessels if necessary to avoid undue delay beyond scheduled time.

(b) Any vessels if necessary to avoid being tied up by the closing of navigation.

(c) Before 2 a.m. and after 8 p.m. of grain, coal, or ore carrying vessels after the 15th September each year.

Caring for milk, cheese and live animals and the delivery of milk for domestic use, and the work of domestic servants and of watchmen.

Liveries—hiring horses, carriages or small boats for personal use if not intended for labor business, or conveying pleasure excursions for hire

Unavoidable work after 6 p.m., in preparing the regular Monday Edition of a Morning Daily Paper, but not the publication, sale or distribution of papers on Sunday.

Work by Fishermen after 6 p.m., in taking fish.

Making Maple Sugar or Syrup if done in the woods.

Unavoidable work in Saving Property in imminent danger of destruction, e.g. by fire or flood.

Operation of ferries where authorized by competent authority.

Work authorized by the Railway Commission in special circumstances in handling freight on railways.

4. Those compelled to work on Sunday are allowed a full day's rest during the week if on railway, telegraph, telephone, or industrial work.

5. The Business of Amusements, etc., is absolutely prohibited. In Ontario, all noisy amusements, etc., and in New Brunswick and P.E.I., all amusements are prohibited by the old Provincial laws, which are still valid.

6. It is unlawful to run, conduct or convey any excursion for hire and with the object of pleasure by any mode of conveyance.

7. Advertising in Canada anything to be done in any other country, which if done in Canada would be unlawful, is prohibited.

8. Shooting for gain or so as to disturb others. It is to be noted that the game laws of almost all the provinces prohibit all shooting at or hunting of game on Sunday.

9. The importation on Sunday for sale or distribution in Canada on Sunday, of foreign newspapers, and publications classified as such, is absolutely prohibited.

10. The penalties for infractions of the law are as follows: (1) For the employee who violates the law—from $1 to $40. (2) For the employer who causes its violation—from $20 to $100. (3) For a corporation that causes or even permits its violation—from $50 to $500.

11. Electric and other provincial railways are left to be controlled by the Provincial laws.

12. All valid Provincial Sunday laws continue in force. This includes the game, liquor, shops' regulation and railway laws of the provinces,

also the ante-Confederation laws. Whether any particular provincial law affecting Sunday observance is valid or not depends not on anything in the Lord's Day Act but on the British North America Act as interpreted by the courts. A decision of the Privy Council in 1904, seems to show that the ante-Confederation Provincial Sunday laws are now valid, and that the Provinces cannot since Confederation pass general Sunday laws. And it does not follow from this that they cannot pass game or electric railway legislation including Sunday sections.

13. The consent of the Provincial Attorney-General must be obtained before any action or prosecution is commenced, and such action must be begun within 60 days.

BARNARDO HOMES.

The correct title of what are commonly known as Dr. Barnardo's Homes is the National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute and Waif Children. The work of this Association was begun in the year 1866 by Dr. Barnardo, then a young medical student attached to the London Hospital. Year by year the homes have since extended, and from the first the central principle of the institutions has been never to refuse admission to any destitute child, boy or girl, irrespective of age, creed, nationality, or physical defects. At present the Association has four missions and 140 distinct homes. Industrial training is imparted to the older boys and girls in the homes, 20 different trades being taught. An emigration agency furnishes an important adjunct to the works. The head office of the Association is at 18 to 25 Stepney Causeway, London, E., England. George Code, Esq., is the honorary secretary. In Canada the General Superintendent is Alfred B. Owen, 214 Farley Avenue, Toronto, Ont., and the homes are located as follows: (1) Distributing Home for Boys, and Canadian Headquarters, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto, Ont. (2) Distributing Home for Girls, "Hazel Brae", Peterborough, Ont. Distributing Home for Younger Boys, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

NATIONAL EMBLEM OF CANADA.

Considerable doubt exists as to when the Maple Leaf was first selected as the national emblem of Canada. The tree was held in high esteem by the earliest settlers, and it is more than likely that the maple leaf was popularly accepted as an appropriate emblem long before we have any record of it. In 1836 an article appeared in Le Canadien, from which it would appear that Canadians had then chosen the maple. At the first meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society in Montreal, in 1834, the decorations were arranged with maple leaves. In 1836 it was proposed to adopt the maple leaf as an emblem. In 1860, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, the emblem was formally adopted. In 1867, at Confederation, the maple leaf was retained.

THE TORRENS SYSTEM OF LAND TRANSFER.

The Torrens system of land transfer originated with Sir Robert Torrens, and was first introduced into Australia by him in 1858. Sir Robert held many important offices in the colony between 1841 and 1874. The Torrens system was introduced into Canada in 1885 and is in partial use in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. A modified form of the system is in vogue in British Columbia. Under the systems of registration commonly in use, a record is kept in the registry office of each parcel or lot of land, and on this record or index book are entered any documents presented for registration

which relate, or purport to relate, to that particular piece of property. As to what their effect may be the registrar assumes no responsibility whatever. The intending purchaser may examine the records of the registry office with respect to any property, but he must satisfy himself from the records or if the record is incomplete, then from outside information, that the deed is good. To verify the validity of a deed thus frequently incurs extensive and expensive research under the systems of registration commonly in use. The Torrens system aims to simplify this procedure and to facilitate the ready transfer of real property. The Torrens system does not pretend merely to record that a deed or instrument has been made, and it does not permit to be registered instruments affecting the title which are, in fact, in many instances, of no more legal effect than mere waste paper, as is the case under other systems of registry. What the Torrens system does is to record the title, *i.e.* the legal effect of all instruments affecting the land. In order to bring property under this system, it is necessary that the person claiming to be first registered as owner be investigated by a public officer; the title having been proved to his satisfaction, it is then registered—not the string of deeds under which the owner claims, but the fact that the person who has thus established his title is the owner of the property, and if the title is subject to any qualifications, mortgages or otherwise, these are also specially stated in the register. If one wants, therefore, to ascertain the state of a title registered under the Torrens system, instead of having to search through a long list of deeds, as under existing registry systems, one may examine the register, or be shown an official certificate on which is set out distinctly who is the present owner, and what charges, if any, affect his title. This certificate is a copy of the register, and after ascertaining from the registry office that nothing affecting the title has been lodged since the date of the certificate, one has all the information which it is necessary to have, in order safely to deal with the person claiming to be the owner. Under the Torrens system the purchaser of land runs no risks as to the title, the risk and responsibility of determining the legal effect of instruments affecting the title are wholly assumed by the public officer, because no devolution of the title can be recorded until he is first satisfied as to the legal validity and sufficiency of the instrument by which it is affected. These questions he settles at the time each transfer is made, and even should he by any chance make a mistake, persons who would otherwise suffer are guaranteed compensation for any loss occasioned by the mistake. The results claimed for the Torrens system, therefore, are certainty of title, expedition in showing title, the avoidance of great expense and loss of time attending the investigation of titles under the old system, and a guarantee against loss arising through mistakes.

CANADIAN V. C's.

For conspicuous bravery during the action at Komati River, on the 7th November, 1900, the following members of the Canadian contingent to South Africa during the Boer War, were awarded the Victoria Cross. Lt. H. Z. C. Cockburn, R. C. D., Lt. R. E. W. Turner, R. C. D., Sergt. E. J. Holland, R. C. D.

REDEMPTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Canadian Government does not redeem postage stamps. The abolition of the practice of redeeming postage stamps on the 1st of October, 1898, was a step which the Post Office Department considered necessary in order to stop a growing abuse. Stamps were to a considerable extent used as a form of remittance in payment of small accounts or of fractional parts of accounts. Persons who readily accepted such remittances, knowing that they could call upon the Department to redeem the stamps, were perhaps

unaware that under the system whereby the salaries of postmasters were determined a very substantial commission was allowed by the Department to postmasters on the sale of their stamps, and that such a practice therefore entailed a loss to the postal revenue. A privilege which had originally been established to meet accidental cases became an abuse, the demands for redemption of stamps having grown to such an extent that as a measure of self-protection the Department had to take the step it did. But to meet a need which the frequent use of stamps as a medium of remittance disclosed, the Department, simultaneously with the discontinuance of redemption of postage stamps, inaugurated the Postal Note System which may be described as a simpler and cheaper kind of money order, designed for the transmission of small sums of money ranging from 20 cents to five dollars.

LABOR DAY IN CANADA.

The first Labor Day in Canada was celebrated in Toronto in 1884, on which occasion nearly all the labor associations of Canada were represented. At Montreal the first Labor Day was held in 1886 and the first at Quebec in 1891. Labor Day became a legal Monday holiday through the instrumentality of Sir John Thompson who introduced a bill into the House of Commons in the session of 1894, making the first Monday in September Labor Day.

CANADIAN STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The legal standards of weights and measures of Canada are the imperial yard, imperial pound avoirdupois, the imperial gallon and the imperial bushel. The imperial gallon is equal to 277.273 cubic inches, or 4.54174 litres of the metric system. The wine gallon used in the United States is equal to 231 cubic inches, or 3.785 litres. The bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows: Wheat, 60 lbs.; Indian corn, 56 lbs.; peas, 60 lbs.; barley, 48 lbs.; malt, 36 lbs.; oats, 34 lbs.; beans, 60 lbs.; flaxseed 56 lbs.; hemp, 44 lbs.; blue grass seed, 14 lbs.; lime 80 lbs.; castor beans, 48 lb.; potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips and beets, 60 lbs.; onions 50 lbs.; bituminous coal, 70 lbs.; clover seed, 60 lbs.; timothy and buckwheat, 48 lbs. By an Act of Parliament passed in 1879 the British hundredweight of 112 pounds and the ton of 2,240 were abolished and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds, and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois.

LAST PUBLIC EXECUTION IN CANADA.

The last public execution in Canada took place in Ottawa on February 11, 1869, when Patrick James Whelan was hanged for the murder of D'Arcy McGee. During the session of 1889 an act was passed providing that executions of sentences imposing the extreme penalty of the law should take place within the prison walls, and that no one should be present thereat except the necessary officers and certain other persons admitted by special order of the sheriff.

DOMINION COAT-OF-ARMS.

It is popularly supposed that the coat-of-arms of the Dominion consists of the arms, joined as quarterings, of all the provinces which form Confederation. This idea has, to a certain extent, been confirmed by the semi-official endorsement given in many Government publications, but it is none the less erroneous, for the quarterings are confirmed to the original four provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, which, on July 1, 1867, were united by the British North American Act into the Dominion of Canada. Therefore, a correct coat-of-arms contains the arms of

only these four provinces. In the upper left hand corner or quarter of the shield, are the arms of Ontario, which consist of a sprig of three leaves of maple on a green background, and above them the red cross of St. George on a silver background. In the other upper quarter are the arms of Quebec consisting of the fleur de lis, the lion "passant guardant" on a gold background, and below the lion a sprig of three maple leaves. In the lower left quarter, and below the arms of Ontario, are the arms of Nova Scotia, consisting of two thistles on a blue background below this a salmon with silver background, and below the salmon one thistle on a blue background. In the other lower corner and below the arms of Quebec are the arms of New Brunswick, consisting of an ancient galley with oars in action and sail spread, and above the ship a lion.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS SINCE GOING TO PRESS.

PAGE 12.—Since the Red Book went to press there has been an important change in the organization of the Canadian Commercial Agencies. All the former Commercial Agents are now entitled Trade Commissioners, with the exception of Messrs Craig, Sontum, Bryson, Horsford and Tripp, who retain the former title. Mr. E. A. H. Haggart now fills Mr. Burke's post at Kingston, Jamaica, as Commercial Agent.

Other additions and changes are as follows

PAGE 13.—Add Imperial Privy Councillors, Sir Chas. Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B.

PAGE 14.—Add C.M.G's. Robt. Miller Coulter, Deputy Postmaster-General.
Add Knights Bachelor, Sir Chas. Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario.

PAGE 38.—Public Institutions Branch, Ont., for Dr. J. Kelso read J. J. Kelso.
Public Health Dept., Ont., for Dr. Hill read Dr. Ball.

PAGE 39.—Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Que., Hon. C. R. Devlin
Minister of Public Works and Labour, Que., Hon. L. A. Taschereau.
Prov. Treasurer, Hon. W. A. Weir.

PAGE 41.—Deputy Commissioner Works and Mines, N.S., Hiram Donkin
Secretary Industries and Immigration, N.S., A. S. Barnstead.
Director Technical Education, N.S., Frederick Sexton.

PAGE 42.—Attorney-General, N. B., Hon. H. A. McKeown.
Auditor-General, N. B., Hon. W. A. Loudoun.

PAGE 44.—Prov. Secretary, Man., for Hon. S. W. McInnis read Hon. Geo. R. Coldwell, who is also now Minister of Education

PAGE 45.—Attorney-General, Sask., Hon. A. Turgeon.
Public Works Dept., Sask., for J. S. Dobie, read H. S. Carpenter.

INDEX.

A

PAGE

Abandonment of Property for Benefit of Creditors 1[illegible]
Acadia 7
Acadia University . . . 1[illegible]
Accidents, Railways . . [illegible]
Actions, Limitations of . . 1[illegible]2
Admeasurement of Ships 91
Adulteration of Butter and Cheese 8
Advisory Councils, provincial
Agents, Canadian Commercial 2[illegible]
Agricultural Colleges 1[illegible]
Agriculture, Department of
Agriculture in Canada . 7
Aix-la-Chapelle, Treaty of
Alberta Fish and Game Laws 180
Alberta, Government of .
Algonquin Indians 1[illegible]
Alien Labour Law . .
Allan line Steamships 8
Allegiance, oath of 127
Alliance, Dominion. . 21[illegible]
" , Lord's Day 21[illegible]
Amendments to Confederation Act.... .. 1[illegible]
Analysts, Public .
Anglican Church 1[illegible]
Annapolis . .. 7
Anticosti . . . 11
Appalachian Mountains 1
Apple Barrels, size of 8[illegible]
Architectural Societies . . 143
Archives . . 27
Arbor Day 214
Area of Canada .. 3
Area of Great Lakes 1
Areas of Provinces . . . 5
Area under Cultivation in Canada . 7[illegible]
Army of Canada . 58
Arms of Canada 218
Assignments, Law Regarding 18[illegible]
Assiniboine River . 1
Astronomical Branch, Interior Department 30
Asylums and Hospitals in Canada . . . .
Athabasca, Basin of . . . 113
" Indians 129
" Lake . . . 1, 117
" River 3
Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway 6
Atlantic Steamship, First 122
Auditor-General's Office 33

B

Backs River..... 1
Ballot, Voting by 19
Barnardo Homes .. .. 21[illegible]
Baronets, Canadian . 1[illegible]
Barrels for Apples, size of. .... 8[illegible]
Banking, Laws regarding. 180
Bankruptcy Laws 182
Banks and Banking..... 96
Banks and Branches 99
Banks, Dates of Incorporation 99
Banks, Post Office and Government 7
Baptist Church .. .. 1[illegible]
Bear Lake, Great 1
Beginnings of Things Canadian 1[illegible]
Bills of Sale . . 15[illegible]
Bishop's College 132
Board of Railway Commissioners 55

PAGE

Boards of Trade in Canada . 18[illegible]
Botanical Club of Canada . 1[illegible]3
Boundary Actions, Quebec ... 171
Bounties for Fishermen. . 8[illegible]
Branches of Banks . 9[illegible]
Bridge, Niagara Steel Arch 8[illegible]
Bridge, Quebec ... 8[illegible]
Bridge, Victoria ..... 8[illegible]
British Columbia Fish and Game Laws 1[illegible]
British Columbia Government Officials 7
British Columbia Indians of 1[illegible]
British North America Act . 10
British Preferential Tariff .... 9[illegible]
Buoyed Districts of Canada 87
Butter, Adulteration of . 8

C

Cabinet 19
Cabot, John and Sebastian 8
Cacouna, Origin of Name 124
Canada, Area of . 3
" Discovery of . 5
" Formation of Upper and Lower 7
" History in Outline 8
" Origin of Name 13[illegible]
" Political Subdivisions 5
" Population . 226
" Provinces .. . 5
" Temperance Act 50
" Union of Upper and Lower . . 7
Canadian Baronets 13
" Commercial Agents 32
" Cordillera . . .
" Northern Railway 7, 70
" Pacific Railway. . 62, 6[illegible]
" Pacific Steamships 66, 93
" Peers 13
Canadian Clubs.. 244
Canadians Holding Imperial Titles 13
Canadians in British House of Lords 11
Canals 71
Canals Dept. of Railways and.. 27
Canal Traffic and Statistics . 73
Canned Foods Act . . 81
Capias (Quebec) 166
Capitalization of Canadian Chartered Banks . . . 99
Capitular Masonry 239
Cariboo Mountains . .. 1
Carnegie Foundation Fund . . 130
Cartier, Jacques 6
Cassiar Mountains 1
Casualties to Ships, Registration of ... 92
Catholic Church, Roman . .. 143
Cattle, Contagious Diseases of 87
Cattle, Regulations regarding the Importation of 88
Cattle-raising in Canada . . 77
Census and Statistics ..... . 22[illegible]
Census and Statistics Branch, Agr. Dept 27
Certificates, Masters' and Mates' 92
Champlain 1
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway 67
Channel, St. Lawrence Ship . . 72
Charlottown Conference 1
Chartered Banks and their Branches 99
Chattel Mortgages. 151

PAGE
Cheese Adulteration of 87
Chinese Immigration Act ..... [illegible]
Chippewayans 120
Churches 148
Churchill, Hudson Bay Port . 75
Cities and Towns, Population, Taxation, etc 232
City Clerks 232
Civil Service Examiners, Bd of. 23
Civil Service Pensions 127
Clearing Houses in Canada . . 97
Clerks of Towns and Cities .. 232
Coal in Canada..... 78
Cold Storage in Canada 15
Colleges 130
Columbia River 4
Commercial Agencies of Canada 32 55
Commissioner, High, for Canada in Eng. 34
Commissioners, Railway 55
Community of Property (Que.). 170
Companies, Laws Regarding... 181
Companions (Order of Knighthood Canadian 14
Confederation 8, 9, 10
Confederation Act and Amendments 9
Conferences for Confederation London, Charlottetown and Quebec 9
Congregational Church 145
Consort Legal Usufruct of Surviving 170
Constitution of Canada 8
Constitutional Act 8
Contagious Diseases of Cattle.. 87
Convictions for Crime..... 231
Copper in Canada 79
Coppermine River 1
Copyright, Securing 52
Copyrights and Trademarks Officials..... 27
Corterral..... 1, 5
Creditors, Abandonment of Property for Benefit of... 166
Creditors, Law Regarding 154
Crimes and Offences 230
Crops of Canada 76
Crop Statistics..... 228
Cryptic Masonry 240
Cultivated Area in Canada..... 76
Currency, Early Canadian..... 98
" Canadian Paper 98
" Halifax..... 99
Customs Dept... 23

D

Dairying in Canada.. 77
Dakota Indians 120
Dalhousie University..... 133
Dates of Organization of Provinces..... 5, 7
Death of Sovereign, Effect on Parliament.. 125
Debt, Laws Regarding..... 154
Debt, Public 231
Deeds of Land. 185
Departments of Government... 21
Descent of Property..... 155
Descent of Property (Quebec,.. 167
Discovery of Canada..... 5
Diseases of Cattle, Contagious 87
Disputes, Labour, Investigation of..... 18
Distances, Tables of..... 234
Distressed Mariners..... 92

PAGE
Ditches and Water courses 182
Divorce, Law Regarding 181
Dollar and Dollar Mark
Dominion Area of ..
Dominion Government of
Dominion Lands of 180
Dominion Steamships . 95
Dominion Police 24
Dower, Laws Regarding ... 185
" " (Quebec 170
Drawback Customs 214
Dumping Clause 221
Duties, Customs 212

E

Edmonton, origin of name ... 121
Educational 130
Electoral Franchise, Dominion 151
Electric Car, First in Canada.
Electric Railways and Statistics 74
Emblem, National..
Employers' Liability 197
England, Sons of 213
Engineering, Feats of. 88
English Church 141
English River 4
Episcopal Church 141
Erie Lake 3
Eskimos 121
European, First in Canada .. 8
Exchequer Court of Canada . 22
Exclusion of Chinese 90
Execution of Judgment 177
Execution, Seizure in Quebec) 187
Execution Last Public in Can. 18
Executive Councils, Provincial 9
Exemptions from Seizure. .. 188
Exemption from Seizure, (Quebec) 177
Expenditure, Total of Canada. 231
Experimental Farms ... 84
Exports of Canada 210
Extradition Laws..... 181

F

Farming in Canada 77
Farms, Experimental 84
Farmer's Law 184
Fences, Law regarding 186
Federal Authority 13
Federation of Trade Unions .. 189
Field Crop Statistics 228
Financial 90
Finance Department..... 24
Fire Insurance 111
Fire Insurance Statistics. .. 111
First Electric Car in Canada. . 73
First European in Canada ....
First Parliaments in Upper and Lower Canada. 122
First permanent Settlement in Canada 122
First Railway in Canada 73
First Telegraph in Canada 73
First Telephone in Canada 123
First Transatlantic Steamship 122
Fish and Game Laws, Alberta . 180
Fish and Game Laws, British Columbia 180
Fish and Game Laws, Manitoba. 174
Fish and Game Laws, New Brunswick..... 177
Fish and Game Laws, North-West Territories..... 181

PAGE
Fish and Game Laws, Nova Scotia 178
Fish and Game Laws, Ontario.. 175
Fish and Game Laws, Prince Edward Island 178
Fish and Game Laws, Quebec . 173
Fish and Game Laws, Saskatchewan 179
Fish Culture 27
Fisheries Department 28
Fisheries, Government Signal Service for 84
Fisheries of Canada 82
Fisheries, Location of Canadian.. 82
Fish Hatcheries 83
Fishing Bounties 83
Fog Whistles in Canada ... 57
Food Inspection Law.. 51
Forest, Northern 81
Forest Produce, Statistics 82
Forest Reserves 81
Forest Wealth of Canada ... 80
Foresters, Ancient 242
" , Canadian.. 240
" , Independent 240
Fort Duquesne 7
Foundation Fund, Carnegie .. 130
France, Reciprocity with. ... 223
Franchise, Dominion Electoral. 151
Franco-Canadian Treaty 223
Fraser River 4
Freemasonry in Canada..... 238
French Language in Parliament 125
French Preferential Tariff ... 223
Free imports 192
Fruit Marks Act.. 86

G

Game Laws, Alberta 180
" " British Columbia 180
" " Manitoba 179
" " New Brunswick . 176
" " North-West Territories 181
" " Nova Scotia ... 178
" " Ontario. 175
" " Prince Edward Island. 178
" " Quebec 173
" " Saskatchewan .. 179
Garnishment (Quebec). 167
G. C. M. G's 13
General Officer Commanding Militia, Abolition of..... 60
General Tariff..... 191
Georgian Bay Canal 75
Geographical Items 112
Geological Survey..... 31
German Surtax 223
Gold in Canada..... 78
Gold Mountains 1
Government of Canada. 16
" in the Provinces... 36
" of Ontario 36
" " Quebec 39
" " Nova Scotia .. 41
" " New Brunswick 42
" " Prince Edward Island..... 43
" " Manitoba..... 44
" " Saskathewan . 45
" " Alberta 46
" " British Columbia 47
Government Departments .. 21
" Railways 65
" Savings Banks . 97
" Services 53
Governor-General's Oath of Office 128
Governor-General's Powers .. 16
Governors-General Before Confederation 17
Governors-General Since Confederation..... 18
Grand Lodges, Masonic 238
Grand Trunk Railway 67
" " Pacific Railway..67, 68
Great Bear Lake 4
" Fish River 4
" Lakes, Area of 4
" Mackenzie Basin. ... 113
" Seal of Canada. 128
" Slave Lake 1
Grit and Tory 129
Guelph Agricultural College ... 136

H

Halifax Currency 99
Halifax, origin of name 124
Hatcheries for Fish 83
Health Inspectors Under Public Works Act 27
Health of Animals and Live Stock 27
Herring-Curing Experiments. . 84
High Commissioner for Canada in Eng.... 35
Highest Mountain in Canada... 116
Historical Outline..... 5
Hochelaga. 6
Holidays, Legal 160
Hospitals and Asylums 182
House of Commons 10,21
House of Commons Officers. . 21
House of Lords, Canadians in.. 16
Hudson's Bay Co's Rights Purchased..... 10
Hudson Bay Route 75
Hunting, Prov. Laws regarding. 173
Huron, Lake 4
Huron, Indians 120
Husband and Wife, rights as to property (Quebec Law)... .. 170
Hypothecs (Quebec Law)..... 168

I

Immigration 30
Immigration Act, Chinese .. . 50
Immigration Agents in Europe. 31
Immigration Statistics 229
Imperial Privy Councillors, Canadian 13
Imperial Service Order..... 15
Imperial Titles, Canadian Holding 13
Importation of Cattle, regulations regarding 88
Imports, Free 192
Imports of Canada 230
Imports, Prohibited... 221
Incorporated Banks 99
Indian Affairs, Department of. 31, 121
Indians of British Columbia... 120
Indians of Canada 119
Industrial Disputes Act 48
Industrial Statistics 231
Inland Fisheries 82
Inland Revenue Department.. . 23
Innuits 121

PAGE.
Insolvency Laws.. 152
Inspection of Food 51
Inspection of Seed 86
Insurance 111
Intercolonial Railway.. . . . 65
Interest, Laws regarding 152
Interest, Laws regarding (Que.) 168
Interior, Department of 28
Intermediate Tariff.... 190
Ireland, New 115
Iron in Canada 86
Iroquois..... 119

J

Jewish Church in Canada 117
Jews in Canada.. 117
Judgment, Execution of (Que.) 167
Jumonville..... 7
Justice, Department of.... 21

K

K. C. M. G's, Canadian.. 13
Keewatin 112
King Edward 11
King's College, Windsor N. S.. 133
King's Printer, Office of..... . 23
Kingston, Royal Military College.... 131
Knights Bachelor, Canadian.... 14
Knights Templar..... 240

L

Labour Day... 218
Labour, Department of 34
Labour Disputes Act 48
Labour Law, Alien 19
Labour Law, Lemieux 48
Labour Organizations in Canada 189
Labrador, Discovery of 5
Lachine, Origin of name . . . 124
Lakes, Area of Great 1
Lakes of Canada 1, 117
Landlord and Tenant Law. . . 161
Landlords, Law regarding (Quebec)..... 169
Land, Deeds of 155
Land Mortgages. 155
Lands and Timber Branch, Interior Dept.... 30
Land Transfer, Torrens System of..... 286
Laval University 132
Laws, Dominion.. 150
" Provincial..... 151
" Quebec 166
Legal Holidays..... 190
Legal Information.. 150
Legal Tender 152
Legislation, Important 48
Legislatures, Provincial.. . . . 36
Lemieux Industrial Disputes Act 48
Liability, Employers' 63
Liard River.... 1
Lien Notes 162
Liens, Mechanics'. 164
Lieut.-Gov's Powers 36
Life Boat Service 58
Life Insurance Statistics 111
Light Houses in Canada.. . . . 56, 57
Light Houses, Supts. of 29
Limitation of Actions. 162
Line Fences, Law regarding.... 160
Liquor Laws..... 50
Local Option 50

PAGE.
Logan, Mount..... 4
London Conference 9
London, Eng., Canadian High Commissioner's Office.. 35
London, Origin of name 124
Lords, Canadians in British House of... 16
Lord's Day Act..... 211
Louisburg, Capture of 7
Lower and Upper Canada United 7
Lower Canada, First Parliament in.... 12
Lower Canada Formed 7
Loyalists, United Empire. 7
Lumber Trade in Canada, Statistics 80

M

Macdonald Agricultural College 135
Mackenzie 3
Mackenzie Basin..... 113
Mackenzie and Mann Railway. 62
Mails of Canada 53, 54
Mail service, Railway 26
Maintenance of relatives. 171
Manchester Unity Oddfellows . 213
Manitoba Fish and Game Laws 179
Manitoba Government... 44
Manitoba Lake 4
Manitoba, origin of name 124
Manufacturers, statistics of.... 231
Maple Leaf..... 246
Marine and Fisheries Dept..... 28
Mariners, Sick and Distressed.. 92
Marine Statistics 229
Maritime Provinces and Confederation 8
Marriage (Quebec).. 169
Marriage, solemnization of . . 165
Married Women, Laws regarding 162
Masonic Lodges 238
Masonry, Capitular..... 239
Masonry, Cryptic 240
Masonry, Royal Arch.. 239
Masonry, Scottish Rite. 240
Master and Servant (Quebec) . 172
Masters' Certificates.. 92
Mates' Certificates 92
Master's and Mates' certificates, Board of Examiners 29
McGill University 130
Measures, Standard..... 249
Measuring Ships 91
Meat and Canned Foods Act. . 51
Mechanics' Liens 164
Merchant Marine, protection of 56
Meteorological Service..... . . 29
Methodist Church 138
Michigan Lake.... 1
Militia, Abolition of General Officer Commanding.. 69
Militia and Defence, Dept. of. . 34
Military College, Royal, ... 134
Military Schools.. 135
Minerals of Canada 77
Mines, Department of 34
Mint, Ottawa Branch.. 35
Miramichi River.. 3
Miscellaneous.... 244
Missinnippi River 4
Money Orders, Postal..... . . 53
Moneys, Control of Public..... 11
Montcalm..... 7
Montreal as an Ocean Port . . . 72

PAGE
Montreal, origin of name.. ... 124
Monts (de ... 6
Mortgages, Chattel.. ... 154
" Land ... 155
Mount Allison College ... 134
Mountain, highest in Canada.. 116
Mounted Police, North-West...35, 61
Mount Logan... 4
Mountains of Canada...4, 116
Municipal Statistics ... 232

N

Names, origin of ... 123
National Debt... 231
Naturalization in Canada... 127
Nautical Distances, Table of .. 234
Nelson River... 4
New Brunswick Fish and Game Laws ... 176
New Brunswick Government . 42
Newfoundland, Discovery of... 5
New Ireland... 115
New Ontario ... 114
Niagara, origin of name... 124
Niagara Steel Arch Bridge.. .. 89
Nickel in Canada ... 79
Northern Forest ... 81
North West Mounted Police ...35, 60
North-West Territories Fish & Game Laws... 181
Notes, Lien ... 162
Nova Scotia, Discovery of ... 5
Nova Scotia Fish and Game Laws ... 178
Nova Scotia Government. ... 41
Notes Promissory. ... 153

O

Oath of Allegiance, ... 127
Oath of Office, Governor-General's ... 128
Oddfellows, Manchester Unity. 243
Offences and Crimes ... 230
Officers of Government Departments ... 21
Officers of House of Commons.. 22
Officers of Senate ... 20
Officials of Universities ... 130
Ontario Agricultural Colleges.. 136
Ontario Fish and Game Laws . 175
Ontario Forest Reserves... 81
Ontario Government ... 36
Ontario, Lake ... 4
Ontario, New... 114
Origin of Place Names... 123
Ottawa College & University .. 132
Ottawa, origin of name,... 124
Ottawa River ... 3

P

Packing Laws... 31
Paper Currency in Canada. ... 98
Paris, Treaty of ... 7
Parliament Effect of Sovereign's Death on ... 125
Parliament French Language in ... 125
Parliament, Petitioning ... 126
Parliaments, First in Upper and Lower Canada... 122
Parliamentary Privileges ... 126
Patent, Securing a ... 82
Patents ... 27
Peace River ... 4
Peers, Canadian ... 13
Pensions, Civil Service ... 127

PAGE
Permanent Force of Canada.... 59
Permanent Settlement, First in Canada ... 22
Petitioning Parliament ... 126
Place Names, origin of. ... 123
Plains of Abraham, Battle of . 7
Police, Dominion ... 61
Police, North-West Mounted. .35, 60
Political Items ... 125
Political Subdivisions of Canada 4
Population of Canada ... 226
Population of Canada by Provinces ... 227
Population of Canada by Religions ... 227
Population of Canada by Sex... 227
Populations of Towns and Cities ... 232
Port Royal ... 6
Postage Stamps, Annual Sale of 54
Postage Stamps, Redemption of 247
Postal Money Orders ... 53
Postal Notes ... 53
Postal Service of Canada.. ... 53
Postal Tariff ... 236
Post Office Department ... 25
Post Office Savings Bank 67
Post Office Statistics ... 53
Pound, Halifax ... 69
Preferential British Tariff ... 101
Preferential French Tariff ... 223
Premier, Position and Duties of 129
Premiers of Canada since Confederation 20
Prescription, Law regarding (Quebec)... 172
Presbyterian Church ... 140
Prince Edward Island Fish and Game Laws ... 178
Prince Edward Island Government ... 43
Prince Edward Island (New Ireland ... 115
Prince Edward Island Railway. 65
Prince Rupert ... 115
Privileges of Parliament.. ... 120
Privy Councillors, imperial (Canadian) ... 13
Privy Councillors not in Cabinet 19
Privy Council of Canada ... 18
Privy Council, officers of ... 20
Prohibited Imports ... 221
Prohibition ... 50
Promissory Notes ... 153
Property, abondonment for benefit of creditors ... 106
Property, community of (Quebec) ... 170
Property, Descent of ... 155
Property, Descent of (Quebec).. 167
Property, Rights of Husband and Wife as to, (Quebec)... 170
Property, Separation of (Quebec) ... 170
Property, Servitudes on (Quebec) ... 171
Protection of Shipping ... 56
Provinces, Government in.. .. 36
Provinces of Canada... 5
Provinces of Canada, areas of . 5
Provinces of Canada, Dates of organization or admission . 5, 7
Provinces, Populations of... 227
Provinces of Canada Representation in House of Commons. 21

PAGE
Provincial Advisory Councils... 36
Provincial Assemblies, ... 36
Provincial Executive Councils 36
Provincial Fish and Game Laws 173
Provincial Legislatures..... 36
Provincial Powers 11
Public Debt 231
Public Execution Last in Canada 248
Public Printing and Stationery. 7
Public Purse, Control of..... 11
Public Utilities 65
Public Works Department 34
Pulp Industry in Canada.. 81

Q

Qu'Appelle, origin of name..... 124
Quarantine Stations and Physicians..... .. 27
Queen's University..... 132
Quebec 6
Quebec Act 7, 8
Quebec Bridge 90
Quebec Conference 9
Quebec Fish and Game Laws .. 173
Quebec Government..... 39
Quebec Law 166
Quebec, foundation of 6
Quebec, origin of name 124

R

Railway Accidents..... 63
" Canadian Pacific..... 66
" Commissioners..... 55
" Canadian Northern .. 70
" Distances.. 236
" First in Canada..... 62
" Grand Trunk 67
" Grand Trunk Pacific... 68
" Legislation..... 153
" Mail Service..... 26
" National Transcontinental..... 68
" Statistics..... 63
" Subsidies..... 63
" Tariffs 56
Railways and Canals, Dept. of.. 27
" Government..... 65
" of Canada 62
Reciprocity with France 223
Red River..... 4
Registration of Ships 91
Registry Branch, Sec'y of State's Dept..... .. 23
Relatives, Maintenance of [Que] 171
Religion population by 227
Representation of Provinces in House of Commons..... 21
Reserves, Forest..... 81
Restigouche River 3
Revenue of Canada..... 231
Rhodes Scholarships..... 130
Richelieu River.. 3
Rideau Canals..... 3
Right of Way [Quebec]..... 171
Rivers of Canada. 3
Roberval.. 6
Roche, Marquis de la. 6
Rocky Mountains 4
Roman Catholic Church. 113
Royal Arch Masons.... 239
Royal Family.... 11
Royal Military College..... .. 134
Royal North-West Mounted Police..... .....35, 39
Royal Society..... 242
Royal Templars of Temperance 241
Rupert's Land 115
Ryswick, Treaty of... 6

St.

St. Clair Lake..... .. 4
St. Clair Tunnel 85
St. John, origin of name 125
St. John River 3
St. Lawrence Canals..... 71
St. Lawrence Channel. 72
St. Lawrence Lakes..... 4
St. Lawrence River 3
St. Lawrence Tributaries..... 3

S

Sable Island... 115
Sable Island Colonized..... 5
Saguenay River..... 3
Sarnia Tunnel.. 88
Sailors, Sick and Distressed .. 92
Salaries Exempt from Seizure, [Quebec Law] 168
Sale Bills of..... 154
Sales for Taxes..... 164
Salvation Army..... 148
Saskatchewan Fish and Game Laws.. 179
Saskatchewan Government , .. 45
" River 4
Sault Ste. Marie..... 72
Savings Banks, Post Office, and Government..... 97
Scott Act..... 50
Scottish Church in Canada..... 115
Scottish Rite Masonry..... 240
Seamen, Sick and Distressed... 92
Seal, Great of Canada..... 128
Secretary of State, Dept. of..... 22
Seed Inspection Act..... 86
Seizure, Exemption from..... 158
Seizures, Exemptions from [Quebec].. .....4..... 167
Seizures in Execution, [Que.] . 167
Selkirk Mountains 4
Senate..... .....10, 20
Senate officers..... 20
Sentences for Crimes. 229
Separation of Property [Que.].. 170
Servant Law [Quebec] .....r 172
Servitudes on Property [Que.].. 171
Settlement, First Permanent in Canada..... 122
Seven Years' War 7
Sex, Population by..... 227
Ship Channel, St. Lawrence..... 72
Shipping, Protection of..... 56
Shipping Statistics 229
Ships, Admeasurement and Registration of..... 91
Ships, Registration of Casualties..... 92
Shriners.... 240
Sick Mariners..... 92
Signal Services, Submarine and Wireless Telegraph..... ... 57
Silver in Canada.. 79
Sinking Funds..... 231
Sioux Indians 120
Slave Lake, Great..... 4
Slave River..... 3
Societies 240
" Soo " Canal 72
Solemnization of Marriage..... 165
Sons of England... 243
Soulanges Canal..... 73

PAGE
Sovereign's Death, Effect on Parliament 125
Stadacona 6
Statistics, Branch of Census and 27
Statistics, General 226
Statistics, Municipal 232
Statistics of Fire Insurance 111
Statistics of Forest Produce 82
Statistics of Life Insurance 111
Statistics of Lumber 82
Statistics of Post Office Savings Bank 97
Statistics, Railway 63
Steamboat Inspection Board 29
Steamship, First Transatlantic. 122
Steamship Lines 93
Steamship Records 93
Storage Cold, in Canada 85
Strikes and Lockouts 48
Submarine Signal Service 57
Subsidies for Railways 58
Subsidies for Wrecking Plants. 58
Superior, Lake 4
Supreme Court of Canada 22
Surtax on German Goods 223
Surveys Branch, Interior Dept. 30

T

Tariff, British Preferential 191
Tariff, Customs 191
Tariff Intermediate 191
Taxation Rates of Towns and Cities 232
Taxes, Sale for 164
Telegraph, First in Canada 123
Telegraph, Government Wireless 29
Telegraphs and Telephones 73
Telephone, First in Canada 123
Telephones 74
Temperance Act, Canada 50
Templars Royal 241
Tenant Law 161
Tenant Law (Quebec) 169
Tender, Legal 52
Territories, the 112
Thomson Line Steamships 95
Thomson River 4
Tinneh Indians 120
Titled Canadians 13
Toronto, origin of name 125
Toronto University 131
Torrens System of Land Transfer 246
Tory, Grit and 129
Town Clerks 232
Towns and cities in Canada 232
Trade and Commerce, Dept. of. 32
Trade and Commerce Statistics. 230
Trade, Boards of 187
Trade Marks 27
Trade Reports from Canadian Commercial Agents 55
Trades and Labour Councils 189
Trade Unions, Federation of 189
Transatlantic Steamship First. 122
Transatlantic Steamship Rec'ds 93
Transcontinental Railways 62
Transpacific Steamship Records 93
Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle 7
Treaty of Paris 7
Treaty of Ryswick 6
Treaty of Utrecht 6

PAGE
Treaty with France, New 223
Trees of Canada 81
Tunnel, St. Clair or Sarnia 88

U

Ungava 112
Unitarian Church 146
Universities 130
Union Act of 1840 9
United Empire Loyalists 7-8
Upper and Lower Canada, Formed 7
Upper and Lower Canada, United 7
Upper Canada's First Parliament 122
Usufruct of Surviving Consort 170
Usury 152
Usury, Law Regarding (Quebec) 168
Utrecht, Treaty of 6
Utilities, Public 62

V

Vancouver 125
Vaudreuil (de) 7
V. C's., Canadian 247
Verrazano 5
Vessels, Registration of Casualties 92
Victoria Bridge 89
Victoria, origin of name 125
Voting by Ballot 126

W

Washington 7
Water Area of Canada 3
Watercourses, law regarding 159
Waterways of Canada 3
Weights and Measures, Standard 248
Welland Canal 73
Wife's Rights as to property (Quebec) 170
Wills, Law Regarding 165
Wills, Law Regarding (Quebec). 172
Windsor, Branch I.C.R 65
Winnipeg, Lake 4
Winnipeg, origin of name 125
Winnipegosis, Lake 4
Winnipegosis, origin of name 125
Wireless Telegraphy for Protection of Shipping 57
Wireless Telegraphy, Government System 29
Wolfe 7
Women, married, laws regarding 162
Woodland Belt 4
Woods, Lake of the 4
Wrecking Plant 58
Wrecking Plant Subsidies 58
Wrecks 229
Wrecks, reporting 92

Y

Yukon, Indians of 121
Yukon River 4
Yukon Territory 35
Young Men's Christian Associations 147

80 11